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3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

JUNE.		
1	T	Holiday.
2	F	
3	S	
4	**S**	
5	M	L.C.E. and B.C.E. Examinations begin.
6	T	Holiday.
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	**S**	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	**S**	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
25	**S**	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

JULY.

1	S	
2	**S**	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	**S**	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	**S**	
17	M	University of Bombay founded, 1857.
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	
23	**S**	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	**Meeting of Syndicate.**
30	**S**	
31	M	

AUGUST.		
1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	Holiday.
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
27	S	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

SEPTEMBER.		
1	F	
2	S	
3	**S**	
4	M	
5	T	University of Madras founded, 1857.
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	**S**	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	**S**	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	**S**	
25	M	Durga Puja Holidays begin.
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	**Meeting of Syndicate.**

OCTOBER.		
1	S	
2	M	Holiday.
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	Holiday.
17	T	Do.
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	[Examinations.
26	T	Last day of applications for Entrance and F.A.
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

NOVEMBER.

1	W	Holiday.
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	Holiday.
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	Last day of applications for B.A. and B.L [Examinations.
25	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
26	S	
27	M	Entrance and F.A Examinations begin.
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	

DECEMBER.		
1	F	
2	S	
3	**S**	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	
10	**S**	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	**S**	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	**S**	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	Meeting of Entrance and F.A. Examiners.
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Last day of applications for Honors.
31	**S**	

JANUARY.		
1	M	B.A. and B.L. Examinations begin.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**S**	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	**S**	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**S**	
22	M	
23	T	Meeting of B.A. Examiners.
24	W	University of Calcutta founded, 1857.
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	**Meeting of Syndicate.**
28	**S**	
29	M	Honor Examination begins.
30	T	
31	W	

FEBRUARY.		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	**S**	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	**S**	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	**S**	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	**S**	
26	M	**Examinations in Medicine begin.**
27	T	
28	W	

MARCH		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	**S**	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	Convocation for conferring Degrees.
11	**S**	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	**S**	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	**S**	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	

APRIL.		
1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
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11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
29	S	
30	M	

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An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows (that is to say):—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,
The Right Honorable
CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India;
The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;
The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;
The Honorable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of
Judicature in Bengal;

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON, Doctor of Divinity,
Bishop of Calcutta;
The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India;
The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India;
HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal;
Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD;
WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal;
CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal;
WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal;
Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India;
KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine;
HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical
College of Bengal;
THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine,
Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta;

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons;
Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry;
The Reverend WILLIAM KAY, Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College;
The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity;
THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India;
HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College;
PROSSONO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Council of India;
RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal;
The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts;
The Reverend JOSEPH MULLINS,
Bachelor of Arts;
Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasha:
ISWAR CHANDRA BIDDYASAGAR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta;
RAMGOPAL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education;
ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company;
HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta: and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal;

and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purpose of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University: Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta*

Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy: Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said

University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of the Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for Honors and the granting of marks of Honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed: and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary Degree or for a Degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta, and signed by the said Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Grant of Degrees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Fees.

Annual Accounts.

ACT NO. XLVII OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the Power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees

Preamble.

other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows :—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any bye-laws or regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT NO. XXI OF 1875.

Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th December 1875.

An Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under Act No. II of 1857, an University was established at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who had acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments: and by section eight of the same Act the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to make bye-laws and regulations touching the examination for such Degree and the granting of the same;

And whereas, by section eleven of the same Act, it was provided that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees therein mentioned;

And whereas, under Act No. XLVII of 1860, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to confer such Degrees as they should appoint by bye-laws and regulations made and approved as therein mentioned; and all the provisions of the said Act No. II of 1857 with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and the examination for those Degrees were declared to apply to Degrees conferred under the said Act No. XLVII of 1860, and to the examinations for such Degrees;

And whereas, under bye-laws and regulations made in exercise of the said powers, the Executive Government of the said University is now vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows of the said University; and it is the duty of the said Syndicate (among other things) to grant Academical Degrees;

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the said Syndicate to grant such Degrees to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to confer Honorary Degrees.

1. With the previous consent of the said Chancellor, the said Syndicate for the time being may grant any Academical Degree to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for such Degree:

Provided that the said Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the said Syndicate for the time being certify in writing that in his and their opinion such person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such Degree.

III.
BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate,* as constituted by Act No. II of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in April,† and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3, Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year, within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections, both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate, shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior*

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary to remove, the Examiners and all other officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member, or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the first day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between

two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided), or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

IV.
REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, provided he will be above the age of sixteen years, on the 1st March following, and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gauhati, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Peshawur, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee, Sehore, Mussooric, Jubbulpore, Rangoon, Allahabad, and Sibságar.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of the History of England and of the History of India. The Elements of Physical Geography, as in Blanford's Physical Geography, Chapters I, II, III, VIII, IX, and so much of general geography as is required to elucidate the Histories.

The Historical Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix B.*)

III.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry and Mensuration.

The first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions. The mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain, as in Todhunter's Mensuration, Chapters I to VIII and X to XV inclusive, and Chapters XLIV to XLVII inclusive.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be

held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to this examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—Languages.
II.—History.
III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
IV.—Logic.
V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate :—
(*a*) Psychology.
(*b*) The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

I.—LANGUAGES.‡

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit	Persian.

* The following places have already been appointed :—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Mussoorie, Cuttack, Chittagong, and Jubbulpore.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

‡ The examination in languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B.A. Degree.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—History.

Ancient History.

The historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-book will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

The sixth Book of Euclid; the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles.

*Mechanics.**

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one place; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV.—Logic.

Deductive Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

One of the following to be selected by the candidates:—

(*a*) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

(*b*) The Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third, in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

* Including experimental illustrations.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B.A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any under-graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B.A. on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B.A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B.A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following courses, marked A. and B. :—

A.

I—Languages.

English and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined, shall be given for translation into the other language.

II.—Mixed Mathematics.

Mechanics.

The general laws of Motion ; the motion of a falling body, in free space and along an inclined plane.

* The Syndicate has power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids and the pressure produced by them; specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects marked (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) to be selected by the candidate:—

(*a*)

1. Mental Philosophy, Hamilton's Lectures.
2. Moral Philosophy as in Fleming,

or

Butler's Analogy, Part I.
Dissertation on Virtue,
Sermons, I, II, III,

or

Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(*b*)

1. History of England, Student's Hume.
2. History of India during the Hindu, Muhammadan, and British periods, down to 1835,

and

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

or

Mill on Representative Government,

or

The History of the Jews, from the beginning of Monarchy to the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(*c*)

1. Algebra ... ... } as laid down in the Course
2. Plane Trigonometry ... } for Honors.
3. Analytical Conic Sections.

B.

I.—English

II.—Mathematics, as in (II) of the (A) Course.

III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe.

IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the following to be selected by the candidate:—

(*d*) Acoustics ...
Thermotics ...
Optics ... } as in Ganot.
Magnetism ...
Electricity ...

(*e*) General Physiology.
Animal Physiology.
Zoology.
(*f*) General Physiology.
Vegetable Physiology.
Botany.
(*g*) Geology.
Mineralogy.
Palæontology.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B.A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may, at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees fifty shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

5. Honors in languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanskrit, in Arabic, in Persian, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a*) History of a stated period (in modern times), including political and personal events, manners, and literature.
(*b*) Constitutional History of England, as in Hallam.
(*c*) History of Modern Civilization, as in Guizot.
(*d*) Political Economy.
(*e*) Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on a historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry, plane and solid.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics
Astronomy.
(*See Appendix B.*)

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences.
Mill's Logic. Books III and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

(*a*) Zoology.
[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]

(*b*) Botany.
[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography.]
(*c*) Geology.
[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.]
(*d*) Mineralogy.
[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineral, and Technology.]
(*e*) Physics, *viz.*, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.
[Chemistry.]

9. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology.
Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate :—
(*a*) History of Philosophy.
(*b*) Elements of Jurisprudence.
(*c*) Evidences of Revealed Religion, as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences.

10. As soon as possible after each examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts, who has obtained Honors in Arts, shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of January) an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined), with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the

Degree of B.A., and on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M.A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M.A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

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* BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in school of law recognized by the Syndicate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B.A. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

* Persons who entered upon the study of Law in an affiliated College before the 1st January 1871, will be allowed to present themselves for Examination of the Degree of B.L. after completing their attendance on lectures in the manner prescribed in para. 2 of the old Regulations.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :*—

The Principles of Jurisprudence.
The Theory and Law of Property.
The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities.
The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.
The Land Tenures of Bengal and the Revenue Laws.
The Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.
The Hindu and Mahomedan Law in general use and application, as modified by the Acts and Regulations of the Bengal Code.
The Law of Contracts and Torts.
The Principles of Judicial Inquiry in Matters of Fact, and the Rules of Evidence in use in the Mofussil Courts.
Criminal Law and Criminal and Civil Procedure.

7. Six papers shall be set at the Examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner :—

i. The Principles of General Jurisprudence ; the Theory and Law of Property ; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities ; and Legal History and Constitution.
ii. The Land Tenures in Bengal, the Revenue Laws ; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation and Prescription.
iii. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
iv. The Law of Contracts and Torts.
v. Civil Procedure and Evidence.
vi. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honors in law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

* List of Text-books given in Appendix B.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application, specifying the subjects in which he desires to be examined, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of 100 rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a.*) General Jurisprudence.
(*b*) Hindu Law.
(*c.*) Mahomedan Law.
(*d.*) The Law of Mortgage.
(*e.*) The Law of Succession to the property of deceased persons.
(*f.*) The Law of Limitation and Prescription.
(*g.*) The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property, including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.
(*h.*) The Law of Tenure of immoveable property.

} as administered in India.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law ; and there shall also be a *vivâ voce* Examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits. Each successful candidate shall receive a certificate, setting forth the branches in which he has been examined.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any

time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without Examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor; *and*

(2.) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

FIRST LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to the Examination :—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years after passing the *First Examination in Arts.*†

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

Botany.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

† This certificate will be required at the Examination in March 1878 and thereafter.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be

admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.

(*b.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c.*) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects :—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

SECOND LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

9. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 70 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the eye.

(*c.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions ; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.* :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto Ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically, and by the aid of the microscope demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examinations, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

First M. B. Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined* *

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses, each of 40 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 40 *Lectures.*

Botany.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e.*) Of having dissected during three winter terms and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Scholarships of thirty-two rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years, with

the style of Junior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
Botany.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

9. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be held subject to good behaviour.

Second M. B. Examination.

10. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b*.) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University :—

Two Courses, each of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 70 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 50 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c*.) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions; and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed

(*d*.) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations.

(*e*.) Of having conducted at least six Labors.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f*.) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.* :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of any Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

11. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least two days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

12. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

13. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

14. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto Ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
General and Comparative Physiology
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

15. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners ; and to draw up careful histories of the cases ; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operations adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

16. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

17. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(*b.*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 lectures.

(*c.*) Of having passed an examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology and in General and Comparative Physiology.

18. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this Degree, without further examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

2. The Examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

4. Scholarships of sixty rupees a month, on the result of this Examination, and tenable for two years with the style of Senior University Scholar, shall be given in each of the following subjects :—

Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.
Surgery.
Medicine.

5. Scholarships shall be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners, and shall be subject to good behaviour.

DOCTOR* IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.†

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' Hospital practice and two years' private practice, *or*

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(*c.*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

* Candidates, who enter on their Medical studies before June 1866, may, if they so desire, be examined under the former regulations (see Calendar, 1862-64).

† Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A Regulations.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate, who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b.*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c.*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d.*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e.*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined ;* † *or*

* Any person, who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts, or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

The following preliminary Examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the Session of 1859 :—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual powers.

Moral Philosophy :— as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

I. Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Binomial Theorem.

Logarithms.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11, to Prop. 21, with Deductions. Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Statics.

Composition and resolution of forces, centre of gravity.

Mechanical powers.

Friction.

Dynamics.

General laws of motion.

Motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.

Vibration of simple Pendulums.

Collision of bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of fluids.

Specific gravity.

Equilibrium of floating bodies.

Centre of pressure.

Elastic fluids.

Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine heights of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.

Percussion and resistance of fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction and radiation for plane and spherical surfaces. Formation of images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye, Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, Microscope.

III. Natural and Experimental Science.

Chemistry.

The elements of Inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical characteristics of minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of line, cuttings and embankments, tunnels, gradients, curves.

The Practice of Bridge-Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, joints, centres for bridges, roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over weirs, tanks, canals, sluices, locks.

Strength of Materials.

Resistance of iron and wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of beams. Various forms of beams, solid and hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of buildings and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines; advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; levers; cranks; rolling contacts; sliding contacts; mechanism for modifying motion; accumulation and regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical, Perspective, Topographical and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens of each kind to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. Geodesy.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the Candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Geometry and Conic Sections.
Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics and Optics.
Chemistry and Heat.
Mineralogy and Physical Geography.
Practice of Building.
Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.
Carpentry and Mechanism.
Hydraulic Works.
Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.
Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. Any candidate* may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bacholor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

2. Any candidate who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat, with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry, as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General Principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.
Theory and Practice of Bridge-building.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic works.
Equilibrium of Structures, theory of Machines with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.
Topographical Drawing.

6. The candidates' qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* Examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B.C.E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without Examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorized on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, showing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken Degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of this University.

Appendix A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The entrance fee of 10 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate will, to the best of my belief, be above the age of 16 years on the 1st March next: that I know nothing against his moral character; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it; and that he has signed the above application.

The certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, or if he be a private* student, by the Principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

The 187 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate :—

Name.
Age.
Religion.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (*i.e., at school, or present occupation.*)
Town or village, where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the language.

The fee of 20 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

* Private Student:—One who has attended at no educational institution for six months before the Examination.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate; that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University; that I know nothing against his moral character; that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the First Examination in Arts; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate:—

Age.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Date of Entrance.
Where to be examined.
Alternative subject of examination.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or periods of continuous Study.	Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated Institution.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate; that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the B. A. Examination; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Optional subject.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of affiliated Institutions.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in ——.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Age.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Law.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1 of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The Applications and Certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form as the foregoing:—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 8 of the M.D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licene in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The certificate and application for the degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of 18 , and has been placed in the Division.

The 18

Registrar.

First Examination in Arts.
Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This to certify that passed the Examination for Licence in at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that duly passed the First Examination for at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

Registrar.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Doctor or Master in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18

Chancellor,
or Vice-Chancellor.

University of Calcutta,
The 18

Honors.

This is to certify that passed the Honor Examination in in the year 18 and was placed in the Division.

Registrar.

The University of Calcutta,
The 18

Appendix B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1876.

Greek.

Xenophon ... ... Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer ... ... Iliad, Book VI.

Latin.

Cæsar ... ... DeBello Gallico, Book II.
Ovid ... ... Tristia, Selections* I—XII.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections by Major Fuller.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Revd. K. M. Banérjea.

Hindi.

Rámáyana ... ... (Aranya, Kishkinda, Sundra and Lanka Kandas). Ramjasan's Edition.
Rájniti ... ... The whole. Hall's Edition.

Uriya.

Srinipath ... ... By Raghunath Prasad Bhuyan (Calcutta Baptist Mission Press).
Jeebun Charita ... ... Translated from Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar's by Phakeer Mohun Senaputty.
Mahábhárat ... ... Calcutta School Book Society's Edition, 1868.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Armenian.

History of Armenia, Books I—III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1877.

Greek.

Xenophon ... ... Anabasis, Books I & II.
Homer ... ... Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos ... ... First ten Lives (Browning's Edition, Clarendon Press Series).
Ovid ... ... Selections* from Fasti.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupuráná and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections* by Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana ... ... Balkanda—Ramjasan's Edition.
Premsagar ... ... Second-half of the Book.

Uriya.

Universal History, or Sarvatric purivtor Sar, by Nobin Chandra Sarangee (Calcutta School Book Society).
Hitopadesha ... ... Books I & II.
Rámáyana ... ... Sundrakanda (Calcutta School Book Society).

Armenian.

History of Armenia ... ... Books I—III.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1878.

Greek.

Xenophon ... ... Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer ... ... Iliad, Book VI.

Latin.

Cicero ... ... De Senectute.
Tibullus ... ... Selections.*

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Nitisudhatarangini by Ram Prasad Tiwari (Allahabad Government Press).
Rámáyana, Ayodhyakand ... (Ramjasan's Edition).

Uriya.

Charupath, Part III ... ... By Birchand Patnaik (Calcutta Baptist Mission Press).
History of England ... ... By Gadadhar Tripathi (Calcutta School Book Society).
Uriya Poetical Reader, Part I ... (Calcutta School Book Society).

Armenian.

History of Armenia ... ... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1876.

English.

Cowper*	The Task, Books I, II, III.
Crabbe*	The Village.
Goldsmith*	The Traveller.
Southey*	Extracts as in Richardson's Selections.
Johnson*	Lives of Addison and Gay.
Scott	Woodstock.
Washington Irving*	Rip-Van-Winkle. The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

Greek.

Euripides	Alcestis.
Herodotus	Clio.

Latin.

Propertius	Selections* I—IV.
Ovid	Miscellanea, Selections* I—VI.
Cicero	Pro Milone.

Sanskrit.

Kumár Sambhava	Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.	

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

*Persian.**

Sih nasr-i-zahuri	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil	Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi	Ditto.
Sekandar Namah	Ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1877.

English.

Thomson*	Winter.
Cowper*	Table Talk.
Scott*	Lay of the Last Minstrel. Select pieces from Byron, Moore, Wordsworth, &c., as in 1874.
Scott	Talisman.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Helps*	Friends in Council, Chapters II and V, Vol. I, and Chap. X, Vol. II, new Series.
Prescott*	Ferdinand and Isabella, Chapters V and VII, Part I, and Chap. VIII, Part II, Vol. II and Chap. IX, Vol. III.
Washington Irving*	Rural Life in England. The Country Church. The Widow and her Son.

Greek.

Euripides	Medea.
Herodotus	Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Livy	Book I.
Ovid	Metamorphoses, Selections* I—X.

Sanskrit.

Kumár Sambhava	Books I—VII.
Uttaracharita.	

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

As in 1876.

*Persian.**

Sih nasr-i-Zahuri	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil	Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi	Ditto.
Sekandar Namah	Ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1878.

English.

Scott*	Lady of the Lake.
Cowper*	The Task, Books I—III.
Southey*	Life of Nelson.
Lamb*	Tales from Shakspeare—Tempest, Merchant of Venice, Taming of the Shrew, Macbeth, Hamlet, King Lear.
Airy	Selections from the Spectator.
Washington Irving*	Life and Voyages of Columbus.

Greek.

Euripides	Alcestis.
Herodotus	Clio.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Latin.

Livy	Book II.
Ovid	Metamorphoses, Selections* XI—XXII.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	Books I—VII.
Bhattikavya	Books I—V.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i Mirza Bedil ...	Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi	Ditto.
Sekandar Namah	Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1877.

English.

Shakspeare	Midsummer Night's Dream, Macbeth.
Dryden	As contained in Hales' Longer English Poems.
Pope	
Johnson	
Gray	
Collins	
Cowper	
Coleridge	
Scott	
Wordsworth	
Byron	
Shelley	
Milton	Areopagitica (Arber's Reprints).
Trench	On the Study of Words.
Foster*	Essay on Decision of Character.
Bancroft*	History of the United States, Chaps XIII and XIV
Napier*	Peninsular War, Book XVI, Chap. V; Book XVIII, Chap. III.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Greek.

Sophocles	Œdipus Rex.
Thucydides	Book II.

Latin.

Martial	Selections* I—XII.
Persius	" I—III.
Juvenal	" I—III.
Tacitus	Histories, Book I.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	Books I—IX.
Sakuntalá...	(Devanagari Recension).

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamini	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages ...	
Mutánahbi...	

*Persian.**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali...	The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni ...	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi ...	Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1878.

English.

Shakspeare ...	Julius Cæsar. Merchant of Venice.
Milton* ...	Comus and Sonnets. Select pieces from Dryden, Rogers, Collins, &c.
Trench	On the Study of Words.
Bacon	Essays.
Burke*	Thoughts on the Present Discontents.
Prescott*	Conquest of Peru, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, Book I, Vol. I.

Greek.

Sophocles	Philoctetes.
Demosthenes	De Corona.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Latin.

Horace	Odes, Books III & IV.
Tacitus	Histories, Book II.
Sallust	Catiline.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa	Books I—IX.
Sakuntalá	(Devanagari Recension).

Arabic.

Tarikh-i-Yamini ...	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages ...	
Mutánahbi	

Hebrew.

As in 1877.

*Persian.**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali ...	The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi ...	Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1879.

English.

Shakspeare ...	Henry V. and Coriolanus.
Dryden	As contained in Hales' Longer English Poems.
Pope	
Johnson	
Gray	
Collins	
Cowper	
Coleridge	
Scott	
Wordsworth	
Byron	
Shelley	
Helps	Essays written during the intervals of Business.
Trench	English, Past and Present.
Drinkwater	The Siege of Gibraltar.
Mahon	Joan of Arc.

Greek.

Sophocles	Œdipus Rex.
Thucydides	Book II.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Latin.

Martial	Selections* I—XII.
Persius	" I—III.
Juvenal	" I—III.
Tacitus	Histories, Book I.

Sanskrit.

Kúmar Sambhava ...	Books I—VII.
Meghaduta.	
Sakuntalá.	

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

Arabic.

Tarikh-i-Yamani	As contained in Selections by Col. Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages ...	
Mutanabbi	

Persian.

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali ...	The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi ...	Ditto.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

(For 1877).

Poetry.

Chaucer	Selections edited by Morris. Prologue and Nonnes Prieste's Tale (Clarendon Press Series).
Spenser	Faerie Queene, Book I (Clarendon Press Series).
Milton	Paradise Lost, Books XI and XII.
Pope	Satires and Epistles (Mark Pattison).
Sir John Davies	Nosce Te-ipsum.
Tennyson	Enoch Arden and Aylmer's Field.

Drama.

Shakspeare	King Lear. Othello. As you like it.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.,

Marlowe	...	Edward II.
Coleridge	...	Wallenstein.

Prose.

Sir Thomas Moore		Utopia (Arber's Reprints).
Swift	...	Gulliver's Travels, Parts I, II, III.
Helps	...	Realmah.
Burke	...	Selections from (Clarendon Press Series) Vol. II.
Trench	...	English, Past and Present.
Todhunter	...	Conflict of Studies.

(FOR 1878 AND 1879.)

Poetry.

Chaucer	...	Selections edited by Skeat (Clarendon Press Series).
Milton	...	Paradise Lost, Books I—III, inclusive.
Pope	...	Satires and Epistles (Mark Pattison) (Clarendon Press Series).
Byron	...	Childe Harold.

Drama.

Shakspeare	...	Winter's Tale. Henry VIII. Richard III.
Sheridan	...	The Rivals.
Villiers	...	The Rehearsal.

Prose.

Milton	...	Areopagitica.
Lamb	...	Essays of Elia.
Scott	...	Quentin Durward.
Trench	...	English, Past and Present.
Burke	...	Selections from (Clarendon Press Series) Vol. I.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Greek.

Homer	...	Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar	...	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus	...	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles	...	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides	...	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes	...	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus	...	Books II and III, to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides	...	Books VI and VII.
Demosthenes	...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato	...	Republic.
Aristotle	...	Politics.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Latin.

Virgil	...	Georgics; Æneid, first six books.
Horace	...	Odes, Epodes, Satires I (except 2 and 8), Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	...	Satires (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius	...	Satires.
Lucretius	...	Books I and VI.
Catullus	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	...	Aulularia.
Terence	...	Andria.
Livy	...	Books XXI to XXV.
Sallust	...	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero	...	Orations against Catiline, first book of letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus	...	Histories.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Arabic.

Hammasoah	...	...	The whole.
Mutanahbi	...	...	
Makamát-í-Hariri	...	...	
Saba-i-Moallaḳah	...	...	

HONOR EXAMINATION.

PERSIAN.

Poetry.

Firdausi	...	...	Shahnamah, Vol. I.
Khákáni	...	...	Tuhfatu'l Irakayn.
Badar Cháchi	...	...	Kasáid.
Hakim Sanái	...	...	Hadíkah.
Anwari	...	...	Diwán.
Habil Káání	...	...	Kasáid, 1st half.

Prose.

Sásáu V	...	...	Dasátir.
Fuzlu 'llah Shirázi	...	...	Wassáf, Vols. I, II, III.
Abu 'l Fazl	...	...	Akbar Namah, Vol. I.
Mulla Tughra	...	...	Ruksát.
Munshi Muhammad Mahdi		...	Durrai Nádiri.

Rhetoric.

Shamsú-ddín Fakir	...	...	Hadáiku 'l Balághat.

Prosody.

Sayfi	...	...	Urúz.
Jámi	...	...	Kawáfi.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic, to the extent laid down in the Course for the First Examination in Arts.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Sanskrit.

Kálidása	...	...	Vikramarvasi. Meghadúta.
Bhartrihari	...	...	Bhatti Kávya, VI—IX.
Bhavabhúti	...	...	Viracharita. Uttaracharita.
Súdraka	...	...	Mrichchhakatika.
Dandí	...	...	Dasakúmáracharita.
Srí Harsha	...	...	Naishadhacharita, II, III, XIV, XVII.
Bháravi	...	...	Kirátárjuniya, XI—XIV.
Vyása and Sankara	...	...	Vedánta Sútras, with Sánkara Bháshya, II Adhyáya, 2nd Páda.
Rig Veda Sanhitá	...	...	1 Ashtaka, 1st & 2nd Adhyáyas.
Mammata Bhatta	...	...	Kávya Prakása.
Vishwanatha Tarkapanchanana			Bhasha Parichheda and Siddhanta Muktavali.
Vachaspati Misra	...	...	Tattwa Kaumudi
Panini	...	...	Karaka and Samasa as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1877 AND 1878.

History.

As a period:—

1. The History of Europe during the 16th century.

It is recommended that the following authors and books be consulted:—

For the History of England—
Hume, Froude, Charles Knight.
For France—
Michelet, Crowe.
For Spain—
Robertson's Charles V.
Prescott's Philip II.
For Italy—
Roscoe's Leo X.
Sismondi's Italian Republics.
For Holland—
Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic.
Motley's United Netherlands.

For Germany—
Ranke's History of the Reformation.
Ranke's Ferdinand I and Maximilian of Austria.

2. Constitutional History of England (as in Hallam).
3. History of Modern Civilization (as in Guizot).
4. Political Economy.
5. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

History.

Mr. Lethbridge's History of England.
Mr. Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

History.

Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History.

Psychology and Logic.

Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.
Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

B. A. EXAMINATION.

History.

History of England (Student's Hume).
Elphinstone's History of India.
Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's History of India, Vol. II.

TEXT-BOOKS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE FOR THE B. COURSE FOR THE B. A. DEGREE.

Physical Geography, as in
Ansted's Physical Geography, 5th Edition, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Blanford's Physical Geography of India.

(*d*).—*Physics* { Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.

(*e*).—*Zoology*. { General Physiology, Animal Physiology, Zoology, }

as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology and Alleyne Nicholson's Introductory Text-book of Zoology.

(*f*).—*Botany* { General Physiology, Vegetable Physiology, Botany, }

as in Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany by Masters, *viz.*, a general acquaintance with Parts I, III, and IV, and of Part II (Systematic Botany), the following only:—

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS OF THE NATURAL ORDERS.

(*For the Examination of* 1877.)

Malvaceæ,	Solanaceæ,	Cyperaceæ,
Leguminosæ,	Euphorbiaceæ,	Pinaceæ,
Cucurbitaceæ,	Palmaceæ,	Cycadaceæ,
Rubiaceæ,	Arradeæ,	Equisetaceæ,
Compositæ,	Orchidaceæ,	Filices,
Asclepiadaceæ,	Graminaceæ,	Bryăceæ,

and the general characters of the three tribes of Lichens, Algæ, and Fungi.

(*For the Examinations of* 1878 *and* 1879.)

Cruciferæ,	Umbelliferæ,	Urticaceæ,
Rutaceæ,	Compositæ,	Amarantaceæ,
Meliaceæ,	Apocynaceæ,	Orchidaceæ,
Anacardiaceæ,	Convolvulaceæ,	Scitamineæ,
Leguminosæ,	Labiatæ,	Filices,
Cucurbitaceæ,	Euphorbiaceæ,	Bryaceæ,

and the general characters of Horse-tails, Lichens, Algæ, and Fungi.

N.B.—The candidate will be required to give demonstrations of the general characters of plants upon specimens provided by the Examiners, for which purpose each candidate may bring a knife and pocket lens into the Examination Hall.

(*g*).—*Geology* { Geology, Mineralogy, Palæontology, }

as in Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology: and in Ramsay's Mineralogy (Weale's Series), Chapter I; and the following Minerals:—

The Native Elements.

Sulphides and Arsenides, *viz.*:—Nickeline, Smaltine, Blende, Galena, Copper-glance, Cinnabar, Iron Pyrites, Antimonite, Mispickel, Copper Pyrites, Tetrahedrite.

Chlorides, &c., *viz.*:—Rocksalt, Fluor Spar.

Oxides, *viz.*:—Cuprite, Magnetite, Spinel, Corundum, Hæmatite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Pyrolusite, Quartz, Opal.

Carbonates, *viz.*:—Arragonite, Cerusite, Calcspar, Magnesite, Dolomite, Chalybite, Calamine, Chessylite, Malachite.

Silicates, *viz.*:—Olivine, Hypersthene, Diopside, Diallage, Augite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Hornblende, Apophyllite, Talc, Serpentine, Topaz, Garnet, Epidote, Micas, Felspars, Stilbite, Analcime, Tourmaline.

Sulphates, Nitrates, &c., *viz.*:—Barytine, Gypsum, Saltpetre, Borax, Apatite.

N.B.—Specimens of some of these Minerals will be given to be identified and described.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Pure Mathematics.

Algebra, as in Todhunter or Wood, omitting the theory of Probabilities and Indeterminate Equations of a degree higher than the first.

Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, omitting Articles 318 to the end.

Theory of Equations, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—XVIII, Articles 242—248, and Cap. XXV to the end.

Geometry of two dimensions, as in Turnbull and Salmon, with the exception of Involution, Infinitesimals, and Projections.

Geometry of three dimensions, as in Aldis, omitting Cap. IX on Functional and Differential Equations to families of surfaces: or the corresponding propositions in Frost and Wolstenholme.

N.B.—Tetrahedral and Quadriplanar co-ordinates will not be required.

Differential Calculus, as in Todhunter.

Integral Calculus, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—IX, omitting Articles 90—96.

Differential Equations, only as required for the propositions in which they appear.

Spherical Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Caps. I—VIII and Cap. XII.

N.B.—All limits are inclusive.

Mixed Mathematics.

Statics, as in Parkinson and Todhunter, with the exception of Poisson's proof of the Parallelogram of Forces, Lagrange's proof of Virtual Velocities; also Caps. VII, IX, and the articles upon the attraction of Spheriods, Ivory's Theorem and Potentials.

Particle Dynamics, as in Tait and Steele, omitting Caps VI, XI, XII, the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and all propositions involving the application of the Calculus of Variations.

Hydro-mechanics, as in Besant's elementary treatise, with the exception of the theory of sound; also the larger treatise of the same author, omitting Caps. VII, X, XII, and all propositions involving the Dynamics of a rigid body.

N.B.—In Cap. VIII only propositions involving resolution along lines of motion are required.

Optics, as in Parkinson, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration and the propositions at the end of Cap. VI on refraction and reflection at different surfaces in any manner.

Astronomy, as in Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy, with the exception of the articles mentioned below:—

Cap.	II.	Articles	17—19, 33, 36.
,,	III.	,,	10.
,,	V.	,,	11, 12.
,,	VI. (1)	,,	4—8.
,,	VI. (2)	,,	9—12.
,,	VI (3)	,,	10, 11, 19, 24, 25.
,,	VII.	,,	7—15, 18
,,	VIII.	,,	9—11, 16—21.
,,	X.	,,	6—8, 34—36.
,,	XI.	,,	12 to end.

TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

B. L. EXAMINATION.

1. Principles of General Jurisprudence and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities, and Legal History and Constitution—

Markby's Elements of Law. (Including Supplement.)
Stephen's Blackstone, Book I; Book II, Introduction and Part 2, Chapters 1, 2, and 4; Book IV, Part 1, Chapters 2 and 6.
Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1870, pp. 1—226.
Ditto, 1872.
Macpherson's Civil Procedure, Notes to Sections 5 and 6.
Act XXI of 1870. [The Hindu Wills Act, 1870], and such of the Sections of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as are therein specifically referred to, *except* Parts XXX and XXXI, and *except* Parts XXXIII—XL.

2. The Land Tenures of Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription—

Regulations I and VIII of 1793 (Permanent Settlement).
Regulation VIII of 1819 (Putnee Talooks).
Regulation XI of 1825 (Accretions).
Act XI of 1859, Sections 9—15, 33—37. }
Act XIX of 1873, Sections 146, 150, 166—168. }

Act VIII of 1869 (B.C.), Sections 2—20.
Act XVIII of 1873, Sections 4—23.
Macpherson on Mortgages.
Registration Act (VIII of 1871).
Limitation Act (IX of 1871).

3. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law—
Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1871, pp. 95—224.
Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law, except Chapters 3, 9, 11, & 12.

4. The Law of Contracts and Torts—
Macpherson on Contracts.
Stephen's Blackstone, Book V, Chapters 7 and 8.
The Indian Contract Act of 1872.

5. Civil Procedure and Evidence—
The following Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure with the notes thereon in Macpherson's Civil Procedure—Sections 1—35, 39—43, 47—102, 109—125, 128, 139—141, 145, 183—296, 312—327, 332—380.
The amendments of the Code of Civil Procedure so far as they relate to these Sections.
The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.

6. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure—
The Penal Code (except Sections 109—120, 124—140, 162—190, 205—229, 236—241, 243—298, 312—318, 321—338, 392—402, 426—440, 447—462, 478—510, and all such parts of the Code as relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence).
The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, Parts IV, V, VI, and X, the other parts being omitted altogether.
The amendments of the Penal Code so far as they relate to the Sections not above excluded.

V.

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PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTS.

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1869	Anundmohan Bose	Ditto.
1870	Gaurisankar De	Ditto.
1871	Sarada Charan Mitra...	Ditto.
1872	Kartik Chandra Mitra	Ditto.
*1873	Girija Bhusan Mookerjee	Ditto.
*1874	Behari Lal Banerjee	Ditto.
*1876	Umeschandra Batavyal (for 4 years)	San. Coll

THE SYNDICATE.

President.

The Vice-Chancellor.

Members.

H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A.
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Rev. R Jardine.
The Hon'ble W. Markby.
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THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

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The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab Provinces.

* Mouat Medalist.

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Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
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The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S I.
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Moulvi Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor
Rajah Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.
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The Hon'ble Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor.
The Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjea.
Baboo Peary Chand Mitter.
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H F. Blanford, Esq.
Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee.
Baboo Prosunno Coomar Surbadhicarry.
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Rev. S. Dyson.
Rev. C. E. Vines, B A.
The Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law.
Baboo Gour Dass Basak.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.
H. L. Dampier, Esq , C.S
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.
Rev. J. Wenger, D.D.
Moulvie Kabir-ud-din Ahmed.
Baboo Krishna Kamal Bhattacharjea, B.L.
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Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt.
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M. S. Howell, Esq., B.A , C.S.
Raja Jotendramohun Tagore.
Raja Joykissen Das, C.S.I.
P. Hordern, Esq., B.A.
J. C. Nesfield, Esq , M.A.
Syed Ahmed Khan, C.S.I.
Munshi Ram Chandra.
V. Ball, Esq., M.A.
Thákur Giri Prasad of Baiswán.
H. Blochmann, Esq., M.A.
Baba Khim Singh Bedi.
H. Roberts, Esq.

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The Hon'ble W. Markby.

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The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
W A. Montriou, Esq.
Rajah Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadoor.

Moulvi Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
The Hon'ble Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor.
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The Hon'ble R. Spankie.
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Henry Millett, Esq.
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J. H. A. Branson, Esq.
Baboo Shama Churn Sircar.
The Hon'ble Romeshchandra Mitra, B.A., B.L,
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T. E Charles, Esq., M.D.
H. Cayley, Esq., M.D.

THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

President.

Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E.

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Colonel The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
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Lieut.-Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R.E.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C.E.
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Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier, R.A., C.S.I.
Colonel J. E. Gastrell.
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B. Leslie, Esq., C.E.
V. Ball, Esq., M.A.

Registrar.

J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M,A.

SUCCESSION LISTS FROM 1857.

Chancellors.

1857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.
1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B.
1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart, G.C.B., K.S.I.
1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K.P.
1872. The Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier, of Merchistoun, K.T.
1872. The Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, P.C , G.M.S.I.
1876. The Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton, G.M.S.I.

Vice-Chancellors.

1857. The Hon'ble Sir James William Colvile, Knight.
1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL.D.

1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C S.
1869. The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S I , C S.
1875. The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.

Registrars.

1857. William Grapel, Esq , M.A.
1858. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B.A.
1862. J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B.A., Rev. J. Richards, M.A ; *Officiating.*
1863. H. Scott Smith, Esq , B.A.
1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq , M.A., *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1873. W. G. Willson, Esq , M.A., *Officiating.*
1873. J. Sutcliffe, Esq.. M.A.
1875. H. Woodrow, Esq , M.A. W. G. Willson, Esq., M.A. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M A. *Officiating.*
1876. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.

EXAMINERS.

Entrance Examination, 1876.

English	Rev. C. Jordan. F. J. Rowe, Esq. M. J. White, Esq. Rev. W. Johnson.
Sanskrit and Bengali ...	Babu Rajkisto Banerjea. " Bromhomohan Mullick. " Nrisinha Ch. Mukerji. " Nobin Chandra Chatterji.
History and Geography ...	Rev. C. Baumann. J. Bruce, Esq. J. K. Rogers, Esq. J. Willson, Esq.
Mathematics	Rev. G. H. Rouse. R. Thwaytes, Esq. M. Mowat, Esq. F. D. Archibald, Esq.
Hindi and Urya	Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

First Arts and B.A. Examinations, 1876-77.

English	Rev. S. Dyson. E. Lethbridge, Esq.
Sanscrit	Rev. K. M. Banerjea. Pandit Mohes Ch. Nyaratna.
History	Rev. W. C. Fyfe. W. T. Webb, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	J. Elliott, Esq. W. Griffiths, Esq.

Mental and Moral Science ...	R. Parry, Esq. Rev R. Jardine.
Physical Science	J. Willson, Esq.

Entrance, First Arts, and B.A. Examinations.

Greek and Latin	Rev. J Hector. Geo. Bellett, Esq.
Arabic, Persian and Urdu ...	H. Blochmann, Esq.

Honor and M.A. Examinations, 1877.

English	E. Lethbridge, Esq. Rev. S. Dyson.
Sanscrit	Rev. K. M. Banerjea. Pandit Mohes Ch. Nyaratna.
Arabic	H. Blochmann, Esq.
History	W. T. Webb, Esq. Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Mathematics	J. Elliott, Esq. W. Griffiths, Esq.
Mental and Moral Science ...	Rev. R Jardine. R. Parry, Esq.
Natural and Physical Science	J. Willson, Esq.

LAW.

B.L. and Honor Examinations, 1876.

C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq. | E. J. Trevelyan, Esq.

MEDICINE.

L.M.S. and B.M. First and Second Examinations, 1876.

Anatomy	W. J. Palmer, Esq., M.D.
Chemistry	A. Pedler, Esq.
Medical Jurisprudence ...	C. T. O. Woodford, Esq , M.D.
Materia Medica	E Lawrie, Esq., M.B.
Botany	G. King, Esq., M B.
Medicine and Midwifery ...	N. Chevers, Esq., M.D.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery	E. A. Lawrie, Esq., M.B.
Physiology and Comparative Anatomy	J. Ewart, Esq., M.D.
Pathology and Hygiene ...	J. F. P. McConnell, Esq., M.B.

ENGINEERING.

L.C.E. and B.C.E. Examinations, 1876.

Major Ekford, R.E. | Mr. Sutcliffe.
Mr. Downing. | Mr. Pedler.
Mr. H. H. Locke.

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers, with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B.A.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B.L.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk

For the Degree of B.M.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B.C.E.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of M.D. or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

For the Degree of Doctor-in-Law.

A violet silk Gown with full sleeves. The Hood shall be of scarlet silk with a lining of white satin.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February 1866 paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2 of Act II of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope "that the money should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation :—

1. Five studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rs. 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M.A. of this University to be eligible for one of these studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England, and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences:—*viz.*, Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of ex-students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The subscribers to a fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rs. 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions:—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish—

I. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidence of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology, and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for the degree of M A, such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 3, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships or increase their number.

5. The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July 1866, accepted this benefaction from the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, the sum of Rs. 12,000 in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the Will:—

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set

apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called 'Eshan's Scholarship,' to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B.A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College with a view to the attainment of the higher degree of M.A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that degree, but not otherwise."

Scholars.

1869.	Kartic Chandra Mitra	...	...	Presy. Coll.
1870.	Sarada Charan Mitra	...	...	Ditto.
1871.	Isan Chandra Basu	...	...	Ditto.
1872.	Rajaninath Ray ...	...	...	Ditto.
1873.	Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhay		...	Ditto.
1874.	Prasanna Kumar Lahiri	...	...	Ditto.
1875.	Nilkanta Sarkar ...	...	...	Ditto.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prasanna Coomar Tagore, C.S.I., bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the Will:—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship, to be called 'The Tagore Law Professorship,' and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty or by degrees from the income of my real estate at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee as will produce the monthly sum of Rs. 1,000, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred, and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following trusts, that is to say: In trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of

Rs. 10,000 by equal monthly payments to the 'Tagore Law Professor' for the time being, and in trust to apply the residue of the interests in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed, my said Trustees or Trustee shall, either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues, and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to the University of Calcutta, to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' and of removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death; my Will is, that the 'Tagore Law Professor' shall read or deliver yearly at some place within the town of Calcutta one complete Course of Law Lectures without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of lectures, the lectures shall be printed, and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expense of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expenses, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' shall, save as herein provided, be as to the kind of law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate to the said University."

The Senate has adopted the following scheme for lectures:

(*a.*) That the Professor appointed by the Senate shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law, the subject or subjects to be selected by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor; the said subject or subjects to be approved by the Senate.

(*b.*) That the selection be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(*c.*) That the Professor be appointed for such term as the Senate think proper, in each case after considering the recommendation of the Syndicate, and that he be always eligible for re-appointment.

PROFESSORS.

1870. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1873. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1874. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1875. A. Phillips, Esq.
1876. Babu Rashvihari Ghosh.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July 1869, for the purpose of forming a library. The amount was invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

In 1874, the sum of Rs. 3,500 was added to the Library Fund from the surplus income of the University of that year: and the Syndicate, having thus at their disposal more than Rs. 9,000, appointed a Committee to report on the steps it was advisable to take to form a Library. The Committee reported (see Minutes, Vol. XVIII, page 22) that they thought "it desirable to begin with procuring such books as shall render the Calcutta University Library *supplementary to other Libraries now existing in Calcutta.*" The general principles laid down by the Committee and the mode of procedure they proposed for adoption were approved by the Syndicate, and a first instalment of books has been received from Europe. Further selections will be made from time to time as the funds at the disposal of the University permit, and the Library Committee have been requested to frame Rules under which the Library may be made available to the Fellows of the University.

MOUAT MEDAL.

The Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 2,040, to be invested in 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures, with a request that the University would apply the annual interest to carry out the following purpose:

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Mouat Medal" on one side.
2. That it be awarded to the Premchand Student of the year, and presented to him publicly at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees.

The Senate at the annual meeting in 1872 thankfully accepted this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Fund.

RADHAKANTA MEDAL.

The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial made over to the University the residue of the Memorial Fund, after providing for the Bust and Portrait of the deceased Rajah, amounting to Rs. 2,000 in Municipal Debentures, with a request that the annual interest on the Debentures might be applied "in awarding a gold medal to the best Sanskrit scholar among the successful candidates for the degree of B. A. of each year." At the annual meeting of the Senate in 1873, this benefaction was thankfully accepted.

MEDALISTS.

1874.	Prasanna Kumar Lahiri,	Presidency College.
1875.	Gnanendranath Das,	Ditto.
1876.	Haraprasad Bhattacharyya,	Ditto.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

In Arts.

(*Up to the B. A. Standard*)

1. Presidency College, affiliated in 1857.
2. Hooghly College, 1857.
3. Dacca College, 1857.
4. Kishnaghur College, 1857.
5. Berhampore College, 1857.
6. Doveton College, Calcutta, 1857.
7. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, 1857.
8. Free Church Institution, Calcutta, 1857.
9. La Martiniere College, Calcutta, 1857.
10. London Mission Society's Institution, Bhowanipore, 1857.
11. Serampore College, 1857.
12. Agra College, 1860.
13. Benares College, 1860.
14. Saugor High School, 1860.
15. Sanskrit College, 1860.
16. Bishop's College, 1860.
17. Ajmere College, 1862.
18. Bareilly College, 1862.
19. Patna College, 1862.
20. St. Xavier's College, 1862.
21. St. John's College, 1862.
22. Joynarain's College, 1862.
23. Lahore Government College, 1864.
24. Delhi Government College, 1864
25. St Thomas' College, Colombo, 1864.
26. St Stephen's College, Delhi, 1864.
27. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, 1864.
28. Lahore Mission School, 1864.
29. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta, 1865.
30. Victoria College, Agra, 1865.
31. Church Mission School, Umritsur, 1865.
32. Bishop's School, Simla, 1866.
33. Christ Church School, Cawnpore, 1866.
34. Canning College, Lucknow, 1867.
35. La Martiniere College, Lucknow, 1869.
36. Mussooree School, 1869.
37. Allahabad High School, 1869.
38. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.

(*Up to the First Arts Standard.*)

1. Gowhatty High School, 1866.
2. Calcutta Mudrassa, 1867.
3. Cuttack High School, 1868.
4. Sehore High School, 1868.
5. Chittagong High School, 1869.
6. St. Peter's College, Agra, 1870.
7. London Mission School, Benares, 1871.

8 London Mission School, Mirzapore, 1872
9 Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, 1872.
10. Midnapore High School, 1873.
11 Baulia High School, 1873
12. Jaipur Moharaja's College, 1873.
13. Kandy Collegiate School, 1874
14. Patialah Moharaja's School, 1874.

In Law.

1. Presidency College, 1857.
2 Hooghly College, 1864.
3 Dacca College, 1864
4 Kishnaghur College, 1864.
5 Berhampore College, 1864.
6 Patna College, 1864.
7. Agra College, 1868.
8 Cuttack High School, 1869
9. Chittagong High School, 1869
10. Canning College, Lucknow, 1870
11. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.

In Medicine.

1. Medical College, Calcutta, 1857.

In Engineering.

1 Thomason College, Roorkee, 1864.
2 Presidency College, 1865.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering

2 The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated

3 The application must contain—

(*a*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b*) A statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c*.) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

5. The Syndicate may. with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

Affiliated 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this department.

There is an admission fee of Rs 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B.A., *viz.* :—

The Burdwan Scholarship	...	value	Rs. 50	a month.
„ Dwarkanath Tagore	...	„	Rs 50	„
„ Bird Scholarship	...	„	Rs. 40	„
„ Ryan „	...	„	Rs 40	„
Three Hindu Coll. Scholarships...		„	Rs. 30	„

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10. During the first year students pay a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 5, and during the second and third years they pay Rs. 10 a month.

Civil Engineering Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The entrance fee is Rs 10, and the monthly tuition fee Rs. 5. There are two Scholarships, each worth Rs. 10 a month, attached to this department, which were founded in memory of the late Major-General Forbes. These Scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second year class. Five Government Scholarships, each worth Rs. 50 a month, and tenable for two years, are available annually for students who pass the University Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering, or the Degree of B.C E. Holders of these Scholarships receive practical training (1) in the Government Survey Department for six months; (2) in Government workshops for six

months; (3) in Government works in progress for one year. Other students, who pass the University Examination but for whom no Scholarships are available, are allowed to go through the same course of practical training free of charge.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Mr. J. Sutcliffe, M.A., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.
Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A., Professor of English Literature.
Mr. Parry, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.
Mr. J. Elliott, M A., Professor of Natural Science.
Mr. A. Pedler, Professor of Chemistry.
Mr. R. Hand, Assistant Professor of English Literature.
Mr. A M. Nash, B.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
Mr. A. C. Jackson, Assistant Professor of English Literature.
Baboo Raj Krishna Banerjea, Professor of Sanskrit.
Baboo Nilmani Mookerjee, M.A., Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.

Law Department.

Mr. T. D. Ingram, Senior Professor.
Mr. C F. Egerton Allen
Baboo Trailokhonath Mitra } Lecturers in Law.
Mr. Amir Ali

C. E. Department.

Mr. S. F. Downing, B A., L.C.E., Professor, Civil Engineering.
Mr. J. Slater, Assistant Professor, Civil Engineering.
Mr. W Griffiths, M A., Professor of Mathematics.
Mr. C. Grant, Professor of Drawing.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and is mainly supported from funds bequeathed by Mahomed Moshim, a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of Rs. 45,000, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many

years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 8,61,100. The surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original zemindaree that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Moshim's legacy. Another source of increase to the College endowment has been the accumulation of unexpended income, so that at present it yields not less than Rs. 51,000 per annum.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans, and Rs. 5 for all others. In the Law Department the fee is Rs. 5 per mensem.

Scholarships.

In 1846 a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given by Ranee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress, for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Zemindaree Scholarships.

Two Junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 per mensem are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

* D. C Smyth, Esq.
Maharaja Dhiraj Mahtab Chand Bahadoor.
Babu Dwarka Nath Tagore.
" Callynath Moonshee.
" Pran Chunder Roy.
" Sree Narayan Chowdhry.
" Ram Narain Mookerjee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College.

W. Griffiths, M.A.	Offg. Principal.
G. Watt. M.D.	Professor.
F. J. Rowe, B.A.	Professor
Rev. Lal Behari Dei	Asst. Professor.
Babu Nobin Krishna Mookerjee, M.A., B L.	Law Lecturer.
Babu Gopal Chunder Gupta	Asst. Pror. of Sanskrit.
Moulvie Abdul Khair	Professor of Arabic.
Babu Jadu Nath Banerjee	Head Pandit.

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835. In 1841 it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers. The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year, at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 36,679.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5, and in the Law Department also a fee of Rs. 5.

A silver medal, called the Donnelly prize, is awarded annually, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkaree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnelly.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

A Ewbank. B.A	Offg Principal.
E. D. Archibald, B.A.	Professor.
W. T. Webb, B A.	Professor.
W. B. Livingstone	Asst. Professor.
Shomanath Mookerjee	Asst. Professor of Sanskrit.
Opendronath Mitter, M.A., B.L. ...	Law Lecturer.

Krishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The College is a handsome building, standing upon 3 bighas of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected in 1856 at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharaja of Nuddea and the Maharani Sarnamayi, of Cossimbazar.

In 1871 the B.A. classes (the third and fourth year classes) were abolished by Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and for some years the College only afforded instruction up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1875, however, Sir Richard Temple, on the petition of the chief inhabitants of the

district, consented to restore the College to its former status, provided that a considerable share of the increased cost were subscribed for by the community. A sum, amounting to more than Rs. 40,000, was subscribed during the year, and with this endowment the College has now been re-established on its original footing.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

E. Lethbridge, M.A.	Principal and Professor of English Literature.
Babu Umesh Chandra Datta	Professor of History.
Babu Nakulesvar Bandyopadhay	Professor of Sanskrit.
Babu Barada Prasad Ghosh, M A.... ...	Lecturer in Mathematics and Physical Science.
Babu Ambika Charn Sen, M.A.	Teacher of Chemistry.

Law Department.

Babu Baranasi Roy, B.A., B.L. ... Law Lecturer.

Succession List of Principals.

1845. Capt D. L. Richardson.
1846. Marcus Gustavus Rochfort.
1855. Edward Lodge, B.A.
1857. James Graves, M.A. (offg.)
1857. Leonidas Clint. B.A.
1858. Alfred Smith, M.A.
1871. S. Lobb, M.A.
1874. E. Lethbridge, M.A.

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

It was opened as a College in 1853.

It was raised to the status of a College, giving instruction up to the standard of the B.A. Examination of the University of Calcutta in 1865.

A Law Department was added in 1864. The status was, however, reduced in 1872, and instruction is now given up to the First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta. The Law Department was abolished in 1874. It is open to all classes of the community, and any University undergraduate is admissible.

The foundation stone of the building, one moiety of the cost of which was paid by the community, was laid in 1863, and it was occupied in 1869.

There is attached to the College a Hindu Hostel, the boarder's fee being Rs. 6 per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

G. Bellett, M.A.	...	...	...	Principal.
Haridas Ghosh	...	...	...	Professsor.
Ramgati Nyayaratna	...	...	...	Asst. Professor of Sanskrit.
Beni Madhav Basu	...	...	...	Lecturer on Chemistry and Botany.
Nilmani Ganguli	...	...	...	Head Master.

Ten Teachers in the Collegiate School.

Principals.

1853. A. S. Harrison, B.A.
1856. A. Smith, M.A.
1858. R. L. Martin, M A., Head Master in charge.
1858. S. W. Bradbury, ditto.
1859. R. L. Martin, M.A., ditto.
1861. R. Hand.

Doveton College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a day and boarding-school, which was established on the 1st March 1823, by a body of Christian parents, who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education, its affairs being conducted by a Committee of Management, elected chiefly from among the parents.

In 1855 a legacy of Rupees Two Lakhs and Thirty Thousand was bequeathed to the Institution by the late Captain John Doveton, which enabled the Committee of Management to extend its sphere of usefulness by the addition, in 1856, of an Infant School or Initiatory Department, and the establishment of a College Department, named in honor of the donor. A few years later a Girls' Department was added.

In 1871 other bequests were made to the Institution by the late Mr. Lawrence Augustus de Souza, of the Firm of Messrs. Thomas de Souza and Sons, of Calcutta. These consist first of the interest on a sum of Rupees Three Lakhs, made permanently applicable to the maintenance and education of a certain number of boys and girls of East Indian parents, of a certain class, who are admitted as boarders, on the "Lawrence de Souza Foundation," at the age of 10, and kept at school till the age of 18; and second of the interest on a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of a Scholarship in English literature, styled the "Lawrence de Souza Scholarship." It is of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem, and is tenable for one year at the Doveton College; but it is open to any East Indian boys from any School or College, the successful candidate of one year being at liberty to compete for and hold the Scholarship from year to year until he graduates.

In addition to the above, Mr. L. A. de Souza bequeathed a further sum of Rs. 30,000, the interest of which is to be applied towards the education in England of an East Indian youth of ability, with the view of enabling him to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service of India. This is open to any East Indian candidate, whether educated at the Doveton College or elsewhere.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews.
Secretary.—J. Bruce.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

H. Roberts	...	Principal and Profr of Eng. Lit. and Hist.
E. Holness	...	Profr. of Math., Nat. Phil. and Chem.
J. Stewart	...	Profr. of Classics and Philosophy.

List of Principals.

1850.	Rev. A. Morgan.
1855.	George Smith, LL.D.
1859.	J. W. McCrindle, M A.
1866.	J. Sime, B A.
1869.	R Dick. M.A.; Rev R. Robinson.
1870.	Rev. R Robinson; H. Roberts.
1871.	H Roberts.

St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845, and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

Foundation, Scholarships, and Prizes.

1. *Foundation.*—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarships.*—Two Scholarships of Rs. 20 a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these Scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys may be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

3. *Prizes.*—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

Course of Study.

The subjects of examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

List of Rectors.

1847. Rev. J. Kyd, M.A.
1849. Rev. S. Slater.
1852. Rev. J. Richards, M.A.
1855. Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.
1859. Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.
1862. Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.
1864. Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M.A.

President.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Vice-President.

The Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

Committee.

The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A.
Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, M.A.
Rev. W. Spencer, M.A.
Rev. B. T. Atlay, M.A., *Honorary Secretary.*

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	Rev G. M. Wilson, M.A.
Assistant Master	...	Rev. W. Sadler.
Ditto ditto	...	Capt. Coombs.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August 1830 for the education of native youths under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution, since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments—a College Department and a Preparatory School.

In the College Department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of natural and revealed religion.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 80 per month for small Scholarships of Rs. 5 or 6 per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarshps, of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarships," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed Prizes:—The Hawkins gold medal of Rs. 80, to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of Rs. 40 or 50 founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general Scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. William C. Fyfe, Principal.
" Kenneth S. Macdonald, M.A.
" James Robertson, M.A.
" John Hector, M.A.
Mr. Martin Mowat, M A.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M A.
" Umesh Chandra Chatterjea.
" Brojonath Sarma.

And twenty Teachers and Pandits in the School Department.

La Martiniere, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1857.

La Martiniere of Calcutta, together with similar Institutions at Lucknow and Lyons, was founded by General Claude Martin, a native of the latter place, and a General in the service of the King of Oude.

General Martin bequeathed a large sum of money to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Supreme Court. The school was opened on the 1st March, 1836, and was, according to the provision in General Martin's Will, named "La Martiniere."

By decrees of the Supreme and High Courts, a body of Governors has been constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the two Senior Barrister Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General for the time being, and the Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta. The *ex-officio* Governors elect annually four other Governors, who, with one of the *ex-officio* Governors, form a Board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

By the decree of the Supreme Court, there must be upon the Foundation not less than 75 boys and 40 girls, the Foundationers are entirely supported from the funds of the school, and receive an apprentice fee or other allowance on leaving the school.

The Foundationers are chosen from amongst the Christian population of Calcutta; and must not be. at the time of election, less than four, or more than ten years of age.

Acting Governors.

The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
The Rev J. M. Thomson, M A., Senr. Chap., St. Andrew's Church.
The Rev. B. T. Atlay.
The Hon'ble H. Bell, C.S.
Colonel T. B. Harrison.

Secretary and Medical Officer.

H. Cayley, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service.

Head Master.

J. A. Aldis, M.A.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, a College Department for undergraduates of the University, a School Department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History, and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 600. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J P. Ashton M.A, Principal.
,, W. Johnson, B A.
Babu Gangadhar Banerjee, M.A
Pandit Ram Kumar Chakravarti.
Babu Devendra Nath Roy, B A.
Sixteen Teachers in the School Department.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revds. Dr. Carey, Dr Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Colonel Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq, formed the first Council.

In 1821 it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal Charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this Charter was confirmed at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking.

After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support, and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by three European Professors, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College Department is about *seventy*, in the school *three hundred*.

The interest of funds raised by the late Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding school for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about Rs. 40 monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the Council are :—J. C. Marshman, Esq., R. Scott Moncrieff, Esq., Revds. J. Sale, J. Trafford, J. Wenger, and C. B. Lewis.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. Trafford, M.A.	...	Principal (absent on furlough.)
Rev. C. Jordan	...	Offg. Principal.
Rev. T. Martin	...	Tutor.
Rev. J W. Thomas	...	Tutor.
Babu Umes Chandra Banerjea	...	Sanskrit Professor.
Babu Jadavchandra Banerjea	...	Ditto.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED 1860.

The Agra College was founded in 1823, and affiliated to the University in 1860. It was originally endowed by the late Gangadhar Pandit with the revenues of certain villages in the Agra, Aligarh, and Mathura Districts. Subsequently the Government added to its income, and raised it to its present status. The College consists of two departments, the College Proper and the School. The staff of the former consists of a Principal and two Professors ; the latter of a Head Master, ten Anglo-Vernacular Masters, and seven Moulvies and Pandits

Principal ...	...	K. Deighton, B A.
Professor of Literature	...	Charles Dodd, Esq.
Professor of Mathematics	...	Umesh C. Sanyal, M.A.
Head Master ...	...	J. Statham.

Benares College.

AFFILIATED 1860.

Benares College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It is divided into three departments, *viz.*; Sanskrit College, Anglo-Sanskrit, and English College. The three departments are under the immediate charge and superintendence of the Principal.

Building.

The College building was completed in 1852 at a cost of about £13,000, besides the value of the convicts' labour. The building is gothic, of the perpendicular style; the material is brick faced with Chunar stone.

I. SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature and as inseparably connected with these, the religion of the Hindus. It teaches Grammar, Literature, Law, Philosophy, and Mathematics. No tuition, or entrance fee is exacted. The number of students, on the roll of this College, is 313. Monthly Government Scholarships, amounting to Rs. 100, are awarded to deserving students, and an annual donation of Rs. 100 from the Maharajah of Benares is bestowed in prizes. There is also a small endowment by Radhabibi, the interest of which is given as a Scholarship.

Connected with this College is the Sanskrit library under charge of Pandit Ramanatha Sukul, who is also the agent for collecting Sanskrit MSS.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Pandit	Vankates Sastri	Professor of Poetry.
„	Bastirama Sarma	Professor of Grammar.
„	Kailasa Chandra Bhattacharyya ...	Asst. Professor of Grammar.
„	Kaliprasada Bhattacharyya ...	Professor of Logic.
„	Sivakumar Misra	Asst Professor of Logic.
„	Bal Sastri	Professor of Law.
„	Beehanaram Tiwari	Professor of Sankhya.
„	Ramamisra Sàstri	Asst. Professor of Sankhya.
„	Bapudeva Sastri	Professor of Mathematics.
„	Vaman Acharyya	Asst. Professor of Mathematics.
„	Deokrishna Misra	Professor of Hindu Astronomy.
„	Sitalaprasada Tiwari	Profr. of Sahittya.

II. ANGLO-SANSKRIT.

This department, which is a branch of the Sanskrit College, is under the charge of a European Sanskrit Professor. The students are annually selected from those who have passed with credit through the Sanskrit College, are instructed in English literature and philosophy, are prepared for, and exercised and assisted in, the work of translating English works into Sanskrit and Hindi. A monthly sum of Rs. 140 is given as Government Scholarships to deserving students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

G. Thibaut, Ph.D.	...	...	Professor.
Pandit Gayadatta	...	...	Asst. Professor.
Babu Vrajabhusandas	...	...	First English Teacher.
„ Sivaramagovind	...	...	Second English Teacher.

III. ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts and Mathematics up to the M.A. standrd, has a school department attached. There are 91 students in College, and 247 in the School, Department. The tuition fees vary from Rs. 4 to 3 in the College, and from Rs. 2 to eight annas in the School, Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of one rupee. Government Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and Departmental Examinations. There are also local Scholarships amounting to about Rs. 90 per mensem.

Connected with this College is the boarding-house for district students, under the superintendence of the second master of the College. The number of boarders at present is about 80. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Ralph T. H. Griffith, M.A.	...	...	Principal
James Kibble, M.A.	...	...	Profr. of English Literature.
Babu Lakshmisankar Misra, M.A.		...	Profr. of Mathematics.
Moulavi Muhammad Musa		...	1st Moulavi.
Pandit Vindhyaprasad Sukul		...	1st Pandit.
Babu Rájchandra Sanyal		...	Librarian.

Sagar High School, Jabalpur.

(FOUNDED 1836)

AFFILIATED 1860.

This Institution, originally located in Sagar, but transferred to Jabalpur in May 1873, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces. The school teaches up to the First Examination in Arts

from a standard two years below Entrance. All students who pass the High School Scholarship Examination, a local standard, are admitted on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. In the College classes the fee is two rupees; in the School, one rupee. The entrance fee is one rupee.

Connected with the school is a boarding-house, in which the majority of the students are provided with free quarters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

W. Young	...	... President (offg.)
J. H. Firth	...	... 1st Assistant Master (offg.)
K. C. Datta, M.A.	...	... Professor of Sanskrit.
Khodadad Beg	...	.. 2nd Asst. Master (offg.)
Habibullah	...	... Professor of Persian (offg.)
R. Ghuntaya	...	... Marathi Teacher.

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was founded in 1824 for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to Hindus, occupying a respectable position in Hindu society irrespective of caste. The schooling fee is Rs. 5 per month in the College Department, and Rs. 3 in the School Department. The students of the College Department read the F. A. Course, and the upper students of the School Department read the University Entrance Course in English. In Sanskrit they read a much higher standard There is a Sanskrit Honor Class attached to the College Department. There are three Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 50, 35, and 25, respectively, and there are fourteen senior Scholarships, varying from Rs 10 to Rs 20 per month. There are also eight junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 each.

All the students, except those of the 3rd and 4th year classes of the College Department, who attend English lectures at the Presidency College. learn Sanskrit and English.

A valuable Sanskrit library of manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of Rs. 600 per annum is applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Prasannakumara Sarvadhikari ... Principal.

English.

Babu Syama Charan Ganguli, B.A.	...	Lecturer.
„ Jadu Nath Mukhurji ...	...	Head Master.
„ Siva Chandra Gui. M A. ...	...	Second ditto.
„ Umesa Chandra Batavyal, M.A.	...	Third ditto.

And three other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Pandit Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna	...	Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric.
„ Giris Chandra Vidyaratna	...	Professor of Literature and Grammar.
„ Madusudan Smritiratna ...	...	Professor of Law.
„ Ramnarayan Tarkaratna ...	...	Asst. Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar.

And seven other Pandits.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED 1820.)

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College, founded by Dr. Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, is under the management of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. It was designed by its founder to be a Missionary Institution, promoting in various ways the spread of the Christian religion among the native population of India, especially by instructing native and other Christian youth in the doctrines and discipline of the Church, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters. In accordance with this its primary object, only those are admitted students who are candidates for the Christian ministry or for other missionary offices.

Foundation.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships,—founded by various societies and individuals.

Visitor.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Principal.

REV. JOHN W. COE.

List of Principals.

1821. W. Hodge Mill, D.D.	1849. William Kay, D.D.
1841. G. Undy Withers, D.D.	1867. Thomas Skelton, M.A.

1874. Robert M. Stewart, M.A.

Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED 1861.

This Institution was opened originally as a school, which, after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April 1st, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month, for the most proficient scholar in mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into Junior Scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends. Connected with the College are a well-supported library, to which the late lamented Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, bequeathed many of his valuable works, and commodious boarding-houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

J. F. Goulding	...	... Principal.
T. Harris, B.A.	...	... Head Master.
Shyamsundar Lal, B.A.		... Teacher of Mathematics.
Pundit Amoluck Chund		... Asst. ditto ditto.

And nine Junior Masters.

Pundit Sheo Narain, Head Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher.

Moulvi Mohamud Hussen, Head Arabic and Persian Teacher.

And six Junior Oriental Teachers

Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces It was opened as a school in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The College is open to all classes on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. The fee in the school classes is eight annas throughout. It varies in the College Department from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

R. A. Lloyd, B.A. ...	...	...	Principal (offg.)
G. A. Stack	...	...	Professor of Literature.
E. A. Phillips	...	...	Head Master (offg.)
Babu Peary Mohan Biswas, M.A.		...	Professor of Mathematics.
Moulvie Mahamed Ahsun		...	Head Moulvie.
Deadut Tewari ...	...	...	Pundit.

Fifteen Junior Masters and Teachers.

Principals.

1853. V. Tregear.	1859. M. Kempson, M.A.
1855. C. Buch, Ph.D.	1862. H. Templeton.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 5, and a monthly tuition fee of Rs 5 in the General Department, and of Rs. 7 in the Law Department. Two junior scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 10 per month, and tenable for two years, were founded by Harbullub Narayan of Sonebursa They can be held only by students from Bhagulpore High School who fail to gain Government Scholarships.

There is also a Pearson Scholarship of Rs. 10 and tenable for two years, which is available only for students from Mozufferpore Zillah School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

General Department.

J W McCrindle, M A.	...	Principal.
J. K. Rogers ...	...	Professor.
J. Willson, B A ...	...	Professor.
J Behrendt ...	...	Asst. Professor.
Choto Ram Tiwari .	...	Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit.
Nasir Khan ...	...	Head Moulvie.

Law Department.

Nobin Chunder Dey, B A., B.L., Law Lecturer.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St John's College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College, which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of studies is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to the wants of this country. One or two years' training in the elementary division is

generally required before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum, and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

The Very Rev. E. Lafont, S.J., Rector, and Professor of Physical Science.
Rev. A. de Penaranda, S J., Prefect of Studies and Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. E. Younan, S.J., Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. H. Harford, S J., Professor of Philosophy.
Revds. M. Dooley and E Coutto, S.J., Professors of English.
Rev. L. DeVos, S.J., Professor of Latin.
Rev. C. De Clippeleir, S.J., Professor of Chemistry and Physical Geography.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED 1861.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission

The large and handsome gothic building, in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These Scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas Examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month, and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other Scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindee, and Persian.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay 2 rupees fee at entrance; and schooling fees ranging from annas 4 to Rs. 5 per month, according to the income of his parent or guardian.

Principals.

1850. Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.
1858. „ H. W. Shackel, M A.
1861. „ J. Barton, M.A.
1863. „ C. Ellard Vines, M.A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. C. Ellard Vines, M.A.	Principal.
A H. Wright, Esq.	Head Master.
Professor Rev. F. E. Hodgson ...	Asst. Master.
Babu Hari Charan Chakravarti ...	Ditto.
„ Muttra Das	Ditto.
Mr. Wilson	Ditto.
Mr. Samuel Thomas	Ditto.
Moulvie Mahomed Bashir	Moulvie.
Kali Das	Pandit.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1817 by Raja Joy Narain Ghosaul, Bahadur, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rs. 200, to which Government added an endowment grant of Rs. 252-12 per mensem.

The founder appointed the Committee of the Sigra (Benares) Church Missionary Association, for the time being, trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the inquiries of the learned of this city on subjects of science, history, and religion."

In 1858 the spacious school-room, provided by Joy Narain, having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the school was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

The College Department was closed in 1875.

Scholarships.

Thomason	Rs. 52
Vankatacharya's	„ 260
Munshi Situl Singh's...	„ 200
Raja Sattya Anand Ghosaul's	„ 60
Ditto, ditto, a gold medal, value... ...	„ 100
Dr. Muir's Sanscrit do.	„ 200

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. S. T. Leupolt, M.A. ...	Offg. Principal.
Timothy Luther	Head Master.
Kali Das Choudhuri, B A. ...	Second Master.

And Ten English Teachers and 23 Teachers for the classical and vernacular languages of India.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED 1864.

This Institution was opened in 1864, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

It is affiliated to the Calcutta University, but receives considerable grants for Scholarships from the Punjab University College. By sanction of the Government, it prepares students both for the Punjab University College and the Calcutta University Examinations, and the Arts' scheme of the former has been so arranged as to make it possible for students to read for the examinations of both Institutions at the same time.

The number of students on the 1st March 1876 was 78, distributed over four classes. All students passing the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, or the Punjab University College, are admitted on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rs 2.

A gold and a silver medal, in memory of the late Mr. Arnold, are given to those students in the Punjab who pass highest in the M. A. and B. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University respectively.

Besides Scholarships and Medals, prizes for general proficiency are awarded annually in all the classes.

Staff.

Dr. G. W. Leitner, M.A. ...	Principal (on leave).
C. R. Stulpnagel, Ph D. ...	Professor (Offg. Principal).
Babu Sasibhusan Mukerji, M.A., B.L.	Asst. Prof. (Offg. Professor.)
J. D. Staines	Offg. Assistant Professor.
Maulvi Mohammed Hussain ...	Assistant Professor of Arabic.
Pandit Bhagwan Das ...	Asst. Professor of Sanskrit.

Delhi College.

AFFILIATED 1864.

An Oriental College, founded in 1792, and supported by voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of Rs. 1,70,000 of the late Nawab Itmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly Minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and an English; and in 1841 Mr. F. Boutros was appointed first Principal; in 1855 the Institution, up to that time under the supreme direction of a Managing Committee, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-West Provinces. In 1857 the very valuable Oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the mutineers, after which in 1858 a new school was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Delhi College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

R. Dick, M.A.	... ...	Offg. Principal.
G. R A. Mackay	... ...	„ Professor.
Babu Ishan Chandar Ghose	...	„ Asst. Professor.
Moulvie Ziauddin Khan	...	„ Arabic and Persian Profr.
Pundit Kashinath Kanti	...	„ Sanskrit Teacher.

This College is also affiliated to the Punjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that Institution as well as for those of the Calcutta University

The College has connected with it under the management of the Principal, a district school, teaching up to the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F. Boutros.	F. Taylor, M.A.
A. Sprenger, M D.	E. Willmot, B A.
J. Cargill, B.A.	C. R. Cooke, B.A.

J. Sime, M.A.

The College of St. Thomas the Apostle, Colombo, Ceylon.

Founded by Bishop Chapman, A.D. 1851.

AFFILIATED 1864.

Visitor	... The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden	... The Rev. James Bacon, B.D.
Sub-Warden	... The Rev. T. Felton Falkner, B.A. (Christ's College, Cambridge).
Tutors	... C. F. Maffett (Trinity College, Dublin). The Rev. Henry D. Meyrick, (Univ., Oxon.)
Organist	... Harry Drew (New College, Oxon.)

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER.

The Rev. Henry D. Meyrick.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

Upper School.

Harry Drew.	A. D'A. Seneviratne.

Lower School.

F. H. Pereira.	W. R. Conderlag.
H. M. Casie Chitty.	E. D. De Zylva.
Ab. Seneviratne.	F. B. Nicholas.

The College Course includes Lectures in Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, Logic, Philosophy, and the English Language. The subjects read during each term are those required by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for the Examinations in Arts.

In connection with the College there are the following Scholarships, Studentships, and Prizes:

The Edinburgh Scholarship,

The Gregory Scholarship,

each of the value of Rs. 480 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to all inhabitants of Ceylon between the ages of 16 and 21.

Six Divinity Studentships,

each of the annual value of Rs. 300, open to young men intending to take Holy Orders, or otherwise devote themselves to Mission work in the Diocese; and the

Cameron Prizes,

given half-yearly, of the value of Rs. 100 respectively, open to all pupils of the School and College

Every pupil of the Collegiate School who has passed the Entrance Examination must either enter the College or cease his connection with the Institution.

General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1864.

This Institution was established in 1830 under the auspices of the Church of Scotland. It is the oldest Institution of the kind in India; for it was here that the system, now all but universally followed, was first tried,—of imparting the highest forms of knowledge, including sound Christian instruction, through the medium of the English language. Before this experiment, Bengali or Sanskrit had been exclusively favoured in Bengal by the Government, by Oriental Scholars, and even by Missionaries themselves. The new system was introduced by Dr. Duff, who began his Missionary labours by founding this Institution. Valuable help in the way of procuring pupils was given at the commencement by the famous Rajah Ram Mohun Roy. The success of the Institution soon surpassed all expectations. The Governor General declared publicly that it had produced "unparalleled results." After having been carried on for some years in various hired premises, the Institution was removed in 1839 to the present building, which is most conveniently situated in Cornwallis Square, in the very centre of the Hindoo population.

The Institution was temporarily closed in 1844, in consequence of the secession of the Missionaries with the Free Church. But it was re-opened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, by whom it was carried on uninterruptedly, and with great efficiency, till his death in 1871.

The General Assembly's Institution is divided into two departments,—the College Department and the School Department.

The College Department, which has been affiliated in the Faculty of Arts to the University of Calcutta since 1864, is attended by more than 100 students, divided into four classes, and paying a monthly fee of Rs. 5 each. In these classes the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English language and Literature, the Sanskrit language and literature, History, Mathematics, pure and applied, Philosophy, and in addition the doctrines and evidences of the Christian religion.

The School Department is attended by nearly 900 pupils, divided into fourteen classes, and paying fees which vary in the different classes from 8 annas to Rs. 2-8 a month. Instruction is given in these classes in English, Bengali and Sanskrit, History and Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, according to the degree of advancement which they have attained. Careful attention is also given to intruction in religious knowledge.

In 1875 the fees collected in the Institution (including both departments) averaged more than Rs. 1,337 monthly; which, with the Government grant of Rs. 350 monthly, sufficed to pay all the *local* expenses (*i. e.*, excluding the salaries of the European Missionaries), and left a surplus of Rs. 4,400 at the end of the year.

Prizes and Scholarships.

1. The Macfarlane gold medal is awarded every year to the student of the fourth-year class who shows the greatest proficiency in all the College examinations of the year.

2. The Ogilvie memorial Scholarship of at least Rs. 5 per mensem will be awarded every alternate year to the student of the second-year class who takes the highest position in all the College examinations, and succeeds in passing the F. A. Examination of the University. This Scholarship is tenable in the General Assembly's College for two years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Several prizes and scholarships are awarded for general proficiency in the quarterly College examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. R. Jardine, B. D., Sc. D., Principal and Professor of Philosophy.

J. Wilson, Esq., Professor of English Literature.

Babu Gauri Sankar De, M.A., Professor of Mathematics.

Babu Rajendra Nath Ghosh, M.A., Professor of History and Logics.

Babu Trailokhya Mohan Niogi, B.A., Professor of History,

Pandit Birashur Vidyaratna.

Pandit Harish Chandra Tarkalankar.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English School in the province.

The four religions represented in the School are the Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh, and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The instructive staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman, M.A., Principal; J. Newton, Jr., M.D.; Mr. D. Maitra, Head Master; and fourteen other teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1865.

This College was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1865, chiefly at the instance of the late Bishop Cotton, who, in his last charge, delivered in 1863, expressed his earnest desire to see a Missionary College established in connection with the Church of England, in which native undergraduates of the University might be educated up to the B. A. standard under purely Christian influences.

It takes its name from the circumstance of the Missionaries who take part in the work of instruction within its walls, being supported by the Cathedral Endowment Fund, originally raised by Bishop Wilson for the support of a body of Missionary Canons in connection with his new Cathedral, with the view of thereby exercising a directly Christian influence upon the upper classes of native society. When, however, he failed to obtain a Charter for the foundation of a Cathedral Chapter, he resolved to carry out the object he had at heart, by assigning a considerable portion of the interest of the fund to the Church Missionary Society, for the support of certain of its Missionaries labouring in Calcutta, who should be called Cathedral Missionaries, the remainder being left on the original footing.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its Examinations for Degrees in Arts, with the addition of the Bible and the evidence of Christianity.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 5, with an admission fee of one rupee. About twenty small Scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, are awarded to those students who acquit themselves with most credit at the half-yearly College Examinations.

Ten Exhibitions of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each, and tenable for one year, are given annually to the ten best students from the

various schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal, who have passed the Entrance Examination, and wish to continue their studies in the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. S. Dyson, Principal.
" C. Baumann, Ph.D. (Berl.).
R. J. Bell.
Roma Prosanno Ghose, M.A.
Punchanun Ghose.
Jogender Nath Banerjea, M.A., Head Pandit.
Kamikhya Chandra Chatterjea, Assistant.

Victoria High School, Agra.

AFFILIATED 1865.

This School was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunsee Dhur and other respectable natives of Agra. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen, presided over by Judge Keene as Patron of the Institution; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwur, and Bhurtpore, and Pandit Ajoodhya Nath, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal grant-in-aid

The entrance fee is Re. 1. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

Prizes and Scholarships.

There are two endowed Scholarships of Rs. 5 and 4 each, the former founded by the Maharajah of Jeypore, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and called the Jeypore-Wales' Scholarship, and the latter out of the subscriptions collected by the Secretary from other friends of the Institution. Two annual prize medals, called the Prince of Wales' Medals, have also been founded by Pandit Ajoodhya Nath and Pandit Kashi Nath. Other Scholarships, to the amount of Rs. 30 per mensem, are given half-yearly to the most proficient students of the three senior classes.

SECRETARIES.

1862. Pandit Ajoodhya Nath.
1869. Lala Behal Rai.
1873. Pandit Jugun Nath.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Mr. S. Sharman, B.A.	...	Head Master.
Bábú Murli Dhar	...	1st Asst. and Math. Master.
Lálá Balmookand	...	2nd Assistant.
Pandit Chunder Mun Shastri	...	Sanskrit Teacher.
Moulvie Goolzar Ali	...	Persian Teacher.

Eight other Anglo-Vernacular Teachers, one Moonshi, and one Pandit.

Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

This School was founded by Bishop Cotton in 1863, under the name of the Simla Public School. At first it was placed at Jutog, four miles from Simla. In 1866 the name was changed to its present form. In 1868 the School was removed from Jutog to Simla, where it now is. The building is adapted for 150 boys, with the necessary masters At present there are about 130 boys on the book. The lower classes of the School receive instruction in Latin, English. Scripture, and elementary Mathematics.

In the upper classes boys are prepared for Roorkee, the Survey, and the Calcutta Entrance Examinations. The government of the School is vested in the following Board:—

Visitor.

His Excellency the Viceroy of India,

Governors (ex-officio).

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.
The Commissioner of Umballa.

Governors elected.

F. Peterson, Esq.
Revd. T. Moor, Chaplain of Simla.
C. B. Leupolt, Esq.

TUITIONAL STAFF.

Revd. S. Slater (on leave)	...	Head Master.
Revd. E H. Gulliver, M.A.	...	Ditto Acting.
C. C. Fowler, Esq., B.A.	...	1st Assistant Master.
E. E. J. Chanter, Esq.	...	2nd ditto.
D. W. McPherson, Esq.	...	3rd ditto.
Vacant	...	4th ditto.
E. Blackwell, Esq.	...	5th ditto.

Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government grant-in-aid and the S. P. G.

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

The salaries of the Principal and the Head Master are paid by the S. P. G.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. S. B. Barrell, B.A.	Principal.
Rev. D. H. G. Dunne	Offg. Principal.

Mr. R. Thomas, Head Master, and thirteen Assistant Teachers, who are old pupils of the school.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED 1867.

This College, founded by the Talookdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May 1864. The Institution comprises four departments,—the College Proper, a Law Department, an English School, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talookdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunnud* duly executed, the Talookdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their Talooks. This sum, amounting on an average to thirty-seven thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid, to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees, is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees aggregates sixty-six thousand rupees per annum.

The Institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English language and literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law, in the Oriental classical languages and the vernacular languages of the province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Director of Public Instruction, the Civil Judge, the Scientific Officer, and the representatives of the Talookdars.

The monthly fees vary with the income of parents or guardians. In the Oriental Department they range from one anna to four annas, and in the English school from eight annas to five rupees. There are a hundred free boys, exclusive of Scholarship-holders, who are not required to pay fees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Michael J. White, M.A. ...	Principal.
J. Gall, M.A., LL.B.... ...	Professor of Science.
A. H. Pirie	Profr. of English Literature.
Theodore Thomas, Barr.-at-Law	Professor of Law.
Rev. R. W. Evans, B.A. ...	Head Master of School.
Babu Rajcoomar Sarvadhecary...	Professor of Sanskrit.
Moonshee Ramkissen ...	Professor of Persian.
Babu Sarat Chandra Mookerjee, M.A.	Assistant Professor.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED 1868.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major-General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735; died at Lucknow, 13th September 1800; and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow, the sum of sicca rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the founder.

Admission to an equal participation in the benefits of the Institution is given without preference in respect of religion or sect.

The pupils consist of foundationers (80), boarders (80), and day-scholars (about 30). A foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends Boarders pay for board, lodging, and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and *ex-officio* Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is *ex-officio* Visitor, and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, with the General commanding at Lucknow, and the Commissioner of Lucknow, are *ex-officio* Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Vice-Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The former consist of books, mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving lads in each class on prize day, 15th December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each Scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

J. W. H. Stobart, B.A.	...	...	...	...	Principal.
J. G. Sykes, B.A.	...	...	...	...	Head Master.
J. Gannon, B.A.	...	...	...	...	Asst. ditto.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R. N. Maddock, M.A., in 1850. In 1867 (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education; the funds for the purchase being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of the value of Rs. 250, 150, 100, respectively. The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. A. Stokes, M.A ...	...	Head Master.
„ T. A. Rambart ...	...	Second ditto.
„ L. F. Phillips, M.A.	...	Assistant ditto.
Mr. H. Allan... ...	...	Ditto ditto.
„ F. C. Schurr ...	...	Ditto ditto.
„ W. C. Horst, B.A.	...	Ditto ditto.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861, and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The School is under the auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a Local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is *ex-officio* a member. Boys are prepared for the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, and for the Thomason College, Roorkee.

The fees for day-scholars are Rs. 5 per month, and for boarders Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 according to age.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

R. Carter, B.A.	...	Head Master.
T. R. Read ...	...	Second ditto.
W. A. Conroy ...	...	Drawing ditto.
G. J. Wright ...	...	Assistant ditto.
G. N. Edwards	...	Ditto ditto.
Janki Pershad...	...	Munshi.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

AFFILIATED 1872.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July 1872.

This Institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts and Law. The Course of instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches

In order also to meet the needs of those who, by their attainments, are unable to compete for the High Court Pleaderships and the University B. L. Degree, there is an Urdu Law Class for students seeking to pass the High Court Examination for Pleaderships in the subordinate Courts of the Provinces Oudh and the Punjab.

Oriental classes will shortly be added to the General Department, to carry on those who have passed the middle class vernacular examination, which corresponds in all respects to the University Matriculation test in English, to another equally answering to the University First Arts standard.

A handsome stone structure is being erected for the accommodation of the College on a site immediately to the north of the Alfred Park, and donations to the amount of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees have already been received towards its cost. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, in December 1873.

A fund of sixty-three thousand rupees in Government four per cent. notes, endowed by H. H. the Nawab of Rampore, the Maharajahs of Vizianagram, Rewah, Punnah, Chickaree and others, furnishes fourteen local Scholarships, ranging in value from twenty to ten rupees monthly These are tenable with Government Scholarships. There are also four minor stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

A. S. Harrison, B.A.	...	Principal.
A. E. Gough, B.A.	...	Professor of English Literature.
W. N. Boutflower, B.A.	...	Professor of History and Philosophy. Professor of Mathematics.
Phil Robinson	...	Offg.
S A. Hill, B.Sc.	...	Professor of Physical Science.
Moulvi Takaullah	...	Professor of Oriental Literature.
Pundit Aditya Ram, M.A.		Professor of Sanskrit.

Law Department.

C. H. Hill, B.A.	...	Professor of Law.
Pundit Ajodhyanath	...	Sub-Professor.

Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED 1866.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector of Schools in Assam.

In 1834 a Zillah School was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zillah School was raised, in May 1866, to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870 it was affiliated in law, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	...	Lakshmi Narayan Das, M.A., B.L.
2nd ditto	...	...	Chandra Mohan Gosvami.
3rd ditto	...	...	Dina Nath Sen, B.A.

Head Pandit, Pandit Nabakumar Bhattacharyya.

And six English Teachers and one Pandit.

Calcutta Madrasah.

AFFILIATED 1867.

This Institution was founded by Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling Muhammadans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic Literature and Law as would qualify them for the Judicial Department, and was endowed by him with a zamindari yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000. In July 1819 the zamindari was resumed, and the rental was commuted to a fixed annual charge on the treasury of Rs. 30,000.

In 1873 the interest of the Muhammad Muhsin Legacy, amounting to Rs. 51,000, which had hitherto been expended on the Hooghly College, was set free, and was devoted, together with an annual grant of Rs. 50,000, made by the Imperial Government, to Muhammadan education in Bengal. Several new Madrasahs were founded, and the sum of Rs. 35,000, *plus* the schooling fees, was fixed as the annual charge of the Calcutta Madrasah and the Colingah Branch School.

The Institution consists of two departments and a Branch School. In the *Arabic Department*, Arabic and Persian Literature, Logic, Rhetoric, and Muhammadan Law are taught. The Course extends over six years. Of modern sciences, Arithmetic (taught in the vernacular) was made compulsory in 1874, and arrangements have been made to allow students to take up some of the English subjects taught in the Anglo-Persian Department. The monthly fee is eight annas. Average number of students, 180. The *Anglo-Persian* Department is a Collegiate School, and teaches up to the Entrance Examination. The monthly fee is Re. 1; average number, 380.

The *Branch School* is a middle class English School, and has an Oriental Department attached to it, which prepares students for Madrasahs. The monthly fee is 8 and 4 annas; average number of students, 320.

There are 16 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10-8-6, awarded in the Arabic Department; 9 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 5-4-3 in the Anglo-Persian Department; and 4 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 3 in the branch school. Two junior Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, are annually awarded to successful entrance students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

H. Blochmann, M.A. ... Principal.
Maulavi Abdul Hai ... Head Maulavi. Arabic Department.
Babu Nanda Lál Dás ... First English Teacher.
Eight Maulavis, eight English Teachers, one Pandit.

Former Principals.

Col. S. D. Riley.
A. Sprenger, M.D.
Capt. W. N. Lees, LL.D.
Capt. E. St. George.
J. Sutcliffe, M.A.

Cuttack High School.

AFFILIATED 1868.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It is placed under the superintendence of a Local Committee consisting of the Government officials and respectable zemindars of the place.

It was opened as a Zillah School in 1841, and raised to a High School in 1868. Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

A Law Department was added in March 1869, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

S. Ager	...	Head Master.
Obinash Chunder Chatterjee, B A.	...	2nd ditto.
Haranath Bhuttacharyya, M.A., B L.		3rd ditto.
Kalimohun Ghoshal	...	4th ditto
Ram Prasunna Mookerjee	...	Head Pandit.

And four Assistant English Teachers and Pandits.

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED 1868.

This School was founded in October 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youth in the vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring Chiefs.

In 1849 it was reorganized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and the Chiefs of the district.

In February 1857 an English Department was added to the school. The Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 4,545-7-3, and the neighbouring Chiefs Rs. 3,448-3-1 per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby-Obsorne, C.B., Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle; and lastly, at his solicitation, it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the Chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs 5,127-4-5.

There are two Scholarships in each department of the monthly value of Rs 6 and Rs. 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

A Mears	...	...	...	Head Master.
Deo Pershad	...	...	...	2nd English Master.
Ramvullubh	...	...	...	3rd ditto.
Gunesh Shastri	...	...	...	Head Pandit
Abdool Haziz Khân	...	...	...	„ Moulvie.

With two junior English Teachers, five Pandits, and four Moulvies.

Chittagong High School.

AFFILIATED 1869.

The High School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school in the year 1836. In January 1869 it was converted to a High School, and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Any student who passes the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Isvar Chandra Basu	...	Head Master.
Baikantha Nath Ray, B.A.	...	2nd Master.
Girindra Mohan Chakravarti, M.A., B.L.		Law Lecturer.
Pyarimohan Bhattacharya	...	Senior Pandit.
William Dutt	...	Head Mr., School Dept.

And seven other Mastersand a Pandit.

St. Peter's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED 1870.

This Institution was founded in 1846 by Bishop Barghi, of the Order of Capuchins, in a spacious building erected by means of contributions from Catholics in Europe and India, together with a large grant from the funds of the Agra Mission. It was already known before the Mutiny as one of the best Seminaries in the North-Western Provinces. Having been plundered by the mutineers in July 1857, it re-opened in January 1858. Since its foundation, St. Peter's College has been under the patronage of the Vicars Apostolic of the Agra Mission, and the management of two priests as Rector and Vice-Rector, assisted by a staff of teachers, both religious and laymen. Though by far the greater number of the pupils are Roman Catholics, children of other religious persuasions are admitted on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embraces all the subjects required for the Calcutta University Examinations in Arts, the first and second departments of the Thomason College at Rurki, and the survey. The fee for boarders is Rs. 20 a month, besides an annual charge of Rs. 10 for the use

of books, stationery, and medical attendance; that for day-scholars is Rs. 6 a month for tuition, and Rs. 5 a year for the use of books and stationery. The average number of boarders is 45, and of day-scholars 25. St. Peter's College has been on receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Educational Department, North-Western Provinces, ever since 1856, when it was fixed at Rs. 125 a month; and it remained so till 1867, when it was raised to Rs. 250. Written examinations are held three times a year, and reports of the progress, health, and conduct of the boys are sent to their parents.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Very Rev. Fr. Symphorim, O.C.	Rector and Prefect of Studies.
Rev. Fr Julius, O.C.	Vice-Rector.
Rev. Bro. Michael Ryan	Head Master.
Rev. Bro. Dominie Hammill	Second ditto.
Rev. Bro. Lawrence McCarthy	Third ditto.
E. Bachmann	Fourth ditto.
T. W. McMahon	Fifth ditto.
Rev. Bro. Ignatius Styles	Sixth ditto.
Valait Khan	Moonshee.

London Mission Institution, Benares.

AFFILIATED 1871.

This Institution was established in the year 1869, by the union of two schools of the Mission. It is situated in the suburbs of Benares, yet sufficiently near to the city to receive therefrom a considerable number of students. It has generally four hundred and fifty on the rolls.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, and Bengali.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., has endowed the Institution with a sum of money for the purchase of a gold medal annually of the value of eight pounds, called the 'Vizianagram Medal,' to which is attached a small monthly Scholarship. The Maharajah of Benares has also given a Scholarship for 1876 and 1877. In addition the Institution awards several Scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL B. (Lond.), Principal.
Rev. G. M. Bulloch, Professor of History and Physical Science.
Rev. Kashi Nath Dutt, Head Master of the Upper Department.
Babu Chotkan Lal, Head Master of the Junior Department.
Babu Gopal Lal, B A., Professor of Mathematics.
And Nineteen Teachers of English, four Pandits, one Moulvi, one Moonshee, and one Bengali Pandit.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Mirzapore.

AFFILIATED 1872.

This Institution was formed by the union of two schools, which had existed in connection with this Mission, one on its premises since its commencement in 1838, and the other in the city since 1862. The Institution was afterwards enlarged by several small Vernacular Schools being incorporated with it.

The present building was opened in 1868. Its style is gothic. It is conveniently situated in the heart of the city.

The Institution is divided into three Departments, Anglo-Vernacular, Persian and Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindee. Instruction is given in the Anglo-Vernacular Department up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University.

The expenditure of the Institution is met by a grant from the London Missionary Society, the scholar's fees, subscriptions, and a Government grant-in-aid.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. John Hewlett, B.A. (London).
Rev. Thomas Insell
Babu Kailas Chandra Basu, Head master.
Four Assistant English Teachers, four Pandits, three Moulvies.

Metropolitan Institution.

AFFILIATED 1872.

This Institution was originally founded in 1859, under the name of the Calcutta Training School, by Babus Thakurdas Chakravati Madhava Chandra Dhara, Patitapavana Sen, Gunga Charan Sen, Jadava Chandra Palit and Baistava Charan Addi, with the late Babu Syam Charan Mallick as its Patron. It continued up to 1861 under the management of a committee of native gentlemen, consisting of the founders and a few other additional members. In 1864 the management devolved entirely on Pandit Isvara Chandra Vidyasagur, and the present name of the Institution was substituted for the Calcutta Training School.

The Institution consists of three departments. A College Department, a Preparatory School, and a Vernacular Department. It has also a branch Preparatory School at Shampukur, which was opened in January 1874

The College Department imparts instruction in the First Arts Course.

The rate of schooling fees is Rs 3 per month, and an additional sum of Rs 5 is paid as an admission fee. Scholarship-holders from any Institution are admitted free on payment of a fee of Rs. 10.

The Institution is self-supporting.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Sasi Bhushan Bhaduri.
„ Baidya Nath Basu, M.A.
„ Avinas Chandra Ghosh, M.A.
„ Chandra Kumar Bandyapadhyay, B.A.
Pandit Navina Chandra Vidyaratna.
And twenty Teachers and ten Pandits in the School and Vernacular Departments.

Midnapore High School.

AFFILIATED 1873.

This Institution was founded as a Zilla School in 1834, and was converted into a High School in 1873. It is supported partly by Government and partly by the interest of an Endowment Fund, raised by the people of the District of Midnapore. Like all other Government Institutions of the kind, it is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and a District School Committee.

It consists of a College and a School Department. Into the former, such students are admitted as have passed the University Entrance Examination and intend to study for the First Examination in Arts. The schooling fee in the College Department is Rs. 5 a month, and that in the School Department varies from one rupee in the lowest to three rupees in the highest class.

A Law Department was also opened in 1873, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Gangadhar Acharjya	...	Head master.
Syámá Charan Dás	...	2nd ditto.
Isan Chandra Datta, M.A., B.L.	...	3rd ditto.
Sasodhor Roy	...	4th ditto.
Obhoy Charan Basu	...	5th ditto.
Bhola Nath Chakravarti	...	Head Pandit.

And five other Assistant English Teachers and another Pandit.

Bauleah High School.

AFFILIATED 1873.

The High School is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It is a Government Institution, originally established as a Zilla School in 1836. In January 1873 it was raised to a High School, the additional expenditure on this account being principally met by the proceeds of an estate granted in perpetuity to Government by Raja Haranath Roy Bahadur, of Duvalhati. Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University. The students of the First Arts class pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Hara Govinda Sen	...	Head Master.
„ Govinda Chandra Mitra	...	2nd ditto.
„ Kali Kumar Das, B A.	...	3rd ditto.
„ Lakshmi Narayan Lahiri	.	Chemistry Master.
„ Tarakumar Kaviratna	...	Head Pandit.

And seven other Assistant Masters, two Pandits, and a Persian Teacher.

Jeypore Maharaja's College.

AFFILIATED 1873.

This College was founded in the year 1844. It originally consisted of four Departments, in which English, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian were respectively taught. Within a few years the number of pupils rose, till in 1875 it presented a total of eight hundred and thirty-two. The Institution is entirely supported by the Jeypore State, the sum of rupees twenty-four thousand being annually expended towards its maintenance. The College sent its first batch of candidates for the Entrance Examination in the year 1867, and the results of successive years having shown that the sphere of its work might be considerably enlarged and its usefulness increased, an application was made to the Syndicate for its affiliation to the University of Calcutta, and sanction to the proposal was obtained from the Government of India in March 1873. A College Department teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts was accordingly constituted, and a competent staff of Professors appointed to undertake its management.

Instruction in the Institution is given *gratis*, while to provide for the higher requirements and tastes of the upper classes, a separate school is maintained in connection with the College, to which the sons of the leading Rajpoots resort. At present the Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, an English Department in which the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the Calcuttta University; a Hindi Department, where English constitutes the second language; and a Persian Department. In the two latter, the course is especially contrived to fit the pupils to become efficient servants of the Raj

Scholarships of the value of rupees two hundred *per mensem* are awarded to the undergraduates in the College and the most deserving pupils in the other Departments of the Institution.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Krishnabehari Sen, M.A.	...	... Principal
Dinanath Mukhopadhyaya, B.A.		... Head Master.

Chandra Nath Rai, Amrita Lall De, B.A., Moulvi Abdul Rahman, Pundit Govind Ram, Moulvie Rusheed-ud-din, and twenty-four assistant Teachers.

Principals.

1844. Pundit Sheodin.
1855. Moonshee Kishen Saroop.
1865. Kanti Chandra Mukhopadhyaya.
1876. Krishnabehari Sen, M.A.

Collegiate School, Kandy, Ceylon.

This Institution was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1872, with the especial object of teaching the higher classes of the up-country Singhalese.

New Lecture-rooms and Dormitories have been erected, partly by a donation from the Church Missionary Society, and partly by local subscriptions. There is accommodation for about 24 boarders, and a Resident Assistant Tutor.

Instruction is given in English, Latin, Mathematics, and other necessary branches of a liberal education.

A Preparatory Anglo-Vernacular School is now opened in connection with the Collegiate School.

STAFF.

Rev. R. Collins, M.A.	...	...	Principal
Thos. Dunn, Esq	...	...	Vice-Principal.
Mr. C. N. Edwards	...	...	Resident Assistant Tutors.
Mr. S. Hoole	...	...	
G. Gunesékera ...	...	...	Singhalese Pundit.

Pattiala Maharajah's School.

AFFILIATED 1874.

This School, originally established by His Highness Maharaja Narinder Singh, the late Maharaja of Pattiala, was thoroughly reorganized by His Highness Maharaja Mahinder Singh, the present Chief of Pattiala, in 1870, who, when he was invested with the full powers of Government, established an Educational Department under the control of a Director of Public Instruction.

Education is now given in English, Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit languages. In January 1874 this School was affiliated to the Calcutta University. This School is entirely maintained by funds paid by His Highness the Maharaja from his Treasury, and the schooling fee varies with the income of the parents. Annual prizes and monthly scholarships to the value of Rs. 6,500 are awarded to the deserving pupils of the School. Poor boys are admitted free, and receive stipends for their maintenance. A gold medal of Rs. 70 is annually awarded by His Excellency Lord Northbrook to the first boy of the School for general proficiency, in commemoration of his visit to Pattiala, and laying the foundation stone of the Mahinder College in March 1875.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Lala Din Dayal ..	...	... Head Master.
Babu Rojet Chander Mookerjee		... 2nd Master
Lala Albeli Lal	...	... 3rd Master.
Moulvi Eusuff Ali	...	... 1st Persian Teacher.
Mahomed Hassein Khan	...	... 1st Arabic Teacher.
Pandit Ram Kishen	...	... Head Sanskrit Teacher.
„ Nand Lal	...	... 2nd Sanskrit Teacher.
„ Ganashi Lal	...	... 1st Mathematical Teacher.

And 13 Teachers in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, and Goormukhi.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of scholarship-holders, free students, and paying students. The number of free students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15, and Rs. 5 per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students: they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rs. 400 a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows :—

To* students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships at Rs. 12 a month	168	0	0
To students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at Rs. 8 a month	64	0	0
To students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships at Rs. 8 a month	40	0	0
To students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at Rs 8 a month	64	0	0
To students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto ...	64	0	0
Total per mensem	400	0	0

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the like condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarships falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder, may be awarded to students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these Rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

* For students of these two years, University Scholarships are also available, and for those of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship likewise.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.

First year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Chemistry. Botany.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dissections. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Midwifery. Medical Jurisprudence. Dentistry. Dissections of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body.
		Hospital and Dispensary Attendance.		*Practical Midwifery.*
		Medical Wards, 6 months. Surgical Wards, ditto. (With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.)	Medical Wards, 6 months. Surgical Wards, ditto. (With Clinl. Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.)	Medical Wards, 3 months. Surgical, do. do. Eye Infirmary, ditto. Outdoor Dispensary, do. (With Clinl Lecture and Clinl. Instruction.)

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the junior subject with which they may not feel themselves familiar during their third year.

MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu.

2. The course of study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, and is as follows :—

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.
Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy. Dissection. Materia Medica. Medicine. Surgery. Practical Pharmacy.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Dissection of Surgical Regions.
Hospital Attendance.		
	Months.	Months.
	Medical Wards 4 Surgical Wards 4 Outdoor Dispensary ... 4	Medical Wards ... 6 Surgical Ward ... 6

3. If duly qualified, the student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy. Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native doctor.

4. The students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as soldier from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed, instead of the Urdu, as a medium of communication.

The students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice, instead of entering Government service.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal ...	D. B. Smith, M.D.
Offg. Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology ...	E. Lawrie, M.B.
Offg. Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology ...	J. Wood-Mason.
Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery ...	W. J. Palmer, M.D.
First Demonstrator of Anatomy	Asst. Surgeon Nilmadhub Mookerjee.
2nd ditto ditto ...	Asst. Surgeon Gobind Chunder Chatterjee.
Asst. Demonstrators of Anatomy	Asst. Surgeon Rajendra Chandra Mitra. Asst. Surgeon Raj Mohan Banerjee.
Professor of Botany ...	G. King, M.B.
Professor of Materia Medica ...	R. C. Chundra, F.R.C.S.
Offg. Professor of Chemistry ...	H. Wood.
Professor of Medicine ...	D. B. Smith, M.D.
Offg. Professor of Surgery ...	E. J. Gayer.
Professor of Midwifery ...	T. E. Charles, M.D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence ...	C. T. O. Woodford, M.D.
Offg. Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ...	H. Cayley.
Professor of Pathology and curator of Museum ...	J. F. P. McConnell, M.B.
Lecturer on Dentistry ...	D. G. Clark.
Professor of Hygiene ...	J. M. Coates, M.D.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.

1835. M. J. Bramley.
1856. J. McRae, M.D.
1856. T. W. Wilson, M.D.
1857. W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D.
1860. S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S. (offg.)
1861. N. Chevers, M.D.
1865. C. R. Francis, M.B. (offg.)
1866. J. Ewart, M.D. (offg.)
1868. N. Chevers, M.D.
1872. D. B. Smith, M.D.
1873. N. Chevers, M.D.
1876. D. B. Smith, M.D.

Secretaries.

1837. David Hare.
1841. F. J. Mouat, M.D.
1854. E. Goodeve, M.B.
1855. F. N. Macnamara, M.D.

Thomason Civil Engineering College.

ROORKEE, N. W. P.

AFFILIATED 1861.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847 by the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Estimators, Draughtsmen, and Head Artificers, and to furnish professional works either on loan or purchase, through its Library, Press, and Book Depôt.

The College contains three principal classes, *viz.*, an "Engineer Class," an "Upper Subordinate Class," and "Lower Subordinate Class," open to candidates of all ranks and classes—intended to recruit the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Lower Subordinate Departments of the Public Works Department: besides two special classes, viz., a "Mistri Class," training Artificers; and an "Officers' Surveying Class," intended to train Military Officers for the Quarter-Master General's Department. It also conducts examinations of outsiders for several grades of the P. W. D.

Engineer Class.

The Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Assistant Engineers of the P. W. D. The passed Officer students—if eligible for the Indian Staff Corps—usually receive appointments as 2nd grade Assistant Engineers, and the first eight passed Civilian students (whether European or native) receive appointments as apprentice Engineers on Rs. 100 a month: the remaining passed students are not* guaranteed appointments. Civilian candidates for this class must be between the ages of 18 and 22, and must all pass a *competitive* entrance examination in languages, literature, history, mathematics, and drawing: Commissioned Officers have to pass the entrance examination only in mathematics and drawing, except Royal Artillery Officers, who are admitted without examination.

All European students pay a college fee of Rs. 10 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 50, one of Rs. 40, and one of Rs. 35 per mensem, tenable for two years, are annually open to native students. Several valuable prizes are given annually; one of Rs. 1,000 to every Officer obtaining more than 2,000 marks in the final examinations; one of Rs. 1,000 to the best Civilian student, one of Rs. 250 and one of Rs. 50 for the two best native students; besides four prizes of Rs. 50 and under, open to all.

Upper Subordinate Class.

The College Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Sub-Engineers or Overseers of the P. W. D., and are then sent for a year's probation on to the Public Works as "Apprentice Overseers:" after which, if approved, they are appointed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd grade Overseers in the P. W. D.

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* Nearly the whole outturn have, however, hitherto been absorbed to fill existing vacancies in the P. W. D.

All candidates for admission must pass a *competitive* entrance examination in English reading and writing, arithmetic, elementary geometry, mensuration and drawing, and in Urdu and Hindi; and Civilian candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 24.

Soldier students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 11 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 30 each, and three stipends of Rs. 10 each, all tenable for two years, are annually allotted to students of 2nd and 3rd grades respectively.

During the "apprentice year," a "staff allowance" is given to Soldier students, raising their pay to a total of Rs. 80, together with free quarters and the usual "family allowances." Second and third grade apprentices receive salaries of Rs. 60 and 40 respectively; free quarters are also given to those of second grade.

Students of third grade, if not stipend-holders, pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8 monthly. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually given.

Lower Subordinate Class.

This Class, intended for natives of India only, consists of Soldiers and Civilians. The students remain for two years at College, and, if successful, receive certificates as Sub-Overseers, Estimators, or Draughtsmen of 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to qualification, and are appointed to the P. W. D. in these grades according as vacancies occur: there is no guarantee.

Military candidates must pass a competitive entrance examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and Civilian candidates in the Urdu* language and in elementary mathematics, Indian history, and geography, and in use of English figures and words. Civilian candidates must not be more than 22, nor less than 18. years of age. Military students receive a "college allowance" of Rs 5 monthly. Ten stipends of Rs. 10 and forty of Rs. 5 each are allotted from time to time to Civil students of this class: non-stipend-holders pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually awarded.

Course of Study in Principal Classes.

These vary very much, but include mathematics, civil engineering, surveying, drawing, and Urdu for all the above principal classes,—the extent read being of course very different in each class,—besides experimental science and photography for the Engineer Class.

Mistri Class.

Skilled native workmen are admitted to a six months' course of practical geometry, mensuration, geometrical drawing, estimating and simple surveying on passing an examination in reading, writing, and elementry arithmetic, in Urdu. There are ten stipends of Rs 5 each, tenable for six months. Successful students receive the certificate of "Head Artificer" and appointments in this grade when vacancies exist.

* In either Persian or Nagri character.

Officers' Surveying Class.

Military Officers (under rank of regimental Field Officer) are, under certain restrictions, admitted to a seven months' course of military engineering, surveying, and drawing. They pay a college fee of Rs. 5 monthly.

[The certificate of passing in this class is not accepted* as a qualification by any Government Department.]

Guide Corps Class.

A class of 25 native N. C. O. and Sepoys of the Q. O. Guide Corp are annually passed through a ten months' course in simple Military Engineering and Surveying.

[With exception of the small college fees above noted, the instruction in College is entirely gratuitous.]

Outside Examinations.

The College holds also examinations, and grants certificates (of qualification only) for grades of Assistant Engineer, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade Overseer, and 4th grade Accountant of the P. W. D., for all candidates who present themselves under certain rules. The Accountants' examinations are held about 15th May and 15th November: the others are conducted upon application.

Subsidiary Departments.

These are—

1. A free PUBLIC LIBRARY containing about 13,000 volumes.
2. A large PRESS which executes printing, binding, lithographs and woodcuts, for the College, Government, and Public.
3. A BOOK DEPOT for sale of the College publications and Text Books.
4. A VOLUNTEER COMPANY: all European Civilian students are enrolled in the College Volunteer Company.

Staff.

The principal Staff of the College is as follows :—

Major A. M. Lang, R.E. ...	Principal (on leave).
Capt. Allan Cunningham, R.E., Hon. Fel. of King's Coll., Lond.	Asst. Princl. and Offg. Princl.
Lieut. M. H. Gregson, R.E. ...	Asst. Principals.
„ S. M. Maycock, R.E. ...	
„ F. T. Maxwell, R.E. ...	
Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E, and Fel., U.C.	Professor of Experimental Science.
C. C. Sullivan, Esq. ...	Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class.
G. Sparke, Esq. ...	Drawing Master, ditto.
[Various] ...	Five Asst. Masters, ditto.
Lála Bihárí Lál ...	Head Master, Lower Subordinate Class.
[Various] ...	Seven Asst. Masters, ditto.

[For further detailed information, *see* the Thomason College Calendar, published at Roorkee, N. W. P., price Rs. 4-12.]

* There is a probability of this class being abolished.

Graduates.

HONORS IN LAW.

Mitra, Trailokyanath	...	1867	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rasvihari	...	1871	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	...	1876	Ditto.

B. L.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Bari	...	1872	Presidency College.
Adya, Asutosh	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Ameer Ali	...	1869	Ditto.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Durganath	...	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Harischandra	...	1869	Dacca College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Avinaschandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Bhairavchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Binadvihari	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Gangadhar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra (No.2)		1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Gopikrishna	...	1875	Hooghly College.
„ Gopinath	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Gurudas	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Indranath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Kalicharan	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kantichandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Karunamay	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Navinchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhav	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Nilratna	...	1874	Hooghly College

Bandyopadhyay, Paresnath	...	1864	Presidency College.
" Pramadacharan	...	1869	Ditto.
" Pramathanath	...	1867	Ditto.
" Priyanath	...	1870	Ditto.
" Ramlal	...	1869	Ditto.
" Ramnarayan	...	1874	Ditto.
" Ramtaran	...	1875	Ditto.
" Revatichandra	...	1871	Ditto.
" Saratchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
" Sasibhusan	...	1869	Ditto.
" Satyadayal	...	1869	Ditto.
" Sivchandra	...	1869	Patna College.
" Sivnath	...	1872	Presidency College.
" Syamacharan	...	1873	Patna College.
" Taradas	...	1875	Kishnaghur College.
" Tarapada	...	1869	Ditto.
" Taraprasanna	...	1870	Presidency College.
Banerjea, P. N.	...	1869	Ditto.
Bardan, Mohinimohan	...	1866	Ditto.
Basak, Govindachandra	...	1870	Dacca College.
" Govindachandra	...	1875	Ditto.
" Jagatdurlabh	...	1871	Presidency College.
" Rohinikumar	...	1870	Dacca College.
Basu, Akshaykumar	...	1872	Presidency College.
" Amarnath	...	1865	Ditto.
" Amvikacharan	...	1863	Ditto.
" Annadaprasad	...	1875	Ditto.
" Atulchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
" Basantakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
" Biharilal	...	1870	Ditto.
" Bijaykrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
" Bipinkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
" Birajaprasad	...	1868	Ditto.
" Chandranath	...	1867	Ditto.
" Dakshinaprasad	...	1864	Ditto.
" Devendralal	...	1864	Ditto.
" Devendranarayan	...	1860	Ditto.
" Dinanath	...	1870	Ditto.
" Durgaram	...	1873	Ditto.
" Girischandra	...	1873	Ditto.
" Gopalchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
" Harivallabh	...	1870	Ditto.
" Hemchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
" Ishanchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
" Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
" Jogindranath (No. 1)	...	1869	Ditto.
" Jogindranath	...	1869	Ditto.
" Kalikumar	...	1870	Berhampore College.
" Karunadas	...	1868	Presidency College.
" Kesavkumar	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
" Kshetramohan	...	1870	Presidency College.
" Kunjavihari	...	1871	Hooghly College.
" Lalitkumar	...	1875	Presidency College.

Basu, Mahendranath	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Mahitchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nepalchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Nimaichandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Paresnath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajendrakumar	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamkisor	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Udaychandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
Bhanja, Kalidas	...	1870	Ditto.
Bhar, Trailokyanath	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhatta, Napharchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Bhattacharyay, Dwarikanath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Dwarikanath	...	1871	Patna College.
„ Haranath	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogindranath	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Krishnakamal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Tarinikanta	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya	...	1869	Ditto.
Bhupsen Sing	...	1871	Ditto.
Bisi, Kesavnath	...	1867	Ditto.
Biswas, Prankrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Rudrakanta	...	1866	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Akhilchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Girindramohan	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Girishchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Harimohan	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Isanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Iswarchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Ramgopal	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Syamaldas	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Syamamohan	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Taranath	...	1870	Ditto.
Chandra, Brajendranath	...	1870	Ditto.

Chandra, Jogneswar	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1871	Presidency College.
" Akshaykumar	...	1873	Patna College.
" Amarendranath	...	1868	Presidency College.
" Amritalal	...	1862	Ditto.
" Atulchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
" Bankimchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
" Bhagavanchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
" Bipradas	...	1870	Ditto.
" Bireswar	...	1871	Ditto.
" Bishnuchandra	...	1875	Ditto.
" Girischandra	...	1868	Ditto.
" Girischandra (No. 2)		1868	Ditto.
" Gopalchandra	...	1875	Ditto.
" Harakrishna	...	1870	Ditto.
" Hemchandra	...	1868	Hooghly College.
" Jadunath	...	1861	Presidency College.
" Jogeschandra	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
" Kalidhan	...	1871	Presidency College.
" Kaliprasanna	...	1868	Ditto.
" Kirtichandra	...	1873	Patna College,
" Kisarimohan	...	1869	Presidency College.
" Krishnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
" Nilkanta	...	1874	Ditto.
" Pitamvar	...	1869	Hooghly College.
" Pratapchandra	...	1860	Presidency College.
" Pratulchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
" Sajanikanta	...	1874	Kishnaghur College.
" Sasibhushan	...	1871	Presidency College.
" Sivchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
" Srigopal	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
" Umakanta	...	1868	Presidency College.
" Umeshchandra	...	1873	Hooghly College.
" Upendranath	...	1874	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra	...	1875	Ditto.
" Apurvakrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
" Binadvihari	...	1869	Ditto.
" Girischandra	...	1865	Ditto.
" Jogindranath	...	1869	Ditto.
" Narendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
" Rajanikanta	...	1872	Dacca College.
" Sasibhushan	...	1874	Hooghly College.
" Sirischandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
" Srikumar	...	1875	Patna College.
Currie, F.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Das, Baikanthanath	...	1871	Dacca College.
" Bhairavchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
" Bipinvihari	...	1874	Ditto.
" Chandrakumar	...	1866	Ditto.
" Dinanath	...	1870	Ditto.
" Gorachand	...	1871	Ditto.
" Govindachandra	...	1870	Dacca College.
" Hariprasad	...	1871	Presidency College.

Das, Harischandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Hemnath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Ishwarchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Krisnachandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Lakshminarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nilmani	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Parvaticharan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sarvananda	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1863	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaychandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Apurnacharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Baidyanath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Baishnavcharan	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Balaichand	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Benimadhav	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Bharatchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhavanicharan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Bhavanicharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihari	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Charuchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Isanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Janakinath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1875	Dacca College.
„ Kalikadas	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Lalgopal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Narasinha	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Priyanath (No. 2)	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramgopal	...	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Surendrakrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Umacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
De, Amritalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Dulalchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Gaurcharan	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Gaurisankar	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadavchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalvihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhav	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Rajmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.

De, Sambhuchandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Sivchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Dev, Gopendrakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1871	Ditto
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Kalinath	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Nilmani	..	1874	Presidency College
„ Syamchand	...	1868	Hooghly College
Gangopadhyay, Jagavandhu	...	1868	Presidency College
„ Navinchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Ravichandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Ghatak, Janakinath	...	1874	Ditto.
Ghosh, Aghornath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Amvikacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Anantaram	.	1864	Ditto.
„ Atulvihari	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Bacharam	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Birajkrishna		1873	Ditto.
„ Chandranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Devendrachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Devendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Dhankrishna	.	1868	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Iswarchandra		1873	Dacca College
„ Jadunath	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jaygopal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1871	Berhampore College
„ Kedarnath	...	1875	Presidency College
„ Kshetrachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahimachandra	..	1869	Ditto
„ Nandalal	...	1871	Hooghly College
„ Prasannakumar	...	1871	Kishnaghur College
„ Priyanath	.	1874	Presidency College
„ Rajendranath	.	1874	Ditto.
„ Rasvihari	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	1874	Ditto
„ Tarinicharan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto
„ Umeschandra		1869	Kishnaghur College
„ Umeschandra	...	1874	Hooghly College
„ Upendrachandra		1874	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra		1871	Ditto.
„ Saratkumar	..	1874	Ditto.
Goswami, Heramvalal	...	1865	Ditto.
Guha, Anathvandhu	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Asminikumar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan	.	1871	Dacca College
Gui, Sivchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.

Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jagadiswar	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kunjavihari	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Ramgati	...	1870	Ditto.
Haldar, Brajalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	...	1870	Ditto.
Hanuman Prasad	...	1874	Canning College.
Islam, Serajal	...	1873	Dacca College.
Jordar, Mahimachandra	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Kar, Girishchandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
Khan, Ramdurllabh	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Ramgopal	...	1874	Kishnaghur College.
Kundu, Nandalal	...	1874	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Rameschandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Lal Sing	...	1875	Ditto.
Mahomed Daem	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Wajed	...	1871	Ditto.
Maitra, Harivallabh	...	1874	Cuttack High School.
„ Radhagovinda	...	1860	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Anandanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Bimalacharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatdurllabh	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Upendranarayan	...	1873	Ditto.
Mallik, Akhilcharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Atulcharan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Balaram	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Lalitmadhav	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Srikanta	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Mandal, Binadvihari	...	1875	Ditto.
Masanta, Parvaticharan	...	1873	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
Mendies. H.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Avinaschandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhav	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Binadvihari	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihari	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bisvambhar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Devendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Dwarikanath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	1874	Ditto.

Mitra,	Jadunath	1869	Presidency College.
„	Jogendranath	1875	Ditto.
„	Jogeschandra	1870	Berhampore College.
„	Kartikchandra	1874	Presidency College.
„	Madanmohan	1874	Ditto.
„	Mahendrachandra	1871	Hooghly College.
„	Mahendralal	1861	Presidency College.
„	Mahendranath	1867	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath	1870	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath	1875	Ditto.
„	Narasinhachandra	1864	Ditto.
„	Nolininath	1873	Hooghly College.
„	Purnachandra	1866	Presidency College.
„	Purnachandra	1873	Ditto.
„	Radhikacharan	1870	Ditto.
„	Rajaninath	1871	Hooghly College.
„	Ramcharan	1869	Presidency College.
„	Rameschandra	1861	Ditto.
„	Saradacharan	1873	Ditto.
„	Taravilas	1865	Ditto.
„	Trailokyanath	1864	Ditto.
„	Trailokyanath	1865	Ditto.
„	Upendrachandra	1871	Ditto.
„	Upendranath	1862	Ditto.
„	Upendranath	1870	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay,	Adyanath	1874	Ditto.
„	Asutosh	1869	Ditto.
„	Avinaschandra	1873	Ditto.
„	Becharam	1869	Ditto.
„	Bholanath	1874	Ditto.
„	Bidubhushan	1875	Canning College.
„	Biharilal	1871	Presidency College.
„	Bipinvihari	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„	Bipradas	1869	Ditto.
„	Durgadas	1871	Hooghly College.
„	Girijabhushan	1874	Presidency College.
„	Girischandra	1867	Ditto.
„	Gopalchandra	1869	Ditto.
„	Gopalchandra	1872	Ditto.
„	Gopallal	1871	Ditto.
„	Gopimóhan	1870	Ditto.
„	Govindadev	1874	Hooghly College.
„	Haragovinda	1867	Presidency College.
„	Haravilas	1875	Ditto.
„	Haridas	1875	Ditto.
„	Hariprasanna	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„	Jadunath	1862	Presidency College.
„	Janakinath	1867	Ditto.
„	Jaygopal	1874	Ditto.
„	Jogindranath	1874	Ditto.
„	Jogneswar	1864	Ditto.
„	Kailaschandra	1864	Ditto.
„	Kalinath	1873	Kishnaghur College.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalipada	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kapaliprasanna	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Krishnamohan	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kshetraprasad	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Navinkisan	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Navinkrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Nilamvar	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Nilmani	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nrisinhachandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Pramadanath	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Priyanath	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Rajkrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Rajmohan	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Ramdhan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	...	1874	Patna College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Sitanath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Srikrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Umakali	...	1872	Ditto.
Nag, Baradacharan	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Kunjavihari	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Sambhuchandra	...	1868	Dacca College.
Naha, Anangamohan	...	1875	Ditto.
Nandan, Hemchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
Nandi, Ramanath	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Ramanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Narayan, Sivpratap	...	1873	Patna College.
Nath, Harihar	...	1873	Ditto.
Niogi, Basantakumar	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1875	Ditto.
Obeyd-al-Rahman	...	1869	Berhampore College.
Pain, Amritalal	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakanta	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Nandadulal	...	1874	Presidency College.
Pal, Amritalal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Baikantanath	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Kartikchandra	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Srinath	...	1869	Ditto.
Palit, Taraknath	...	1868	Presidency College.
Patak, Ramratan	...	1870	Berhampore College.

Pramanik, Jasadanandan	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Bamacharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Baranasi	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Benimadhav	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Dhaneschandra	...	1868	Patna College.
„ Dineschandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Durgasundar	...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Harendranarayan	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Harinarayan	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kesavchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Krishnanath	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1875	Patna College.
„ Nagendranath	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Nilmadhav	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Piyarilal	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Rajchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasanna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Sudhansubhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Syamchand	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Raychaudhuri, Devendrakumar	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1869	Ditto.
Saha, Gopalchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Sahay, Jadunath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Raghuvansa	...	1870	Ditto.
Samanta, Nilmadhav	...	1868	Ditto.
Sandel, M. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
Sanyal, Bhuvanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Ramlal	...	1871	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Golapchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kisarilal	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra	...	1868	Berhampore College.
„ Matilal	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Pareschandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Surendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sarvadhikari, Amritakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	1873	Canning College.

Sen, Akhilchandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Akshaykumar	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Baikanthanath	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Baradagovinda	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Batakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihari	...	1874	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandramohan	...	1868	Dacca College.
„ Dinanath	...	1873	Gauhati H. School.
„ Dinavandhu	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Durgacharan	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gris Chandra	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Guruprasad	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jognesvar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta (No. 2)	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kannilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kasikanta	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalgopal	...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Rajkisan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Ratnesvar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Satyakinkar	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Taracharan	...	1874	Ditto.
Set, Rajendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
Sil, Brajendrakumar	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Jadavchandra	..	1868	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.
Sing, Budhsen	...	1868	Ditto.
Sinha, Jaygopal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramaprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1861	Ditto.
Som, Baradaprasanna	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Brajavihari	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Devendralal	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Jaygovinda	...	1871	Presidency College.
Syed Mazhar Imam	...	1875	Ditto.
Talapatra, Ramjadav	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Twidale, G.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Younan, E.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ John	...	1870	Ditto.
Yusuf, Mahammad	...	1868	Patna College.

1876.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Mitra, Govindachandra	...	Patna College.
Ray, Bipinchandra	...	Presidency College.

Prayagnath	...	Patna College.
Bisvas, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Ramaprasanna	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Jatramohan	...	Ditto.
Datta, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
Das, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nityagopal	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nityagopal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Jogeschandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra		Ditto.
Dhirajkaran	...	Ditto.
Aich, Radhakanta	...	Ditto.
Sen, Amvikacharan	...	Ditto.
Pal, Biharilal	...	Ditto.
Guha, Kaminikumar	...	Ditto.
Das, Suryyanarayan	...	Ditto.
Nag, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Sasicharan	...	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Bipinvihari	...	Presidency College.
Durgaprasad	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
Sen, Adityachandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
Basu, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
Sen, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Manmathakumar	...	Ditto.
Pandit, Prannath	...	Ditto.
Basu, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Girishchandra	...	Ditto.
Dev, Bhutnath	...	Ditto.
Das, Jagatmohan	...	Dacca College.
Nag, Sivchandra	...	Ditto.
Basu, Bishnupada	...	Presidency College.
Mallik, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
Kar, Umacharan	...	Hooghly College.
Set, Girishchandra	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Ramsakha	...	Ditto.
Sur, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Bidubhushan	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Haridas	...	Ditto.
Niogi, Trailokyamohan	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Purnachandra (No. 65)	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Kedaresvar	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Manmohan	...	Ditto.
Pal, Abhaycharan	...	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Niwaranchandra ..	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Kantichandra ...	Ditto.
Datta, Bipinvihari ...	Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmadhav	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Dwarikanath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	...	1860	Ditto.
Das, Girijasankar	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Kalimohan	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1860	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1858	Ditto.
Forbes, Thomas	...	1858	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kalicharan	...	1859	Ditto.
„ Prabhachandra	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Ratanlal	...	1858	Ditto.
Gregory, C.	...	1860	Ditto.
„ G	...	1860	Ditto.
Mitra, Girischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Srinath	...	1858	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhuvanchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Harihar	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1860	Ditto.
Palit, Anandagopal	...	1859	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gopalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar	...	1862	Ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdulla Fyaz	...	1873	Presidency College.
Aich, Sivchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Gopalkrishna	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Baksi, Baradaprasad	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1872	Presidency College
Bandyopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Binadvihari	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1870	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Gopalchandra ...	1867	Presidency College.
" Gopalchandra ...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
" Gopalchandra (No. 1)	1873	Ditto.
" Jadunath ...	1873	Presidency College.
" Jadupati ...	1871	Berhampore College.
" Kaliprasanna ...	1873	Presidency College.
" Kantichandra ...	1872	Ditto.
" Kedarnath ...	1874	Ditto.
" Krishnagopal ...	1874	Hooghly College.
" Mahendranarayan...	1870	Berhampore College.
" Navakrishna ...	1874	Kishnaghur College.
" Navinchandra ...	1874	Presidency College.
" Panchkari ...	1873	Ditto.
" Purnachandra ...	1873	Ditto.
" Sasibhushan ...	1869	Ditto.
" Sasibhushan ...	1873	Ditto.
Baral, Navinchand ...	1867	Ditto.
Bardoyle, Madhavchandra ...	1874	Ditto.
Bari, Fazlal ...	1869	Ditto.
Basak, Panchkari ...	1874	Ditto.
" Syamlal ...	1873	Ditto.
Basu, Abhayadas ...	1866	Ditto.
" Amarnath ...	1866	Ditto.
" Bholanath ...	1874	Berhampore College.
" Haramohan ...	1866	Presidency College.
" Jagadischandra ...	1873	Ditto.
" Kaliprasanna ...	1870	Ditto.
" Mahendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
" Radhamadhav ...	1872	Ditto.
" Rasvihari ...	1873	Dacca College.
" Trigunaprasanna ...	1869	Presidency College.
" Upendranath ...	1872	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Gnanchandra ...	1873	Ditto.
" Jogindranath ...	1872	Ditto.
" Mahendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
Chaki, Ramgopal ...	1866	Ditto.
Chakravati, Bidubhushan ...	1874	Hooghly College.
" Chandrabhushan ...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
" Dwarikanath ...	1871	Dacca College.
" Madhavchandra ...	1867	Presidency College.
" Maheschandra ...	1869	Dacca College.
" Rajnarayan ...	1874	Presidency College.
" Syamacharan ...	1870	Ditto.
Chand, Parvatikumar ...	1869	Dacca College.
" Prasannakumar ...	1871	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gaurisankar ...	1866	Presidency College.
" Kedarnath ...	1870	Ditto.
" Kunjavihari ...	1873	Kishnaghur College.
" Napharchandra ...	1873	Hooghly College.
" Nilkanta ...	1873	Presidency College.
" Saradaprasad ...	1870	Ditto.
" Saradaprasad ...	1873	Hooghly College.
" Trailokyanath ...	1872	Presidency College.

Chattopadhyay, Upendranath	1873	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Chandranath	1874	Presidency College.
„ Jaygopal	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindralal	1874	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	1872	Ditto.
„ Kasipati	1874	Ditto.
„ Kisarilal	1874	Ditto.
„ Prasannanath	1873	Ditto.
„ Sirischandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Sivapada	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	1871	Ditto.
Dan, Parmeswar	1872	Ditto.
Das, Bhairavchandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Binadvihari	1874	Ditto.
„ Harakumar	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	1872	Dacca College.
„ Parvaticharan	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rameswar	1873	Ditto.
Datta, Durgadas	1863	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Harisankar	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	1874	Ditto.
„ Kshetranath	1874	Kishnaghur College.
„ Priyanath	1872	Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna	1872	Patna College.
„ Sambhunath	1873	Dacca College.
De, Dhankrishna	1873	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Krishnakisar	1873	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Nilmadhav	1873	Presidency College.
„ Pratapchandra	1865	Ditto.
Dev, Jogindranath	1874	Ditto.
Fazlul Kadeer	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Bhuvanmohan	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Binadvihari	1872	Presidency College.
„ Binadvihari	1873	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra	1867	Presidency College.
„ Becharam	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Biharilal	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Chandrakanta	1869	Dacca College.
„ Chandrakumar	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Durgadas	1870	Presidency College.
„ Ganeschandra	1870	Ditto.
„ Grischandra	1869	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	1873	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	1870	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Mahendralal	1873	Patna College.
„ Mahendranath	1872	Presidency College.

Ghosh, Nilmadhav	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Raicharan	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Rakhalchandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	1870	Presidency College.
„ Taraprasanna	1871	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1872	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kalicharan	1866	Ditto.
Golam Asdaq	1873	Hooghly College.
Goswami, Mahendralal	1874	Ditto.
Guha, Gangâdas	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kalisankar	1869	Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra	1873	Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	1873	Patna College.
Haldar, Bireswar	1866	Presidency College.
Hamiduddin Ahmed	1873	Ditto.
Karmakar, Brindavanchandra	1874	Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C.	1866	Ditto.
Kumar, Prankrishna	1874	Ditto.
Kundu, Hemchandra	1869	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	1873	Berhampore College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	1872	Presidency College.
Maitra, Bhuvanmohan	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Haricharan	1873	Presidency College.
„ Harivallabh	1873	Cuttack High Schl.
„ Ramdas	1874	Presidency College.
Majila, Sastidas	1873	Hooghly College.
Majumdar, Gangadhar	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mahendrachandra	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Mahimachandra	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Ramdayal	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Sarveswar	1868	Presidency College.
Mallik, Akshaykumar	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1872	Ditto.
„ Nityagopal	1867	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	1869	Ditto.
Masanta, Parvaticharan	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankavihari	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhagavaticharan	1872	Patna College.
„ Bhavanicharan	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Bisvambhar	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kantichandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Trailokyanath	1871	Presidency College.
Moses, C. O.	1873	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Bhuvanmohan	1870	Presidency College.
„ Chandrabhushan	1873	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandrakumar	1873	Presidency College.
„ Govindadev	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra	1873	Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay, Jadunath	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kanailal	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kuladaprasad	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Saradaprasad (No. 2)		1873	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sricharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Symacharan	...	1874	Berhampore College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1874	Hooghly College.
Munsi, Ramgopal	...	1867	Presidency College.
Nag, Chaitanyakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
Nandi, Loknath	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1874	Presidency College.
Niogi, Nilkamal	...	1869	Dacca College.
Pal, Bankavihari	...	1874	Hooghly College.
Patranavis, Baneswar	...	1873	Dacca College.
Prannath Pandit	...	1873	Canning College.
Rakshit, Govindachandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Govindakisar	...	1873	Dacca College.
Ray, Bipinchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Dinavandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Dineschandra	...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Grischandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Harakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindranarayan	...	1874	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogindranath	...	1871	Berhampore College
„ Pratapchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Rasikchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Sudhansubhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1872	Dacca College.
Raychaudhuri, Ramchandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
Robello, P. T.	...	1873	Ditto.
Rooke, H.	...	1867	Ditto.
Sahay, Sivsankar	...	1870	Patna College.
Samanta, Jaharilal	...	1873	Presidency College.
Sanwal, Sinha	...	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sanyal, Digamvar	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Kesavlal	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Jadavchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Jogindranath	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra	...	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Taraknath	...	1873	Presidency College.
Sen, Banwarilal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Gurudas	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Jadunandan	...	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Presidency College.

Sen, Kailaschandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kalicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Nalitchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
Sil, Gopallal	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sinha, Ishanchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Khirodnath	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENSE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Bhuvanchandra	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Matilal	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Lakshmicharan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhav	...	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kalidas	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Manulal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Sivchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Das, Durgamohan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Kshetramohan	...	1861	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandrâkali	...	1861	Ditto.
Majumdar, Sivchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhav	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Jadunath	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Krishnadayal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Mrityunjay	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Bansidhar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhav	...	1861	Ditto.
Sil, Ramanath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Tulsidas	...	1863	Ditto.

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF RS. 100 EACH, AWARDED AT THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Upendranath	...	1862	Presidency College.
Sen, Baikanthanath	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Guruprasad	...	1865	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	...	1866	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rasvihari	...	1867	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Girindramohan	...	1868	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sivchandra	...	1869	Patna College.
Datta, Charuchandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
Nath, Harihar	...	1873	Patna College.

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bremner, A. G.	...	1872	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Satkari	...	1864	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Amvikacharan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Nitaigovinda	...	1873	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ramratan	...	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Madhavachandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Rees, J. C.	...	1873	Ditto.
Sen, Kalipada	...	1869	Ditto.

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Chandra, Mahendralal	...	1862	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Kunjavihari	...	1862	Ditto.
Das, Bholanath	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Baikanthanath	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Jadavchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1862	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rameschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Parvaticharan	...	1862	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Binadchand	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Ramkrishna	...	1862	Ditto.
Pandit, Suryyakumar	...	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Dhaneschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Dinanath	...	1861	Ditto.

L. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Atkinson. A. D.	...	1865	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Dharanidhar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1870	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Kantichandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Priyanath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1873	Presidency College.
Basu, Bhuvanmohan	...	1867	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bhutnath	...	1874	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kalisankar	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Rakhaldas	...	1871	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Amritalal	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Kirtichandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Daniari, Prasannakumar	...	1869	Ditto.
Das, Heramvanath	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
DeRozario, F.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Kshetranath	...	1867	Ditto.
Kumar, Rajkrishna	...	1864	Ditto.
Lackersteen, M. R.	...	1867	Ditto.
Milne, W. P.	...	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Anadinath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Jogindranath	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
Pal, Prasannakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
Patnaek, Sudamchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Ray, Chandramohan	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Gnanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Sinha, Udaynarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
Swinden, J. R.	...	1872	Ditto.

1875.

B. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Pal, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Navinkrishna	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Sasibhusan	...	Ditto.
Basu, Amvikacharan	...	Ditto.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ghosh, Priyanath	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Kenaram	...	Ditto.
Ash, Matilal	...	Ditto.
Das, Rajkrishna	...	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
Basu, Binaykrishna	...	Ditto.

Graduates—Arts.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1865.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilamvar ... Sanskrit College.

HEBREW.

CLASS I.

Blochmann, H.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sandel, Manilal ... Doveton College.
Sing, Chandranarayan ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendralal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Som, Jaygovinda ... Cal. F. C. Instn.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Das, Lakshminarayan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Atulchandra ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ray, Prasannachandra ... Presidency College.

1866.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Rashvihari ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kapaliprasanna ... Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Basu, Chandranath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.
Chandra, Jogneswar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

De, Benimadhav ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalicharan ... Cal. F. C. Instn.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Govinchandra ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Nivaranchandra ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Umakanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Dwarikanath ... Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Kalipada ... Medical College.

1867.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilmani ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nrisinhachandra ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Chakravarti, Girindramohan ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Kisarilal ... Presidency College.
Basu, Karunadas ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Haldar, Ramchandra ... Presidency College.
Sen, Prasannakumar ... Ditto.
Ray, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Becharam ... Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Tarinikanta ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Dhankrishna ... Cal. F. C. Instn.
Sil, Jadavchandra ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Sen, Kasikanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

De, Gaurisankar ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Piyarimohan ... Dacca College.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Harichaitanya ... Dacca College.

1868.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Harikrishna ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra ... Presidency College.
Amir Ali ... Hooghly College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Taraprasanna ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Basu, Anandamohan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Ramcharan ... Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Matilal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Benimadhav ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

De, Krishnadas ... Cal. F. C. Instn.

CLASS III.

Basu, Trailokyanath ... Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chattopadhyay, Napharchandra ... Hooghly College.

1869.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Sen, Krishnavihari ... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogendranath ... Ditto.
Sen, Jaykrishna ... Ditto.
Datta, Mahendranath ... Ditto.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Kshetrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bhanja, Kalidas ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Ray, Chandrakumar ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Mathuranath ... Dacca College.
Das, Baikanthanath ... Ditto.
Basak, Jagatdurlabh ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Datta, Jagatvandhu ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Dev, Upendrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kailaschandra ... Patna College.

Class III.

Saha, Gopalchandra ... Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Haranath ... Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.

1870.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Mitra, Kartickchandra ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sivnath ... Ditto.
Mitra, Saradacharan ... Ditto.

Class III.

Mallik, Akhilcharan ... Presidency College.
Datta, Bhavanicharan ... Ditto.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Sarkar, Sasibhusan ... Kishnaghur College.
Chattopadhyay, Srigopal ... Ditto.
Basu, Trailokyanath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasanna ... Kishnaghur College.
Chakravarti, Gopalchandra ... Cathedral Mission College.

Class III.

Majumdar, Upendranarayan ... Presidency College.
Set, Rajendranath ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS III.

Misra, Lakshmisankar ... Queen's College, Benares.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Basu, Mahitchandra ... Presidency College.
Das, Lalmohan ... Ditto.
Basu, Rajaninath ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Rajendranath ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendrachandra ... Hooghly College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Younan, E. ... St. Xavier's College.

1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Sirischandra ... Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath ... Ditto.
Majumdar, Chandramohan ... Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nilratna ... Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Binadvihari ... Presidency College.
Acharyya, Balkrishna ... Queen's College, Benares.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Umacharan ... Queen's College, Benares.
" Kanailal ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Sureschandra ... Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Priyanath ... Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Datta, Janakinath ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Sarkar, Golapchandra ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Sinha, Khirodnath ... Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Ali Reza Khan ... Agra College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Paramanik, Jasadanandan ... Kishnaghur College.

CLASS II.

Masanta, Parvaticharan ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra ... Kishnaghur College.

CLASS III.

Datta, Priyanath ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Bipinkrishna ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Bamacharan ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinvihari ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan ... Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Devendranath ... Presidency College.
Ray, Radhanath ... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

1872.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Hukum Chand ... Delhi College.
De, Brajendranath ... Canning College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Ishanchandra ... Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Ramgopal ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath ... Cal. F. C. Instn.
Sarkar, Surendranath ... Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjavihari ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Datta, Baishnavcharan	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Balaichand	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Sivnath	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Haricharan	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birajkrishna	...	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Baidyanath	...	Krishnaghur College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Gnanchandra	...	Presidency College.

1873.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan	...	Hooghly College.
Madangopal	...	Delhi College.

CLASS III.

Das, Bipinvihari	...	Presidency College.
Dev, Gopendrakrishna	...	Ditto.
Ghosal, Tarapada	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas	...	Ditto.
De, Lalvihari	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
{ Ray, Saradaprasanna	...	Ditto.
{ Kar, Girischandra	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Rajaninath ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Sen, Batekrishna ... Presidency College.
" Amvikacharan ... Ditto.

1874.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Bipinvihari ... Presidency College.
Basu, Bipinvihari ... Muir Central College.
Sarkar, Siddhesvar ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Das, Priya ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.
Hukam Chand ... Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay. Tejchandra ... Presidency College.
Bishen Lal ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Haravilas ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Batavyal, Umeschandra ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Pandit, Prannath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Asutosh ... Presidency College.
Basu, Lalitkumar ... Cal. F. C. Instn.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Srikumar ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Baburam	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Datta, Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhav	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.

CLASS III.

Sen, Gaurvallabh	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Niogi, Basantakumar	...	Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Gnanendralal	...	Presidency College.

1875.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
Mulraj	...	Lahore College.
Sen, Adityachandra	...	Presidency College.
Das, Navinchandra	...	Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Apurvakrishna	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS III.

De, Devsankar	...	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Ghosh, Ramaprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Narendranath	...	Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Baradaprasad ... Presidency College.

1876.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Ray, Devendranath ... Patna College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra ... Presidency College.
Govindacharan ... Patna College.
Das, Raghunath ... Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra ... Ditto.
David, Ismail ... Benares College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Das, Gnanendranath ... Sanskrit College.
Bhattacharyay, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Guha, Revatimohan ... Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Nandakrishna ... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta ... Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Ray, Satischandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Abhayacharan ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Cal. F. C. Instn.

M. A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Khair	...	1874	Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Bidubhushan	...	1875	Hooghly College.
„ Gangadhur	...	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jogindranath	...	1872	Sanskrit College.
„ P. N.	...	1868	Doveton College.
„ Ramlal	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1871	Patna College.
„ Tarinidas	...	1875	Presidency College.
Basak, Rasamay	...	1874	Teacher.
Basu, Basantakumar	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Gopal Chandra	...	1874	Cal. F. C Instn.
„ Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1863	Ditto.
Bhattacharyay, Adityaram	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Jagatvandhu	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Mahendranath	...	1869	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Taranath	...	1869	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bireswar	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Hemchandra	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Pratulchandra	...	1869	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
Das, Bipinvihari	...	1876	Teacher
„ Kshetramohan	...	1875	Sanskrit College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Datta, Bharatchandra	...	1871	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Ishanchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
De, Nandalal	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Dev, Bhutnath	...	1874	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Saratkumar	...	1873	Ditto.
Guha, Kaminikumar	...	1875	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Gui, Sivchandra	...	1867	Teacher.
Hanumanprasad	...	1873	Canning College,
Laha, Jagavandhu	...	1870	Dacca College.
Lahiri, Jogindranath	...	1874	Cal. F. C Instn.
Lorimer, George	...	1870	Teacher.
Majumdar, Anandanath	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Matilal, Surendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
Mitra, Bireswar	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Charuchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1870	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jogneswar	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Navinkrishna	...	1863	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Navinkrishna	1863	Presidency College.
„ Piyarimohan	1865	Ditto.
Munshilal	1876	Delhi College.
Nag, Sambhuchandra	1866	Dacca College.
Nandi, Ramanath	1863	Presidency College.
Pal, Bholanath	1867	Teacher.
Ray, Kedarnath	1876	Dacca College.
„ Satyacharan	1874	Sanskrit College
„ Chaudhuri, Khirodchandra	1874	Presidency College.
Sanyal, Umeshchandra	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sen, Akilchandra	1866	Dacca College.
„ Guruprasad	1864	Presidency College.
„ Kalikumar	1876	Ditto.
„ Krishnakumar	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Set, Girischandra	1875	Benares College.
Setukavalar, R. N.	1874	Teacher.
Sriram	1872	Delhi College.
Sriram	1876	Canning College.
Twidale, G. A.	1867	Doveton College.

B. A.

Abdul Bari, B.L.	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Abdul Khaliq	1873	Hooghly College.
Abul Khair	1873	Ditto.
Acharyya, Balkrishna	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Adhikari, Suryyakumar	1875	Presidency College.
Adya, Asutosh, B.L.	1868	Hooghly College.
Ahmed	1861	Presidency College.
Ahmed Hamid-ud-din	1868	Teacher.
Ahmed Hasan Khan	1875	Bareilly College.
Aich, Radhakanta, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
Amir Ali, B.L	1867	Hooghly College.
Atmaram	1865	Agra College.
Atmaram Mahta	1872	Lahore College.
Babumal	1873	Delhi College.
Badriprasad	1875	Ditto.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad, B.L.	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Durganath, B.L.	1865	Berhampore College.
„ Harischandra, B.L.	1867	Teacher.
„ Hiralal	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jogneswar	1873	Ditto.
Baijnath	1873	Delhi College.
Baldeoprasad	1871	Agra College.
Balesvarprasad	1875	Benares College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Avinasch(No.1),B.L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Avinasch(No.2),B.L.	1866	Ditto.
„ Bamacharan, B.L....	1862	Ditto.
„ Bhairavchandra,B L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
„ Bidhubhushan ...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Bidhubhushan, B.L.	1875	Presidency College.

Bandyopadhyay,	Biharilal, B.L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
"	Binadvihari, B L....	1870	Ditto.
"	Chandmohan ...	1875	Dacca College.
"	Chandrakumar ...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
"	Chandranath ...	1870	Teacher.
"	Gaganchandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
"	Gangadhar, B.L. ...	1871	Cal. F. C Instn
"	Gopalchandra ...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
"	Gopalchandra(No.2), B L. ...	1870	Ditto.
"	Gopalchandra, B L.	1873	Presidency College.
"	Gupikrishna, B L.	1873	Ditto.
"	Gupinath, B L. ...	1861	Ditto.
"	Gurudas, B.L. ...	1864	Ditto.
"	Haricharan, B.L. ...	1864	Cal. F. C. Instn.
"	Hemchandra, B.L.	1859	Presidency College.
"	Indranath, B L. ...	1869	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
"	Jadavchandra, B.L.	1868	Medical College.
"	Jadunath, B L. ...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
"	Jagatchandra, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
"	Jogendranath ...	1871	Sanskrit College.
"	Kailaschandra, B.L.	1867	Ditto.
"	Kailaschandra, B.L.	1868	Patna College.
"	Kailcharan, B.L ...	1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
"	Kantichandra, B.L.	1871	Teacher.
"	Karunamay, B.L ...	1867	Presidency College.
"	Kedarnath, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
"	Krishnachandra ...	1874	Benares College.
"	Kshetramohan ...	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
"	Mahendranath, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
"	Mahendranath, B.L.	1873	Ditto.
"	Mahendranath ...	1875	Ditto.
"	Maheschandra, B L.	1872	Patna College.
"	Navinchandra, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
"	Nilmadhav, B.L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
"	Nilratana, B.L. ...	1870	Hooghly College.
"	Nistaran ...	1874	Presidency College.
"	Nivaranchandra, B L.	1873	Ditto.
"	Panchkari ...	1869	Teacher.
"	Pareshnath, B.L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
"	P. N., B.L. ...	1870	Doveton College.
"	Pramadacharan, B L.	1867	Presidency College.
"	Pramathanath, B L.	1866	Ditto.
"	Priyanath, B L. ...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
"	Purnachandra ...	1867	Queen's Coll., Benares
"	Rajendranath ...	1873	Presidency College.
"	Rajkrishna ...	1875	Cal. F. C. Instn.
"	Ramlal, B.L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
"	Rammohan ...	1868	Queen's Coll., Benares
"	Ramnarayan, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
"	Ramtaran, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
"	Revatichandra, B.L.	1870	Dacca College.
"	Saratchandra, B.L...	1867	Presidency College.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan, B.L.	1865	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Satyadayal, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Siddheswar	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Sivchandra, B.L.	1868	Patna College.
„ Sivnath, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
„ S. N.	1868	Doveton College.
„ Syamacharan, B.L.	1870	Patna College.
„ Taradas, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Tarapada, B.L.	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„ Taraprasanna, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Tarinidas	1873	Ditto.
„ Tinkari	1875	Hooghly College.
„ Tripuracharan	1874	Presidency College.
Barat, Chaitanyaprasad	1871	Patna College.
Bardan, Mohinimohan, B.L.	1865	Dacca College.
Barua, Anandaram	1869	Presidency College.
„ Jagannath	1873	Ditto.
Basak, Govindachandra, B.L.	1867	Dacca College.
„ Govindachandra, B.L.	1871	Ditto.
„ Jagatdurlabh, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
„ Radhanath	1861	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Rahinikumar	1864	Dacca College.
„ Ramkumar	1874	Ditto.
„ Rasamay	1871	Ditto.
Basdev Sahay	1873	Agra College.
Basu, Akshaykumar, B.L.	1870	Dacca College.
„ Amarnath, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
„ Amvikacharan, B.L.	1862	Ditto.
„ Anandamohan	1867	Ditto.
„ Annadacharan	1875	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Annadaprasad, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Atulchandra, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
„ Baidyanath	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Basantakumar, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
„ Bijaykrishna, B.L.	1870	Patna College.
„ Binadvihari	1872	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Bipinkrishna, B.L.	1870	Presidency College.
„ Bipinvihari	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Bipinvihari	1873	Agra College.
„ Birajaprasad, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Bishnupada, B.L.	1874	Ditto.
„ Chandranath, B.L.	1865	Presidency College.
„ Dakshinaprasad, B.L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Devendralal, B.L.	1863	Ditto.
„ Devendranarayan	1860	Ditto.
„ Dinanath, B.L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Durgakumar	1868	Teacher.
„ Durgaram, B.L.	1870	Presidency College.
„ Girishchandra, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra, B.L.	1865	Ditto.

Basu, Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Harivallabh, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra, B.L.	...	1872	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Ishanchandra, B.L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Jagadischandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Jogendrachandra, B.L.	...	1872	Teacher.
„ Jogendranath (No. 2), B.L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Jogendranath, B.L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Kalikumar, B.L.	...	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Karunadas, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kesavkumar, B.L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1860	Civil Engr. College.
„ Kshetramohan, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Kunjavihari, B.L.	...	1869	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Lalitkumar, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Mahitchandra, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Manmathakumar, B.L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Nandakrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Navinchandra, B.L.	...	1869	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Nepalchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Nimaichandra, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Paresnath, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar, B.L.	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar, B.L.	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Pratapchandra, B.L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Pulinvihari	...	1875	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Rajaninath, B.L.	...	1869	Dacca College
„ Rajendrakumar, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rakhalchandra, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	1875	Hooghly College.
„ Rameshchandra, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Rameswar	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Ramkamal	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Saratchandra, B.L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan (No. 1), B.L.	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1872	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Sitalnath	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Syamkisar, B.L.	...	1868	Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanath, B.L.	...	1868	Cal F. C. Instn.
„ Trailokyanath, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Udaychandra, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
Batavyal, Umeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Bhanja, Kalidas, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhar, Trailokyanath, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.

Bharanprasad	...	1868 Delhi College.
Bhatta, Napharchandra, B.L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram	...	1869 Queen's Coll., Benares.
" Beniprasad	...	1875 Canning College.
" Dwarikanath, B.L.	...	1869 Patna College.
" Dwarikanath, B.L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
" Gnanchandra	...	1871 Ditto.
" Haranath, B.L.	...	1868 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
" Jadunath, B.L.	...	1867 Kishnaghur College.
" Jagavandhu	...	1873 Hooghly College.
" Jivananda	...	1870 Sanskrit College.
" Jogendranath, B.L.	..	1871 Presidency College.
" Kailaschandra	...	1875 Dacca College.
" Kaliprasanna	...	1875 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
" Kedarnath	...	1874 Hooghly College.
" Krishnakamal, B.L.	...	1860 Sanskrit College.
" Mahendranath, B.L.		1866 Presidency College.
" Mahendranath	...	1870 Ditto.
" Makundachandra	...	1874 Ditto.
" Narayanchandra	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
" Prasannakumar, B.L.		1873 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
" Radhakisan	...	1871 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
" Rajkumar	...	1874 Cal F. C. Instn.
" Sarvesvar	...	1874 Presidency College.
" Sivnath	...	1871 Sanskrit College
" Tarinikanta, B.L,	...	1866 Presidency College.
Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
Bindeswariprasad	...	1874 Benares College.
Bishenlal	...	1873 Bareilly College.
Bisi, Kesavnath, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency Cellcge.
Biswas, Asutosh, B.L	...	1873 Ditto.
" Bhuvanmohan	...	1875 Ditto.
" Piyarimohan	...	1866 Dacca College.
" Prankrishna, B.L.	...	1873 Hooghly College.
" Rudrakanta, B.L.	...	1865 Presidency College.
Blochmann, H.	...	1865 Profr., Dòveton Coll.
" T.	...	1869 Presidency College.
Brito, Christopher	...	1864 Queen's Coll., Colom.
Chakravarti, Adityachandra	...	1875 Dacca College.
" Akilchandra, B.L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
" Chandramohan, B L.	...	1871 Patna College.
" Grindramohan, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
" Girischandra, B L.	...	1864 Ditto.
" Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	1869 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
" Hariachandra	...	1866 Presidency College.
" Harachandra	...	1875 Dacca College.
" Haricharan, B L.	...	1869 Ditto.
" Harimohan, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
" Isanchandra, B.L.	...	1868 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
" Iswarchandra., B.L.	...	1862 Presidency College.
" Loknath	...	1875 St. Xavier's College.
" Mahendranath	...	1871 Queen's Coll. Benares.
" Ramgopal, B.L.	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.

Chakravarti, Sagarchandra ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
" Syamacharan, B.L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
" Syamaldas, B.L. ...	1871	Patna College.
" Syamamohan, B.L. ...	1869	Teacher.
" Taranath, B.L. ...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chand, Sagar ...	1864	Agra College.
Chandra, Brajendranath, B.L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
" Jogneswarchandra, B.L. ...	1865	Ditto.
" Priyanath ...	1875	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chattopadhyay, Adityakumar ...	1875	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
" Aghornath, B.L. ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
" Akshaykumar, B.L.	1870	Patna College.
" Amarendranath, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
" Amritalal, B.L. ...	1861	Ditto.
" Amritalal ...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
" Anukul ...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
" Atulchandra, B.L. ...	1870	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
" Avinaschandra, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
" Baburam ...	1873	Ditto.
" Bankimchandra, B.L.	1858	Ditto.
" Bhagwanchandra, B.L.	1866	Teacher.
" Bipinvihari, B.L. ...	1874	Presidency College.
" Bipradas, B.L. ...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
" Bireswar, B.L. ...	1869	Sanskrit College.
" Bishnuchandra, B.L.	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
" Ganapatinath ...	1875	Presidency College.
" Girischandra, B.L. ...	1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
" Girischandra, B.L. ...	1867	Ditto.
" Gopalchandra, B.L....	1873	Presidency College.
" Haridas ...	1875	Ditto.
" Harikrishna, B.L. ...	1867	Ditto.
" Hemchandra, B.L. ...	1865	Teacher.
" Jadunath, B.L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
" Jitendranath ...	1871	Hooghly College.
" Jogeschandra, B.L....	1870	Kishnaghur College.
" Kalidhan, B.L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
" Kalinath ...	1867	Dacca College.
" Kaliprasanna, B.L....	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
" Kedarnath ...	1871	Teacher.
" Kedarnath ...	1875	Canning College.
" Kirtichandra, B.L. ...	1872	Patna College.
" Kisarimohan, B.L. ...	1865	Doveton College.
" Krishnachandra, B.L.	1864	Presidency College.
" Krishnalal ...	1875	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
" Mahimchandra ...	1867	Dacca College.
" Manmathanath ...	1875	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
" Mathuranath ...	1868	Dacca College.
" Napharchandra ...	1867	Hooghly College.
" Nilkanta, B.L. ...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
" Nityagopal, B.L. ...	1871	Ditto.
" Pitamvar, B.L. ...	1868	Hooghly College.
" Prabhatchandra ...	1875	Dacca College.
" Pramathanath ...	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.

Chattopadhyay,	Pratapchandra, B.L.	1859	Presidency College.
„	Pratulchandra, B.L. .	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„	Priyanath ...	1870	Ditto.
„	Rajaninath ...	1862	Teacher.
„	Sajanikanta, B.L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
„	Saradaprasad ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Sasibhushan ...	1869	Presidency College.
„	Sivchandra, B.L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Srigopal, B.L. ...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„	Syamacharan ...	1866	Medical College.
„	Taraprasad ...	1869	Presidency College.
„	Umakanta, B.L. ...	1865	Ditto.
„	Umeschandra, B.L....	1869	Hooghly College.
„	Upendranath. B.L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaychandra, B.L. ...	1870	Ditto.
„	Apurvakrishna, B.L. ...	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Binadvihari, B.L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
„	Girischandra, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Girischandra, B.L. ...	1874	Ditto.
„	Gnanchandra ...	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Jogendranath, B.L. ...	1868	Presidency College.
„	Kalidas ...	1874	Joynarain's College.
„	Kalikrishna ...	1868	Presidency College.
„	Kalimohan ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Kaliram ...	1875	Ex-Student, C. M. Coll.
„	Madhusudan ...	1874	Teacher.
„	Manmathanath ...	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Narendranath, B.L. ...	1870	Ditto.
„	Purnachandra ...	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„	Rajanikanta, B.L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
„	Sasibhushan, B.L. ...	1872	Hooghly College.
„	Sirischandra, B.L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
„	Srikumar, B.L. ...	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„	Umeschandra ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Chel,	Rashvihari ...	1875	Presidency College.
Chhedilal	...	1870	Bareilly College.
Cones,	G. A. ...	1871	St. Xavier's College.
Currie,	F., B.L. ...	1872	Ditto.
D'Abren,	J. H. ...	1874	Teacher.
D'Cruz.,	J. A. ...	1871	Canning College.
„	L. W. ...	1865	Doveton College.
Daem,	Mohammad, B.L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
Dan,	Mahendranath ...	1875	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„	Parmeswar ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Das,	Baikanthanath, B.L. ...	1868	Dacca College.
„	Bhagavan ...	1874	Bareilly College.
„	Bhairavchandra, B.L. ...	1871	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„	Bipinvihari, B.L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
„	Bipinvihari ...	1875	Teacher.
„	Brajendramohan ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Chandrakumar, B.L ...	1865	Presidency College.
„	Damudar ...	1866	St. John's Coll., Agra.
„	Dinanath, B.L. ...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.

Das, Girischandra	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Gnanendranath	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Gorachand, B.L.	...	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Govindachandra, B L.	...	1868	Dacca College.
„ Hariprasad, B.L.	...	1869	Genl Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Harrischandra Das, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Hemnath, B.L.	...	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Iswarchandra, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Jadunath, B.L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jagatchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jagatmohan, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kalikumar	...	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Krishnachandra Dass, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Lakshminarayan, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Lalmohan, B.L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	1870	L. M. S, In., Bhowanipore.
„ Mahendrachandra	...	1875	Dacca College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1872	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Nandalal	...	1872	St. Xavier's College.
„ Navinchandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Nilmani, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Parvaticharan, B.L.	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Raghunath	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Rameswar	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sarvananda, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan. B.L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna, B.L.	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Thakur	...	1868	Lahore Missn. School.
„ Umeschandra, B.L.	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Datta, Akshaychandra, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Amvikacharan	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Aparnacharan, B L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Baidyanath, B.L.	...	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Baishnavcharan, B.L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Balaichand, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Balaichand	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Benimadhav, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Bharatchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Bhavanicharan, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Bhavanicharan, B.L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihari, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bipinvihari, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Charuchandra, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Devendranath	...	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Durgadas	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra	...	1875	Patna College.
„ Harisankar	...	1868	Ex-St., Hooghly Coll.
„ Isanchandra, B.L.	...	1871	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jagatvandhu, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Janakinath, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Kailaschandra, B.L.	...	1873	Dacca College.

Datta, Kalikadas, B.L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
„ Lalgopal, B.L.	...	1859 Ditto.
„ Lalvihari	...	1871 Muir Central College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Manmohan	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1875 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Narasinha, B.L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Nityalal	...	1875 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Priyanath, B.L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Priyanath, B.L.	...	1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Rajendranath	...	1875 Presidency College.
„ Ramgopal, B.L.	...	1868 Berhampore College.
„ Ramlal, B.L.	...	1874 Presidency College.
„ Ramnarayan	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Sasibhusan, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Sasibhusan, B.L.	...	1870 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Sashibhusan	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Surendrakrishna, B.L.	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Syamlal	...	1869 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Taraknath, B.L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath, B.L.	...	1869 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Umacharan, B.L.	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1867 Teacher.
David, J.	...	1875 Benares College.
De, Amritalal, B.L.	...	1867 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Amvikacharan	...	1874 Muir Central College.
„ Benimadhab	...	1865 Presidency College.
„ Bhavanisankar	...	1871 Ditto
„ Brajendranath	...	1872 Canning College.
„ Devsankar	...	1874 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Dhankrishna	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Dulalchandra, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Gajendranath	...	1875 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Gaurcharan, B.L.	...	1872 Dacca College.
„ Gaurisankar, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1870 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jadavchandra, B.L.	...	1860 Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra, B.L.	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Jugalkisor	...	1874 Hooghly College.
„ Krishnadas, B.L.	...	1867 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Krishnakisar	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Lalvihari, B.L.	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Matilal	...	1864 Medical College.
„ Nandalal	...	1870 Hooghly College.
„ Navinchandra, B.L.	...	1861 Presidency College.
„ Nilmadhav, B.L.	...	1872 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Purnachandra, B.L.	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Rajmohan, B.L.	...	1867 Dacca College.
„ Sambhuchandra, B.L.	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Sibchandra, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
Dev, Bhutnath, B.L.	...	1872 Patna College.
„ Gopendrakrishna, B.L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Madhavchandra	...	1865 Queen's Coll., Benares.

Dev, Upendrachandra, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
Dhar, Asutosh, B.L.	1871	Ditto.
„ Brindavanchandra	1873	Dacca College.
„ Dinanath, B.L.	1868	Teacher.
„ Gokulchandra, B.L.	1874	Presidency College.
„ Kalinath, B.L.	1866	Dacca College.
„ Nilmani, B.L.	1866	Teacher.
„ Syamchand, B.L.	1867	Hooghly College.
Dhirajkaran, B.L.	1873	Patna College.
Durgaprasad, B.L.	1874	Ditto.
Evans, R. W.	1861	Bishop's College.
Fazlalkudir	1869	Presidency College.
Fazl Rusul	1874	Bareilly College.
Forbes, A. H.	1864	Doveton College.
Gaindunlal	1874	Bareilly College.
Gangasaran	1871	Agra College.
Gangopadhyay, Apurvakumar	1874	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhav	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Binadvihari	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jagavandhu, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
„ Kalikrishna	1875	Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan	1869	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra, B.L.	1860	Ditto.
„ Rajanikanta	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	1874	Dacca College.
„ Ramchandra	1869	Teacher.
„ Ravichandra, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharn	1860	Ditto.
Ghatak, Janakinath, B.L.	1873	Teacher.
Ghosh, Aghornath, B.L.	1862	Presidency College.
„ Akshaykumar	1875	Ditto.
„ Amritalal, B.L.	1871	Ditto.
„ Amvikacharan, B.L.	1869	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Anantaram, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
„ Annadaprasad, B.L.	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Apurvakrishna	1874	Medical College.
„ Atalvihari, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
„ Atulkrishna	1871	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	1863	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra, B.L.	1871	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Avinaschandra	1875	Ditto.
„ Baradaprasad	1874	Ditto.
„ Becharam, B.L.	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bhuvanmohan	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Biharilal	1875	Presidency College.
„ Binadvihari	1875	Hooghly College.
„ Birajkrishna, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakumar	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandramohan	1865	Medical College.
„ Chandranath, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„ Devendrachandra, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
„ Devendranath, B.L.	1870	Ditto.

Ghosh, Dhankrishna, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Durganarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1871	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Harankrishna	...	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Harichaitanya	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Haridas, B.L.	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Iswarchandra, B.L.	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Jadunath, B.L.	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jaygopal, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath, B.L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Jogendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Teacher.
„ Kedarnath, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kshetrachandra, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra	...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Nandalal, B.L.	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Nivarankumar	...	1875	Teacher.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath, B.L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Radharaman	...	1875	Teacher.
„ Raicharan	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Rajendranath, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Ramaprasanna, B.L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramrup	...	1868	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Ramsakha, B.L.	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Rasvihari, B.L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Sasimohan	...	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Sirischandra	...	1859	Presidency College.
„ Sureschandra, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan, B.L.	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Tarinikumar	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra, B.L.	...	1868	Patna College.
„ Umeschandra, B.L.	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Upendrachandra, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Saratkumar, B.L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Tarapada	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Umanath	...	1874	Ditto.
Gomez, D.	...	1872	Bishop's College.
Goswami, Heramvalal, B.L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Jadavchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Govindacharan	...	1875	Patna College.
Guha, Anathvandhu, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Asminikumar, B.L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Brajendrakumar	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Kaminikumar, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto
„ Piyarilal, B,L.	...	1863	Presidency College.

Guha, Piyarimohan, B.L.	...	1869 Dacca College.
„ Revatimohan	...	1875 Ditto.
Guin, Sivchandra, B.L.	...	1866 Teacher.
Gupta, Chandranarayan	...	1872 Patna College.
„ Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Jagadiswar, B.L.	...	1870 Kishnaghur College.
„ Kalipada	...	1865 Medical College.
„ Kunjavihari, B.L.	...	1871 Presidency College.
„ Mahananda	...	1871 Hooghly College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1875 Presidency College.
„ Radharaman	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Rajendralal	...	1870 Hooghly College.
„ Rajnarayan	...	1872 Patna College.
„ Ramgati, B.L.	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Instn.
Hajra, Aghorchandra	...	1874 Presidency College.
Haldar, Brajalal, B.L.	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Kisarilal	...	1875 Presidency College.
„ Mahimchandra	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Matilal, B L	...	1868 Teacher.
„ Ramchandra, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Syamlal, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
Hanumanprasad, B.L.	...	1872 Canning College.
Hariharnath, B.L.	...	1871 Patna College.
Harris, T.	...	1866 Agra College.
„ W.A.	...	1873 Lahore College.
Horst, W.C.	...	1874 Mussoorie School.
Hosen. Syed	...	1867 Presidency College.
Hukamchand	...	1871 Delhi College.
Hukamchand	...	1873 Lahore College.
Islam, Sirajal, B.L.	...	1867 Dacca College.
Jordar, Mahimchandra, B.L.	...	1867 Berhampore College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra	...	1872 Teacher.
Kar, Girischandra, B.L.	...	1872 Presidency College.
„ Harischandra	...	1875 Ditto.
„ Umacharan. B.L.	...	1872 Hooghly College.
Karmakar, Bhushanchandra	...	1875 Presidency College.
Khan, Mahammed Ali Reza	...	1870 Agra College.
„ Ramdurlabh, B.L.	...	1868 Teacher.
„ Ramgopal, B.L.	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
Kishenlal	...	1870 Bareilly College.
Kriparam	...	1873 Lahore College.
Krishnadas	...	1875 Benares College.
Kundu, Nandalal, B.L.	...	1873 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Laha, Amarchand	...	1873 Dacca College.
Laha. Jagatvandhu	...	1868 Dacca College.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1874 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jogendranath	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1874 Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1869 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Rameschandra, B.L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
Lal, Syamsundar	...	1875 Agra College.
Lalsing, B.L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
Lethbridge, W.M.	...	1859 Bishop's College.

Lewis, George	...	1868 Lahore Mission Schl.
Lorimer, G.A.	...	1869 Teacher.
Madangopal	...	1872 Delhi College.
Mahamed Wajed, B.L.	...	1869 Teacher.
Maitra, Atalvihari	...	1874 Presidency College.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1875 Ditto.
„ Harivallabh, B.L.	...	1868 Teacher.
„ Kedaresvar, B.L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Radhagovinda, B.L.	...	1859 Ditto.
„ Sasicharan, B.L.	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1870 Presidency College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan	...	1874 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Anandanath, B.L.	...	1871 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bimalacharan, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
„ Chandramohan, B.L.	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Jagatdurlabh, B.L.	...	1865 Teacher.
„ Kailaschandra, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Mahendrachandra	...	1872 Teacher.
„ Pratapchandra, B.L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Ramdurlabh	...	1872 Dacca College.
„ Ramratan	...	1861 Civil Engrg. College.
„ Syamacharan, B.L.	...	1867 Presidency College.
„ Upendranarayan, B.L.	...	1869 Ditto.
Mal, Sanjhi	...	1868 Lahore College.
Mallik, Akhilchandra, B.L.	...	1869 Presidency College.
„ Atulcharan, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Balaram, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Biharilal, B.L.	...	1868 Hooghly College.
„ Kunjalal	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Lalitmadhav, B L.	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Latulal	...	1874 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Premchand	...	1865 Ditto.
„ Srikanta, B.L.	...	1863 Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra, B.L.	...	1865 Ditto.
Mandal, Binadvihari, B.L.	...	1873 Cathedral Missn Coll.
Manna, Kailaschandra	...	1873 Presidency College.
Masanta, Parvaticharn, B.L.	...	1870 Ditto.
Matilal Surendranath	...	1875 Ditto.
Maulik, Jogendrachandra, B.L.*	...	1871 Kishnaghur College.
Mazhur Imam, Syed, B.L.	...	1873 Patna College.
Mendes, H. E., B.L.	...	1866 Doveton College.
Misra, Biharilal	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Lakshmisankar	...	1869 Queen's Coll, Benares.
Mitra, Abhayacharan	...	1875 Presidency College.
„ Akshaykumar, B.L.	...	1872 Hooghly College.
„ Avinaschandra, B.L.	...	1868 Presidency College.
„ Benimadhav	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	1871 Patna College.
„ Bhuvanmohan, B.L.	...	1872 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Biharilal	...	1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Biharilal	...	1875 Presidency College.

Mitra,	Binadvihari, B.L.	1868	Presidency College.
„	Bipinvihari, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
„	Bireswar	1861	Ditto.
„	Bisvambhar, B.L.	1872	Ditto.
„	Charuchandra	1875	Ditto.
„	Devendranath, B.L.	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Dwarikanath, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
„	Girindranath	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„	Girischandra, B.L.	1864	Presidency College.
„	Gopallal	1870	Teacher.
„	Govindachandra, B.L.	1873	Patna College.
„	Haricharan, B.L.	1871	Presidency College.
„	Haricharan	1875	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„	Hiralal, B.L.	1873	Ditto.
„	Jadunath, B.L.	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Jogeschandra, B.L.	1869	Ditto.
„	Jogindranath, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„	Kalikumar	1869	Teacher.
„	Kartikchandra, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
„	Kshetramohan	1875	Ditto.
„	Madanmohan, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
„	Mahendrachandra, B.L.	1869	Hooghly College.
„	Mahendralal, B.L.	1864	Presidency College.
„	Mahendranath, B.L.	1866	Ditto.
„	Mahendranath, B.L.	1869	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„	Mahendranath, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
„	Manmohan, B.L.	1870	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Narasinhachandra, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
„	Nolininath, B.L.	1871	Hooghly College.
„	Prasannakumar	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„	Prasannavadan	1865	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„	Priyanath	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Purnachandra	1866	Teacher.
„	Purnachandra	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„	Purnachandra, B.L.	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„	Purnachandra, B.L.	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„	Radhikacharan, B.L.	1869	Presidency College.
„	Rajanath, B.L.	1868	Hooghly College.
„	Ramcharan, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
„	Rameschandra, B L.	1860	Ditto.
„	Saradacharan, B L.	1870	Ditto.
„	Surendranath	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„	Syamacharan	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„	Taravilas, B.L.	1863	Presidency College.
„	Trailokyanath (No. 1), B L.	1863	Ditto.
„	Trailokyanath (No 2), B.L.	1863	Ditto.
„	Upendrachandra, B L.	1870	Teacher.
„	Upendranath, B.L.	1861	Presidency College.
„	Upendranath, B.L.	1868	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay,	Adyanath, B.L.	1871	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„	Amvikacharan	1874	Ditto.
„	Asutosh, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
„	Avinaschandra, B.L.	1870	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay, Becharam, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Bhavanicharan	...	1870	Teacher.
„ Bholanath, B.L.	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bidubhushan, B.L.	...	1873	Canning College.
„ Biharilal, B.L.	...	1869	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Bipinvihari, B.L.	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Bipinvihari	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Bipradas	...	1868	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandrabhusan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Chandrasekar (No. 2)	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Dinanath	...	1863	Teacher.
„ Durgadas, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Gangaprasad	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Girijabhushan, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Grindranath	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Girishchandra, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra (No. 1), B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopallal, B.L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Gopimohan, B.L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Govindadev, B.L.	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Haragovinda, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Haravilas, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Harendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Haridas, B.L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Harilal	...	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Hariprasanna, B.L.	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Hemchandra	...	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jadunath, B.L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	...	1867	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jagneswar, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Janakinath, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Jaygopal, B.L.	...	1872	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Jogindranath, B.L.	..	1871	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Kailaschandra, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kalidas	...	1875	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Kalidhan	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Kalinath, B.L.	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Kalipada, B.L.	...	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Kaliprasanna, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kanailal, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Kanailal, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kantichandra, B.L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kapaliprasanna, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Karunasindhu	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Krishnamohan	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Kshetraprasad, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Kumadinikanta	...	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.

Mukhopadhayay, Mahendranath, B.L.	1873	Cal. F. C Instn.
„ Manmathanath, B.L. ...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Navinkisar, B.L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Navinkrishna, B.L. ...	1860	Ditto.
„ Nilamvar, B.L. ...	1864	Ditto.
„ Nilmani, B.L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Nivaranchandra, B.L. ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Nrisinhachandra, B.L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan, B.L. ...	1862	Ditto.
„ Pramadanath, B.L. ...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Priyanath, B.L. ...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Rajanikanta ...	1875	Hooghly College.
„ Rajkrishna, B.L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rajmohan, B.L. ...	1862	Ditto.
„ Rajnarayan ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramdhan, B.L. ...	1870	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Ramlal, B.L. ...	1859	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad (No. 2) ...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Saratchandra (No. 1) ...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra (No. 2) ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L. ...	1863	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sirischandra ...	1875	Ditto
„ Sitanath, B.L. ...	1867	Teacher.
„ Sivnarayan ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Srikrishna, B.L. ...	1869	Teacher.
„ Taraprasanna, B.L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Tejchandra, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Thakurdas ...	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Umacharan ...	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Umakali, B.L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
Munshilal ...	1874	Delhi College.
Mulraj ...	1875	Lahore College.
Mustaphi, Chandragati ...	1875	Presidency College.
Nag, Bamacharan, B.L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Baradacharan, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu, B.L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Kunjavihari, B.L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L. ...	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Sambhuchandra, B.L. ...	1865	Dacca College.
„ Sivchandra, B.L. ...	1869	Teacher.
Naha, Anangamohan, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
Nandakisar ...	1870	Delhi College.
Nandakisar ...	1874	Ditto.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B.L. ...	1867	Teacher.
Nandi, Becharam ...	1872	Ditto.
„ Loknath ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Ramanath, B.L. ...	1861	Ditto.
„ Ramanchandra, B.L. ...	1872	Ditto.
Narayanprasad ...	1875	Patna College.

Niogi, Basantakumar, B.L.	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Saradaprasad, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Trailokyamohan, B.L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Obed-ul Rahman, B.L.	...	1868	Berhampore College
Pain. Amritalal, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Chandrakanta, B.L.	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Nandadulal, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
Pal, Abhaycharan, B.L.	...	1874	Teacher.
„ Amritalal, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Apurvakrishna	...	1875	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Baikanthanath, B.L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhav	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Bholanath	...	1859	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Jadunath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Kartikchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Nanigopal	...	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Srinath, B.L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Palit, Harinath	...	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Taraknath, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Pande, Sivadatta	...	1874	Benares College.
Pandit, Jwalanath	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Prannath, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto
Panja, Nrisinhamurari	...	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Panre, Janakinath	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Parel, Bhuvanmohan	...	1865	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Pathak, Ramratan, B.L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Phillips, A. S.	...	1863	Teacher.
Popelay, Lachmandas	...	1872	Delhi College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan, B.L.	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
Prayagnath, B.L.	...	1874	Patna College.
Priyadas	...	1873	Agra College.
Rakshit, Brajamohan	...	1873	Presidency College.
Rambart, T. A.	...	1874	Teacher.
Ramdayal	...	1873	Lahore College.
Ratanchand	...	1868	Agra College.
Ray, Akshaykumar	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Amritalal, B.L.	...	1873	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Avinaschandra	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Baikanthanath	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Bamacharan, B.L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Baranasi, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Benimadhav, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Benimadhav,	...	1875	Hooghly College.
„ Bholanath	...	1867	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1875	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Bipinchandra, B.L	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Brajanath	...	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Chandrakumar, B.L.	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1868	Genl. Assmy 's Instn.
„ Devendranath	...	1871	L.M.S.In., Bhowanipore.
„ Devendranath	...	1875	Patna College.

Ray, Dhaneschandra	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Dineshchandra, B.L.	...	1862 Presidency College.
„ Durgasundar, B.L.	...	1872 Dacca College.
„ Ganganarayan	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Girishchandra, B.L.	...	1873 Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Gnanendralal	...	1873 Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Haralal	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Harendranarayan, B.L.	...	1873 Dacca College.
„ Harinarayan, B.L.	...	1864 Teacher.
„ Harinath	...	1875 Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra, B.L.	...	1874 Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna, B.L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1874 Dacca College.
„ Kesavchandra, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Kisarimohan, B.L.	...	1868 Ditto.
„ Krishnanath, B L.	...	1866 Ditto.
„ Madhavchandra, B.L.	...	1862 Civil Engr. College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1864 Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1873 Patna College.
„ Nagendranath	...	1869 Berhampore College.
„ Navinchandra	...	1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Nilmadhav, B.L.	...	1869 Patna College.
„ Parvaticharan	...	1862 Teacher.
„ Piyarilal, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
„ Prasannacharan, B.L.	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Prasannagopal	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar, B.L.	...	1867 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Purnachandra, B.L.	...	1872 Kishnaghur College.
„ Radhanath	...	1870 Presidency College.
„ Rajaninath	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Rajchandra, B.L.	...	1867 Ditto.
„ Saradaprasanna, B.L.	...	1872 Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Satischandra	...	1874 Presidency College.
„ Satischandra	...	1875 Ditto.
„ Satyacharan	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Sivnandanlal	...	1873 Patna College.
„ Sudhansubhusan, B.L.	...	1868 Cal F. C. Instn.
„ Syamchand, B.L.	...	1870 Teacher.
„ Syamjas	...	1873 Delhi College.
Raychaudhuri, Devendrakumar, B.L.		1872 Presidency College.
„ Jadavkrishna	...	1871 Ditto.
„ Khiradchandra	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B.L.	...	1866 Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Matilal, B.L.	...	1866 Presidency College.
Rebello, P.T.	...	1872 St. Xavier's College.
Rostan, J.B.	...	1871 Ditto.
Rothwell, J. M. G.	...	1872 Bishop's College.
Rudru, Bhagavatchandra	...	1873 Presidency College.
Saha, Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	1868 Cal F. C. Instn.
Sahay, Jadunath, B.L.	...	1870 Patna College.

Sahay, Raghuvansa, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sajivanlal	...	1873	Patna College.
Samanta, Nilmadhav, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Sandel, M. L., B.L.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sankarlal	...	1871	Agra College.
Sanyal, Bhuvanmohan, B.L.	...	1872	Teacher.
„ Chandrasekhar	...	1866	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Harishchandra, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jogendranath, B.L.	...	1871	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Kedarnath	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Krishnagopal	...	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Ramlal, B.L.	...	1869	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Umeschandra	...	1866	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	...	1867	Hooghly College.
„ Dinanath, B.L.	...	1872	Kishnaghur College.
„ Golapchandra, B.L.	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Haradhan	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1871	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Jogeshchandra	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath, B.L.	...	1869	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Kisarilal, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Krishnachandra, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Matilal, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Narendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Nrityagopal, B.L.	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Pareschandra, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1869	Kishnaghur College.
„ Siddheswar	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Surendranath, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1859	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Umeschandra, B L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
Sarvadhikari, Rajkumar, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
Sen, Adityachandra, B.L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Akhilchandra, B L.	...	1864	Dacca College.
„ Akshaykumar, B.L.	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Amvikacharan, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Amvikacharan	...	1873	Medical College.
„ Anandagopal	...	1868	Teacher
„ Apurvakrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Baikanthanath, B.L.	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Baradagovinda, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Basantakumar	...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Batakrishna, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Bipinvihari, B.L.	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Chandramohan, B.L.	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Dinanath, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.

Sen, Dinavandhu	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Durgacharan, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Gaurvallabh	...	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Girischandra, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College
„ Guruprasad, B L.	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Haricharan, B L.	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Jagneswar, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jatramohan, B.L.	...	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Jaykrishna	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kalikumar	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Kanailal, B.L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Kasikanta, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Krishnakumar	...	1871	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Krishnavihari	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Lalgopal, B L.	...	1870	Kishnaghur College.
„ Maheschandra	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Navinchandra	...	1868	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Prasannakumar, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Rajkisan, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	1875	Teacher.
„ Ratneswar, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Satyakinkar, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Syamlal	...	1873	Ditto
„ Taracharan, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Sengupta, Kalidas	...	1875	Hooghly College.
Set, Girishchandra, B.L.	...	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Rajendranath, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sherman, S. T.	...	1870	St. John's Coll., Agra.
Shionath	...	1870	Delhi College.
Sil, Brajendrakumar, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Govindachandra, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadavchandra, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1874	Medical College.
„ Mahendralal, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
Simmons, W. J.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sing, Bhupsen, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Budhsen, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Chandranarayan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jaygopal, B.L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Prayag	...	1874	Benares College.
„ Ramaprasanna, B.L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Saligram	...	1874	Ditto.

Sing, Suryyanarayan, B.L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
Sinha, Harimohan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Khiradnath	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Matilal, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Matilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nikunjavihari	..	1873	Cal. F. C. Instn.
Sivdayal	...	1873	Lahore College.
Sivpratap Narayan, B.L.	...	1872	Patna College.
Sivsaranlal	...	1875	Teacher.
Som, Baradaprasanna, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Brajavihari, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Devendralal, B.L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
„ Jaygovinda, B.L.	...	1860	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Murarilal	...	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Sriram	...	1869	Delhi College.
Sriram	...	1875	Canning College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	1871	Kishnaghur College.
Sur, Harimohan	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra, B.L.	...	1874	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
Suryyanarayan Pandit	...	1875	Canning College.
Syed Ali	...	1874	Patna College.
Talapatra, Ramjadav, B.L.	...	1868	Berhampore College.
Thomson, J. B.	...	1869	Bishop's College.
„ J. F. (Junior)	...	1872	Hooghly College.
Tiery, E. R. T.	...	1868	Doveton College.
„ F. T. H	...	1862	Ditto.
Twidale, G. A., B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
Vazir, Ahmed	...	1873	Bareilly College.
Younan, E, B.L.	...	1869	St. Xavier's College.
„ J., B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Yousoof, Mahomed, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.

1876.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	Presidency College.
Das, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Matilal	...	Ex-Student, Presy. College.
Datta, Dvijadas	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Durgadas	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal	...	Hooghly College.
Basu, Annadaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	...	Ditto.
Parmananda	...	Agra College.
Basu, Devendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra	...	Hooghly College.
Datta, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Ramanath	...	Ditto.
Basudev Lal	...	Canning College.

Bagchi, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Haricharan	...	Canning College.
Chattopadhyay, Paresnath	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Narendranath	...	Hooghly College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Akhilesvarprasad	...	Patna College.
Baktawarlal	...	Bareilly College.
Bapurao Dada	...	Muir Central College.
Basu, Khudiram	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Mahinimohan	...	Dacca College.
Bisvambharnath	...	Delhi College.
Chakravarti, Navakumar	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Jwalaprasad	...	Canning College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Teacher.
Das, Haricharan	...	Ex-Student, Presy. College.
David, H.	...	Teacher.
De, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
„ Makhanlal	...	Hooghly College.
Deviprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Gangopadhyay, Piyarilal	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Atulkrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Satkarichandra	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Isivardas	...	Lahore College.
Kaviraj, Sureschandra	...	Patna College.
Majumdar, Nilkanta	...	Presidency College.
Mewaram	...	Bareilly College.
Misra, Ramsankar	...	Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada	...	Hooghly College.
„ Bhagwanchandra	...	Teacher.
„ Biharilal	...	Presidency College.
„ Jogindrachandra	...	Ditto.
Pal, Rajchandra	...	Teacher.
Raza Hossein	...	Bareilly College.
Sanyal, Mathuranath	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sen, Lalmohan	...	Presidency College.
Set, Manilal	...	Cal. F C. Institution.
Sil, Binadvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Surjandas	...	Lahore College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Durgacharan	...	Muir Central College.
„ Mahendranath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Chakravarti, Bhavanichandra	...	Agra College.
Chattopadhyay, Banamali	...	Teacher
„ Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogendrachandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.

Datta, Bhagavanchandra	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Jadavchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Ex-Stdnt., Hooghly College.
Gupta, Girendrakumar	...	Presidency College.
Gyaprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Kedarnath, Pandit	...	Canning College.
Mitra, Mohanchand	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Mukhopadhyay, Haripurna	...	Muir Central College.
Sirkar, Nogendranath	...	Presidency College.
Sarma, Navinchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Sen, Trigunacharan	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Brajeschandra	...	Ditto.

MAHARAJA VIZIANAGRAM'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Chakravati, Girindramohan	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
Datta, Jagatvandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Ishanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra (No. 1)		1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	1876	Ditto.

ISHAN'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Saradacharan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Ishanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1874.

First Division.

In Order of Merit

Das, Devendranath	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Jogendra Chandra	...	Metropolitan Instn.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	Midnapore High School.
Chakravarti, Devendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mohan Lal	...	Delhi College.
{ Bagchi, Brajagopal	...	Presidency College.
{ Datta, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
Thomson, W. H.	...	Hooghly College.
{ Bandyopadhyay, Harinath	...	Presidency College.
{ Lalchand	...	Lahore College.
{ Nag, Haradhan	...	Presidency College
{ Chattopadhyay, Gopal Chandra	...	Hooghly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Das, Ramsaran	...	Canning College.
{ Sen, Devendranath	...	Presidency College
{ Molakram	...	Delhi College.
Nagwant Sahay	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Amjad Ali	...	Benares College.
Ashraf Ali	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Bindulal	...	Presidency College.
" Bisveswar	...	Dacca College.
" Dinanath	...	Saugor High School
" Mahendranath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
" Sasisekhar	...	Berhampore College.
Baral, Nilmani	...	Presidency College.
Barkatulla Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Basu, Asminikumar	...	Dacca College
" Biharikrishna	...	Genl Assmy.'s Instn.
" Girischandra	...	L. M. S In., Bhowanipore.
" Kalipada	...	Canning College.
" Navagopal	...	L M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
" Rajanikanta	...	Dacca College.
" Sasikumar	...	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Lalvihari	...	Metropolitan Instn.

Bhattacharyya, Chandrakumar	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Instn.
„ Meghnath	...	Hooghly College.
Bhaumik, Dinavandhu	...	Metropolitan Instn.
Bisvas, Amritalal	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Chakravarti, Byomkes	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Bibhutibhusan	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Sripati	...	Cuttack High School.
Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Dammilal	...	Agra College.
De, Brajendralal	...	Canning College.
Dhan Sing	...	Delhi College.
Durgaprasad	...	Ditto.
Dutt, William	...	Teacher.
Fariduddin Ahmed	...	Bareilly College.
Gayaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Ghosh, Haradhan	...	Patna College.
„ Nityananda	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Ramlal	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Umeschandra	...	Presidency College.
Gosvami Kisarilal	...	Ditto.
„ Krishnadhan	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
Guruprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Isvardas	...	Lahore College.
Jagannath	...	Bareilly College.
Jyotirbid, Gopaldatta	...	Ditto.
Kanhyalal	...	Delhi College.
Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
Kundu, Ramkumar	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Loos, A. B.	...	Teacher.
Majumdar, Kunjavihari	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Mallik, Prasaddas	...	Hooghly College.
Mitra, Amvikacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Berhampore College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Rammohan	...	Presidency College.
Mitter, Charles Hiralall	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Moffet, G. E.	...	La Martiniere College, Cal.
Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal	...	Patna College.
„ Haranchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Sasibhusan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Murlidhar	...	St. John's College.
Nag, Syamakanta	...	Presidency College.
Nandi, Sambhuchandra	...	Teacher.
Ramsaranlal	...	Patna College.
Ray, Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Navadvipchandra	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Sailendravandhu	...	Hooghly College.
„ Syamaprasad	...	Presidency College.
„ Ugrakanta	...	Ditto.
„ Umacharan	...	Berhampore College.

Sahay, Bhagvan	...	Patna College.
Sanvardas	...	Muir Central College.
Sarkar, Jagat Narayan	...	Patna College.
Scott, G. W.	...	Patna College.
Sen, Hem Chandra	...	Ditto.
„ Raj Krishna	...	Presidency College.
Sinha, Pramatha Krishna	...	Ditto.
Som, Sri Lal	...	Hooghly College.

Third Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Acharyya, Kedaresvar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Ahmed Beg	...	Delhi College.
Azam Ali Khan	...	Patna College.
Baishnava, Brajanath	...	Dacca College.
Bandyopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Guruprasanna	...	Hooghly College.
„ Haricharan	...	Medical College.
„ Kartikchandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Ditto.
Basu, Amarchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Atulkrishna	...	Patna College.
„ Harakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Rajendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Tarakchandra	...	Dacca College.
Bhattacharyya, Avinashchandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Srischandra	...	Ditto.
Brajvallabh	...	Jeypore Moharaja's College.
Chakravarti, Damodar	...	Sanskrit College.
Chattopadhyay, Pratapchandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Presidency College.
„ Ramlal	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Teacher.
Dam, Kasinath	...	Berhampore College.
Das, Jogeschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Kamalanath	...	Ditto.
Datta, Maheschandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Mohinimohan	...	Hooghly College.
De, Advaityaprasad	...	Presidency College.
„ Syamlal	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Deviprasad	...	L. M. School, Mirzapore.
Dikshit, Harprasad	...	Canning College.
Gangopadhyay, Devendranath	...	Krisnaghur College.
Gauridyal	...	Bareilly College.
Ghosh, Prasannakumar	...	Ex-Student, Dacca College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Teacher.
„ Ramgopal	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Saratchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Hardeo Prasad	...	Saugor High School.
Jagneavar Dayal	...	Patna College.

Karmakar, Hariprasanna	...	Dacca College.
Kshetri, Lakhminarayan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Kuar Bahadur	...	Bareilly College.
Kulliram	...	Agra College.
Madan Gopal	...	Dehli College.
Mahbub Ahmed	...	Patna College.
Majumdar, Avinaschandra	...	Benares College.
„ Chandicharan	...	Ditto.
„ Kripanath	...	Presidency College.
Makkar, Gostavihari	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Manna, Umeschandra	...	Midnapore High School.
Mitra, Krishnakumar	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Krishnaprasanna	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Mohammed Yusaf	...	Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Hooghly College.
„ Hariprasanna	...	Presidency College.
„ Sarvesvar	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	...	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Satunath	...	Ditto.
Murlidhur	...	Bareilly College.
Nandi, Rashvihari	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Umeschandra	...	Presidency College.
Nasrat-uddin Ahmed	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Pain, Isvarprasad	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Pal, Janakinath	...	Ex-Student, C. M. College.
Panioty, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Pragdas	...	Muir Central College.
Raghonath Rao Chandorekar	...	Saugor High School.
Raghunandan Prasad	...	Presidency College.
Raghunath Prasad	...	Muir Central College.
Rakshit, Mahendranath	...	Hooghly College.
Ramlal	...	Agra College.
Ramratanlal	...	Canning College.
Rango Amritsant	...	Saugor High School.
Ray, Gnanadaprasad	...	Presidency College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Makundanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath	...	Canning College.
„ Sitanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Sivaprasad	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Syamakanta	...	Teacher.
Sanyal, Nrityagopal	...	Krishnaghur College.
Sarkar, Nalinvihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Ramnarayan	...	Patna College.
Sen, Rakhaldas	...	Hooghly College.
„ Srikanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Srinath	...	Presidency College.
„ Sulapani	...	Ditto.
Shilstone, N. A.	...	La Martiniere College, Cal.
Sinha, Brahmaprasad	...	Presidency College.
„ Jaynathpati	...	Patna College.
„ Makhanlal	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sohanlal	...	Agra College.

Thakur Das	...	Lahore College.
Todar Mal	...	Agra College.
Umrao Singh	...	Bareilly College.
Venkaya, B.	...	Saugor High School

1875.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Mahomed Ibrahim	...	Delhi College.
Kennedy, P.	...	Teacher.
Gupta, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Mahendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Bandyopadhyay, Haridas	...	Hooghly College.
Basu, Asutosh	...	Canning College.
Datta, Upendrakrishna	...	Presidency College.
Sukul, Kalisankar	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Surendranath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kalikrishna	...	Delhi College.
Gargari, Haridas	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Saradaprasad	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Upendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
Pathak, Jwalaprasad	...	Benares College.
Bhattacharyya, Bangachandra	...	Presidency College.
Nag, Kunjalal	...	Dacca College.
Ray, Prasannakumar	...	Presidency College.
Chhajju Mal	...	Muir Central College.
Syed Rahmat Ali	...	Saugor High School.
Birjmohan Lal	...	Canning College.
Ghosh, Srinath	...	Presidency College.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Apcar, A. T.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ayaram	...	Lahore College.
Baladev Sinha	...	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jyotischandra	...	Patna College.
Basak, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Haricharan	...	Berhampore College.
" Kedarnath	...	Sanskrit College
" Rajendranath	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
" Sanatkumar	...	Presidency College.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Bhagwan Sahay	...	Agra College.
Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar	...	Presidency College.
Bisvas, Janakinath	...	Dacca College.

Brahmaswamy Ghuntaya	...	Saugor High School.
Chakravarti, Anandachandra	...	Dacca College.
Chandiprasad	...	Benares College.
Chattopadhyay, Brajagopal	...	Kishnaghur College.
,, Tarapada	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhri, Matilal	...	Muir Central College.
,, Mohinimohan	...	Kishnaghur College.
Das, Navinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution
,, Sundarimohan	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly College.
De, Bipinvihari	...	Presidency College.
DeMel, A. W.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Divakar Balkrishna Chepi	...	Saugor High School.
Fazlul Karim	...	Hooghly College.
Ghosh, Biharilal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Jogendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
,, Manmathakumar	...	Kishnaghur College.
Ghoshal, Hariprasad	...	Hooghly College.
Goswami, Nrityagopal	...	Sanskrit College.
Grant, W. F.	...	Doveton College.
Hargovind Dayal	...	Canning College.
Jagannath	...	Agra College.
Lahiri, Nikunjamohan	...	Bauleah High School.
Le Feuvre, E. A.	...	Kishnaghur College.
Maitra, Batakrishna	...	Muir Central College.
Majumdar, Dakshinacharan	...	Presidency College.
Mallik, Ramcharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mandal, Ramesvar	...	Ditto.
Mazharul Anwar	...	Hooghly College.
Misra, Moyasankar	...	Benares College.
Mitra, Chandicharan	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Makundadev	...	Hooghly College.
,, Umacharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Nagalingam, S.	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Namasivaya, V.	...	Ditto.
Parmesvar Sinha	...	Benares College.
Pathak, Devakinandan	...	Ditto.
Pattadar, Gurugovinda	...	Dacca College.
Prabhulal	...	Muir Central College.
Raghunandan Prasad	...	Benares College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	Presidency College.
,, Chandranarayan	...	Hooghly College.
,, Saradaranjan	...	Dacca College.
Sajivanlal	...	Benares College.
Saligram	...	Lahore College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	...	Benares College.
,, Pulinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Asutosh	...	Dacca College.
Sital Prasad	...	Patna College.
Syamlal	...	Agra College.
Syed Sakhawut Hosen.	...	Patna College.
Vinayek Rao	...	Saugor High School.
Woongarala Ramanujaya	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Agnihotri, Narbadaprasad	...	Saugor High School
Bahadur Singh	...	Bareilly College.
Balmakund	...	Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Hariprasanna	...	Cathedral Mission College.
" Jagannath	...	Berhampore College.
" Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Rasiklal	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Bardhan, Tarinikisor	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Basu, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
" Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
" Sivaram	...	Presidency College.
" Surendrakumar	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
" Trailokyanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Bhairav Prasad	...	Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Teacher.
" Asutosh	...	Canning College.
" Prasannakumar	...	Benares College.
Brahma. Amritalal	...	Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Harachandra	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Bamandas	...	Cathedral Mission College.
" Biresvar	...	Hooghly College.
" Gopallal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Haranchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
" Jogendranath	...	Hooghly College.
" Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
" Taragati	...	Benares College.
Das, Baranosi	...	Delhi College.
" Dhairyyanarayan	...	Gauhati High School
Datt, Girrajkisor	...	St. John's College.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Maheschandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
" Nagendranarayan	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Nagendranath	...	Hooghly College.
Dayasankara	...	Benares College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	...	Muir Central College.
Ghosh, Ramchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Umacharan	...	Presidency College.
Gopal Ramchandra Pusatker	...	Saugor High School.
Guha, Manmohan	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Habibullah, Mahamed	...	Saugor High School.
Hadiyar Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Hanumanprasad	...	Saugor High School.
Harnarayan Upadhyay, Pandit	...	Canning College.
Jankinath	...	Ajmere College.
Jharkhandi, Jagannath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Jwala Prasad	...	Teacher.
Kanhayalal	...	Canning College.
Kunjviharilal	...	Benares College.
Lachmandas	...	Bareilly College.
Laha, Navadwipchandra	...	Dacca College.

Maitra, Kalipada	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Lalmohan	...	Agra College.
Majumdar, Bhairavchandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Mahimachandra	...	Dacca College.
Manna, Makhanlal	...	Cathedral Mission.
Misra, Chandiprasad	...	Patna College.
Mitra, Khirodchandra	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Mohanta, Radhikanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Benimadhav	...	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Panchanan	...	Delhi College.
Munsi, Srinarayan	...	Bauleah High School.
Nag, Chandrakanta	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Nanhakchand	...	Benares College.
Nepal Pande	...	Canning College.
Nihalchandra	...	Benares College.
Palchaudhuri, Bipradas	...	Presidency College.
Palit, Sasibhushan	...	Cuttack High School.
Purushottamdas	...	Muir Central College.
Ramkhelawan Sinha	...	Benares College.
Ramsmaranlal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Damari	...	Ditto.
„ Girijasankar	...	Ex-student, Canning Coll.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Presidency College.
„ Lakhpat	...	Lahore College.
Sahay, Nilkanta	...	Patna College.
Sankhdhar, Baldeoprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Sarkar, Umeschandra	...	Cuttack High School.
Sen, Dwarkanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gourchandra	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Kamalkrishna	...	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Narendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Paresnath	...	Ditto.
„ Rasiklal	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Sevakram Lala	...	Benares College.
Sikdar, Kisarimohan	...	Kishnaghur College.
Sinha, Brajanandan	...	Patna College.
„ Ramcharan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Strantenbergh, P. A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sundar Das	...	Lahore College.
Syed Manzurar Rahman	...	Hooghly College.
Tiwari, Dolarilal	...	Bareilly College.
Vishwanath Vamon Puraspey	...	Saugor High School.

1876.

DUFF SCHOLARS.

Muhammed Ibrahim	...	Delhi College.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn
Mitra, Khirodchandra	...	Cal F. C. Institution.
Grant, W. F.	...	Doveton College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1874.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Bari, Syed	...	Commillah School.
Abdul Halim	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Abdul Wahab	...	Ditto.
Abul Khair Mahomed Abdus Sabhan		Ditto.
Alder, A. L.	...	La Martiniere Coll, Cal.
Amar Nath	...	Gondah High School.
Anderson, G.	...	Private Student.
Bagchi, Kalikrishna	...	Bauleah High School.
Bampton, P.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Bandyopadhyay, Anandakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Asutosh	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.
" Avinas Chandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
" Avinas Chandra	...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
" Kalipada	...	Ooterparah School.
" Mahendranath	...	Konnugger School.
" Nandalal	...	Hindu School.
" Radha Charan	...	Ooterparah School.
" Rames Chandra	...	Hindu School.
" Upendra Nath	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Banerjee, A. N.	...	Doveton College.
Basil, M.	...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Basu, Akshay Kumar.	...	Hindu School.
" Avinas Chandra	...	Hare School.
" Basanta Kumar	...	Teghoria School.
" Bhupendra Nath	...	Hindu School.
" Bijay Gopal	...	Noral School.
" Braja Nath	...	Hindu School.
" Devendrabijay	...	Bullagurh School.
" Dina Nath	...	L. M. S In., Bhowanipore.
" Jogneswar	...	Ditto.
" Jotendra Nath	...	Oriental Seminary.
" Kalipada	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
" Kritanta Kumar	...	Hindu School.
" Kusamkumar	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
" Lolitmohan	...	Pogose School.
" Narayanchandra	...	Calcutta Institution.
" Saratchandra	...	Noacolly School.
Bhattacharyya, Govindachandra	...	Howrah School.
" Kailaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Rammay	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Biswas Baikanthanath	...	Mirzapore Mission School.
Chaki, Benimadhav	...	Bauleah High School.
Chakravarti, Nisakanta	...	Hindu School.
Channon, F.	...	Doveton College.
Chattopadhyay, Anantalal	...	Hare School.

Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Bhutnath	...	Hindu School.
„ Chandrakumar	...	Jonye Training School.
„ Digamvar	...	Bancoorah School.
„ Ishanchandra	...	Kuchiakole Rajgram Schl.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hume's High Schl, Etawah.
„ Manmatha	...	Hare School.
„ Pankajakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Ramkali	...	Hindu School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Ooterparah School.
Chaudhuri, Tarapada	...	Hindu School.
Das, Damodar	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Jagadischarn	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Cal. Training Academy.
Datta, Chandrakumar	...	Mymensing School.
„ Jadavkrishna	...	Noral School.
„ Jagatvandhu	...	Noacolly School.
„ Jaygopal	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.
„ Lalvihari	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Mahendra Nath	...	Hare School.
„ Naphar Chandra	...	Ditto
„ Narayan Das	...	Hindu School.
„ Narendra Krishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Navin Chandra	...	Commillah School.
„ Parvati Nath	...	Hindu School.
„ Upendra Nath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Davidson, T.	...	Doveton College.
De, Narendra Lal	...	Hare School.
„ Rama Nath	...	Hindu School.
Denial Tamizuddin Ahmed	...	Hare School.
Dezylva, E.	...	St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Dufour, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Durgasankar	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Foy, W.	...	La Mart. Coll., Lucknow.
French, G. B.	...	Doveton College.
Gangopadhyay, Kedar Nath	...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Hare School.
„ Bipin Vihari	...	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
„ Bipin Vihari	...	Jessore School
„ Jogendra Chandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Manmohan	...	Hindu School.
„ Narayan Chandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Parvati Nath	...	Hindu School.
„ Pran Chaitanya	...	Teghoria School.
„ Ramottam	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Umes Chandra	...	Mymensing School.
Goswami, Navakrishna	...	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
„ Trailokya Nath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Gupta, Govinda Chandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Gurulal	..	Beerbhoom School.
„ Matilal	...	Hare School.

Holmes, G. P.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Jagannath, Prasad	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Jordar, Radha Nath	...	Mymensing School.
Kar, Gaurkishor	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Kennedy, R.	...	La Mart College, Calcutta.
Kshetri, Srikrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Lahiri, Chandrakanta	...	Mymensing School.
Le Franc, P. B.	...	Doveton College.
Maiti, Rudranarayan	...	Midnapore High School.
Maitra, Hiramvachandra	...	Furreedpore School
„ Rajendralal	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Majumdar, Bhavanikisor	...	Mymensing School.
„ Hridaynath	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	L. M S. In , Bhowanipore.
Mallik, Hiralal	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Nilmadhav	...	Hindu School.
„ Srinarayan	...	Hare School.
Massa, L. A	...	St. Xavier's College.
Misra, Dulichand	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Mitra, Amulyacharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Birajacharan	...	Ditto
„ Girishchandra	...	L M. S In., Bhowanipore.
„ Kedarnath	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Nagendrachandra	...	St. Stephen's Missn. Schl., Nyehati.
„ Umacharan	...	Saradaprasad Institution.
„ Upendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mohammad Hassan	...	Joynarain's College
Mohinta, Purnachandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Mukhopadhyay, Adharchandra	...	Saradaprasad Institution.
„ Bhutnath	..	Seal's Free College.
„ Devendranath	..	Hare School.
„ Jogneswar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Kalicharan	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Kalischandra	...	F C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Kisarimohan	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Krishnadhan	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Narottam	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Phakirchandra	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Phanibhushan	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Santoshprasad	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Nag, Abhaycharan	...	Mymensing School.
Pain, Priyalal	...	Hindu School.
Pal, Srinath	...	Hare School
Palit, Syamacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Palmer, C.	...	La Mart. College, Lucknow.
Pereira, C.	...	St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Raushan Lal	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Bidubhushan	...	Hindu School.
„ Nandagopal	...	Hare School.
„ Nikunjavihari	...	Bauleah High School.
„ Phatikchandra	...	L. M. S. In.. Bhowanipore.

Ray, Rajanikanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramcharan	...	Noral School.
Read, A H.	...	La Mart. College, Calcutta.
Sanyal, Dinanath	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Ramanath	...	Howrah School.
Sarkar, Charuchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Jaganmohan	...	Mogultuli School.
„ Pulinvihari	...	Hare School.
Sarvtay, Nilkantakrishnajee	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Sen, Harimohan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Khagendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Kisarilal	...	Ditto.
„ Prankrishna	...	Hindu School.
Sen Gupta, Kisarimohan	...	Hare School.
Set, Hridaylal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sinha, Bansilal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Binadvihari	...	Howrah School.
„ Nirmalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Thaddeus, A. M.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Vyasa, Jaykrishna	...	Allahabad G. Zillah School.
Wenat, H.	...	St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Young, G.	...	La Mart. College, Calcutta.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Gafur, I	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Abdul Gafur, II	...	Ditto.
Abdul Hakim Sheikh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Abu Ali Mohammed Hamed	...	Sylhet Government School.
Acharyya, Panchanan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Achhruram	...	Umritsur Zillah School.
Adhikari, Sashibushan	...	Chandernagore School.
Adhya, Girischandra	...	Hare School.
Ajodhya Prasad	...	Allahabad G. Z. H. School.
Alahi Baksh	...	Serampore College.
Alay Mohammed, Syed	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Ali Bahadur Syed	...	Hurdui Zillah School.
Ali Mohammed	...	Sultanpore School.
Amvika Prasad	...	Goruckpore Mission School.
Ankurnath	...	Jeypore Moharaja's College.
Atmaram Garota	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Awadkisor	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Babbu Singh	...	Hume's High School.
Badri Datta	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Bagchi, Kedarnath	...	Joy Narain's College.
Bajpai, Benimadhav	...	Unao High School.
„ Nawulvihari	...	Futtehgurh High School.
Baksi, Navagopal	...	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
Baldev Dass	...	London M. S. In., Mirzapore.
Baldeo Singh	...	Dehra Doon Mission School.
Bandyopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.

Bandyopadhyay,	Anukul	Bhowanipore U Academy.
,,	Apurvachandra	Garden Reach School.
,,	Bankavihari	Kasipur Kasinath School.
,,	Bipinvihari	Ooterparah School
,,	Chunilal	Dacca Collegiate School
,,	Dinanath	Kasipur Kasinath School.
,,	Girindranath	Konnaggar School.
,,	Haripada	Oriental Seminary.
,,	Hemchandra	L M. High School, Benares.
,,	Jogendranath	Sibpore Institution.
,,	Kshetramohan	Sanskrit College
,,	Kshetramohan	Culna Moharaja's School.
,,	Mahendranath	South Baharoo School
,,	Pramathanath	Patna Collegiate School.
,,	Rakhaldas	Beauleah High School
,,	Ramgovinda	Sanskrit College
,,	Sasibhushan	Metropolitan Institution
,,	Syamacharan	South Baharoo School.
,,	Upendrachandra	Beerbhoom School.
Bankevihari		Bharaich School
Bansilal		Jubbulpore High School
Baptiste, E		Patna Collegiate School
Baqr Ali, Syed		Joy Narain's College
Baral, Gopalchandra		L M S In, Bhowanipore.
Basak, Chandrakanta		Pubna Govt School
,,	Krishnalal	General Assembly's Instn
,,	Syamsundar	Oriental Seminary
Basu, Annadaprasad		Noral School
,,	Bhavanicharan	Branch Metropolitan Instn
,,	Bhuvanmohan	Calcutta School
,,	Chandrakanta	Dacca Collegiate School
,,	Chintamani	S Suburban Schl., Kalighat
,,	Dwarkanath	Noakhally School
,,	Gangadas	Mymensing School
,,	Gurucharan	Jagannath School, Dacca
,,	Hemchandra	Hindu School.
,,	Jadunath	Culna F C Branch School.
,,	Jagadiswar	Patna Collegiate School
,,	Jogeschandra	L M S In, Bhowanipore
,,	Jognesvar	Hare School
,,	Kshetramohan	F. C Institution, Calcutta.
,,	Nrityagopal	Hare School
,,	Prasannakumar	Fureedpore School
,,	Siddheswar	Hooghly Collegiate School
,,	Srigopal	S Suburban Schl, Kalighat
,,	Syamacharan	Private student.
,,	Taraknath	Noral School.
,,	Umeschandra	Dacca Collegiate School
Bhagwan Das		Jubbulpore High School.
Bhagwant Ray		Barabanki High School.
Bhairav Datta		Hume's High School
Bhan Madhav Barde		Nagpore City School
Bhar, Nilmani		Hindu School.

Bhattacharyya, Bipinvihari	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
,, Chandrakumar	...	L. M. S. In , Bhowanipore.
,, Harinath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kalisundar	...	Beaulah High School.
,, Kapileswar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Makundachandra	...	Serajgunge School.
,, Navinkrishna	...	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
,, Nivaranchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Rungpore School.
,, Rajendranath	...	Takee H. C. E. School.
,, Rakhalchandra	...	Navadwip E. School.
,, Rakhaldas	...	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
,, Ramaprasad	...	Jessore School.
,, Ramgopal	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Sadhanchandra	...	Konnaggar School.
Bhyron Prasad	...	Mooradabad Zillah School.
Biharilal	...	C. M. School, Jubbulpore.
Biswas, Jadunath	...	Mirzapore Mission School.
,, Sastivar	...	L. M. S In., Bhowanipore.
Bisvesvar Prasad	...	Benares College.
Bodhraj	...	Gujrat School.
Brindavan Das	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Bryan, J.	...	La M. College, Lucknow.
Byers, T. B.	...	St. Thos.' Collegiate School.
Carbery, S.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Chakravarti, Banesvar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Indranarayan	...	Beerbhoom School.
,, Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Navin Chandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Prankrishna	...	Benares College.
,, Rajendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Saradacharan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Sivchandra	...	Nizt. School, Moorshedabad.
,, Syamacharan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Umeschandra	..	Harinavi Anglo-Sans. Schl.
Chart Singh	...	Sealkote Scotch M. School.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Hindu School.
,, Bholanath	...	Joy Narain's College.
,, Bhushanchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Biharilal	...	Jaggannath School, Dacca.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
,, Haricharan	...	Ooterparah School.
,, Haripada	...	Chandernagore School.
,, Kalikumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kushamkumar	...	Jubbulpore High School.
,, Mahendranath	...	Lahore Medical School.
,, Nagendranath	...	Ranaghat School.
,, Nivaranchandra	...	Hare School.
,, Ramchandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Upendrakumar	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Chaudhuri, Bijay Govinda	...	Rungpore School.
,, Bipinchandra	...	Hindu School.

Chaudhuri Dwarkakanta	...	Hare School.
„ Haradhan	...	Hamilton's E.Sch , Tamlook.
„ Harasankar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahendranath	...	Branch Metroptn. Instn.
„ Makhanlal	...	Konnaggar School.
„ Raghunath	...	Balasore School.
„ Ratanmani	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Sasikumar	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah
Chongdar, Asutosh	...	Howrah School.
Choprah, Tirathram	...	Lahore Govt. Zillah School.
Copeland, J.	...	Wood's Academy.
Das, Anandachandra	...	Abdul Gunny's Free School.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Baradakanta	...	Mymensingh School.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Govindachandra	...	Commillah School.
„ Haranchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Haraprasanna	...	Searsole School.
„ Harinarayan	...	Cutwa School.
„ Harischandra	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Krishnasundar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Maheschandra	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Navakisor	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Priyanath	...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
„ Ramankrishna	..	Fureedpore School.
„ Sasimohan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Datta, Amvikacharan	...	L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Baikunthanath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bamdev	...	Hindu School.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	Mirzapore Mission School.
„ Brajavallabh	...	Cutwa School.
„ Dharmadas	...	Konnaggar School.
„ Gangadas	...	Nizamut School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Burrisaul School.
„ Krishnalal	...	Noral School.
„ Madhusudan	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Piyarinath	...	Howrah School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Private Student.
„ Satyacharan	...	Hare School.
„ Satyacharan	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Sitanath	...	Calcutta School.
„ Tarakchandra	...	Mymensingh School.
„ Taraknath	...	Mirzapore Mission School.
De, Akhilchandra	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Bamacharan	...	Chandernagore School.
„ Basantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Piyaricharan	...	Hare School.
„ Prasannachandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Ramapati	...	Hare School.
Dev, Raghunath	...	Ditto.
Deva Dutt	...	Hurdui High School.
Devidayal	...	Gondah High School.
Devidin	...	Allahabad G, Z. H. School.

Deviprasad	...	Hume's High School.
Dharam Nayrayan	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Dikshit, Jagannath Ganes	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
" Jaydev	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Dube, Murlidhar	...	*Ditto.*
Erasmus, J. D.	...	Canning College.
Farid-ud-din Ahmed	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Gangaprasad	...	Hume's High School.
Gangopadhyay, Ganeschandra	...	Digapotia School.
" Jadunath	...	Bhagulpore School.
" Kunjavihari	...	Jyepore M.'s College.
" Priyanath	...	F. C. Instn, Chinsurah.
Gayaprasad	...	Benares College.
Ghazanfur Ali, Mir	..	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Ghosh, Abhaykumar	...	Pogose School.
" Bamacharan	...	Sarun School.
" Bhuvaneswar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
" Binadvihari	...	Serampore College.
" Grishchandra	...	Garden Reach School.
" Govindalal	...	Kandee School.
" Haricharan	...	Goberdangah School.
" Harjcharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Ishanchandra	...	Hare School.
" Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Kartikchandra	...	Howrah School.
" Kshettramohan	...	Baraset School.
" Manmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution
" Narendranath, Maulik	...	Hoogh'y Branch School.
" Nisikumar	...	Rungpore School.
" Prasannakumar	...	Bauleah High School.
" Priyanath	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
" Purnachandra	...	Takee H. C. E. School.
" Rajendrachandra	...	Hindu School.
" Rajendralal	...	Hare School.
" Upendranath	...	Midnapore High School.
Ghoshal, Aghornath	...	Monghyr School.
" Harakumar	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Instn.
" Syamapada	...	Konnaggar School.
Golam Quadir, Syed	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Gomes, N.	...	St. Chrysostom's School.
Gorak Prasad	...	Goruckpore Mission School.
Gosvami, Kisarikisor	...	Santipore Municipal School.
Govinda Vaman Kadbe	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Guin, Dinanath	...	Hindu School.
Gundaya, T.	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Guni, Srinivas	...	Midnapore High School.
Gupta, Gaurisankar	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Jaysankar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
" Kaisikicharan	...	Silchar Govt. School.
" Mohinimohan	...	Ooterparah School.
" Pachkari	...	Hazaribagh School.
" Rajanikanta	...	Benares School.
" Sasikumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.

Gupta, Umeschandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Barabanki High School.
Gurdayal	...	St. John's College.
Haldar, Gopallal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Harijahnavi	...	Howrah School.
„ Paresnath	...	L. M S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Rajendranath	...	Private student.
Hanuman Prasad	...	Sultanpore School.
Harikisan Das	...	Delhi Government School.
Harnam Sewak	...	Goruckpore Mission School.
Harriott, G.	...	La Mart. College, Lucknow.
Harris, B.	...	La Mart. College, Calcutta.
Hazarilal	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Hemhat Ali Khan	...	Coomercolly School.
Heysham, H. R	...	St. Xavier's College.
Hiralal	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Hoole, R. A.	...	Kandy Collegiate School.
Iqtidar-ud-din	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Jagannath Godi Ruthekur	...	Nagpore City School.
Jay Singh	...	Rawulpindee Mission Schl.
Jansz, C. A.	...	St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Jewell, H. A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Jyotirbid, Jwala Datta	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Srikrishna	...	Ditto.
Kalicharan Lal	...	Gazeepore Mission School.
Kalika Prasad	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Kalyan Singh	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Kar, Purnachandra	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Rajmohan	...	Mogultuli E. School.
Karamut-ullah	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Keshwa Nand	...	Dehra Doon Mission School.
Kuljas Ray	...	Umritsur Zillah School.
Labha Mal	...	Ditto.
Lachman Ganesh Navlekar	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Lackersteen, A. M.	...	Bengal Academy.
Laek, Rajnarayan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Laha, Chandicharan	...	Hindu School.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Harischandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Nalinimohan	...	Beauleah High School.
„ Srihari	...	Bhagalpore School.
Lakshmi Chandra	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Lakshmiram	...	C. M. School, Meerut.
Madan Singh	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Madhav Rao Dinkar	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Mahadev Pande	...	Benares College.
Mahes Prasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
Maitra, Amvikacharan	...	Beauleah High School
„ Dwarkanath	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Asminikumar	...	Jessore School.
„ Kailashchandra	...	Rungpore School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Nizamut School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Hare School.

Mandal, Biharilal	...	Culna F. C. Branch School.
Manikchand	...	Benares College.
Manuel, D.	...	St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Masaddar Ali	...	Sylhet Government School.
Mathradas	...	Gujrat School.
Matthews, C.	...	Armenian Ph. Academy.
Maulik, Harischandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
McGee, S.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Miran Baksh	...	Umritsur C. M. School.
Mitchell, W.	...	Bp. Cotton's School, Simla.
Mitra, Adharchandra	...	Hare School.
" Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
" Asutosh	...	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
" Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
" Bhushanchandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
" Chunilal	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Dwarkanath	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
" Haridas	...	Hare School.
" Haripada	...	Howrah School.
" Hemchandra	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
" Khagendranath	...	Hindu School.
" Lalvihari	...	Hare School.
" Lalitmohan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Nripendranath	...	Hindu School.
" Nrityagopal	...	Howrah School.
" Nrityagopal	...	Konnuggur School.
" Rajanikanta	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Saradaprasad	...	Konnuggur School.
" Saratchandra (junior)	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Sarveswar	...	Furreedpore School.
" Sivadacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Suratlal	...	Hare School.
Mohammed Hanif	...	L. M. High Schl., Benares.
" Ismael	...	Arrah School.
" Mirza	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Mobhem	...	Fureedpore School.
" Serajuddin	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
" Sujad Hossein	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
" Syed Alam	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
Montgomery, R.P.	...	Calcutta Boys' School.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhayacharan	...	Oriental Seminary.
" Amritalal	...	Barrackpore School.
" Anukulchandra	...	Burdwan English School.
" Asutosh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
" Atulchandra	...	Cuttack High School,
" Binadlal	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
" Girischandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
" Gyanendranath	...	Konnuggur School.
" Harendranath	...	Hare School.
" Jogendrachandra	...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
" Jogendranath	...	Hare School.
" Kalidas	...	Sridharpore School.
" Kalikumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Mukhopadhyay, Kantichandra	...	Amta School.
" Lalitmohan	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
" Manindranath	...	Hare School.
" Nidhiram	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.
" Nivaranchandra	...	C. M. School, Jubbulpore.
" Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
" Ramgopal	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
" Sasibhushan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
" Sastivar	...	Goburdangah School.
" Siddhesvar	...	Moharanee Surnomoyee's School.
" Surendranath	...	Hare School.
" Syamacharan	...	Bancoora School.
Mumford, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Munilal	...	Patiala School.
Munnalal	...	Allygurh Zillah School.
Munnalal	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Munsi, Gurunath	...	Beauleah High School.
Murray, E. R.	...	Mussoorie School.
Nag, Haradayal	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Priyanath	...	Bullagurh School.
Nandan, Kanailal	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Nandi, Baninath	...	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
" Bankavihari	...	Furreedpore School.
" Gaganchandra	...	Silchar Govt. School.
Narayandas	...	Lahore Govt. Zillah School.
Narayanprasad	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Nehaluddin Ahmed	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Nurul Huda, Syed	...	Doveton College.
Ockleton, C.	...	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Oliver, G. T.	...	Ditto.
Pain, Syamlal	...	Serampore College.
Pal, Akshaykumar	...	Hare School.
" Harimohan	...	Commillah School.
" Janakinath	...	Kisnaghur A. V. School.
" Maniklal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Nripendranath	...	Hare School.
" Saratchandra	...	Hindu School.
" Umeschandra	...	Garden Reach School.
Pande, Sivdatta	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Parsons, E. R.	...	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Pathak, Gangaprasad	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Pereira, J. C. W.	...	St Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Pigot, E. S.	...	Calcutta Boys' School.
Piyarilal	...	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Powell, L. P.	...	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Raghuvir Narayan Sukul	...	Hurdui Zillah School.
Raj Bahadur Pandit	...	Christ Ch. Schl., Cawnpore.
Rajaram Chitambar	...	Allahabad G. Z. H. School.
Rajaram Gangadhur Despanday	...	F. C. Instn, Nagpore.
Raja Prasad	...	Gazcepore Mission School.
Ram Bahadur	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ram Ballabh	...	Sultanpore School.

Ramchandra Rao	...	C. M. School, Jubbulpore.
Ramesvarprasad Bhagram	...	Allahabad G. Z. H. School.
Ray, Abhayacharan	...	Rungpore School.
„ Baikanthachandra	...	Burrisal School.
„ Bisvambhar	...	Rungpore School.
„ Bisweswar	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.
„ Devendranath	...	Hindu School.
„ Durgadas	...	Berhampore Collegiate Schl.
„ Gopimohan	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Govindachandra	...	Calcutta School.
„ Gurbaksh	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Harinath	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Isanchandra	...	Benares College.
„ Lakshminarayan	...	Nizamut School.
„ Navakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Phakirdas	...	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Noral School.
„ Rishikes	...	Fureedpore School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Nizamut School.
„ Sasadhar	...	Beauleah High School.
„ Sasikumar	...	Commillah School.
„ Satinath	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Syamacharan	...	Burrisal School.
„ Taraknath	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Upendranath	...	Intally Institution.
Raychaudhuri, Biharilal	...	Burrisal School.
Sadat Ali Khan	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Saha, Adharchandra	...	Free Church Instn., Cal.
„ Harilal	...	Ditto.
„ Lalvihari	...	Ditto. Chinsurah.
Sankar Ramchandra Kolti	...	Nagpore City School.
Sankey, W. H. T.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sanwaldas Ramsanahei	...	Allahabad G. Z. H. School.
Sanyal, Jogeschandra	...	Hare School.
„ Nagendranath	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Sarkar, Avinaschandra	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Bholanath	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Biharilal	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.
„ Brajendralal	...	Hare School.
„ Devendranath	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Harinath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Mohendranath	...	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Ramdas	...	Beerbhoom School.
Sarma, Tarakisor	...	Sylhet Govt. School.
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	Burrisal School.
„ Bamacharan	...	Bancoora School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Kisnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Chandrakanta	...	Burrisal School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Beauleah High School.
„ Jadunath	...	Furreedpore School.
„ Jivankrishna	...	Chittagong High School
„ Kailaschandra	...	Furreedpore School.

Sen, Kalikrishna	...	Barisa School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Noral School.
„ Mathuranath	...	Abdool Gunny's Free Schl.
„ Saradakumar	...	Mymensing School.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Commillah School.
„ Sasibhusan	...	Hare School.
„ Sasibhusan	...	Monghyr School.
„ Sasibhusan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Umeschandra	...	Mirzapore Mission School.
Set, Kirtichandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Munnalal	...	Hurdui Zillah School.
Sheonarayan	...	Gondah High School.
Sil, Biharilal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Durgadas	...	Sanskrit College.
Sinaes, M.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Sinha, Amritalal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Hiralal	...	Jessore School.
„ Harinath	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Jagatchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Commillah School.
Sirajuddin	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Sitaram	...	Fyzabad High School.
Sivapratap	...	Ajmere College.
Smith, W. H.	...	Calcutta Boys' School.
Srikhandi, Govinda Rao	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Stowell, G. F.	...	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Sujan Singh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sundarlal	...	Alhbd. Govt. Z. H. School.
Sur, Sasibhusan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Surnden, F. A.	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Syamprakas	...	Arrah School.
Tejray	...	Teacher.
Thomson, C. W.	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Tiwari, Bhagwan Din	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
„ Chandrasekhar	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Gajadhar	...	Joynarain's College.
Van Gunster, G.	...	St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Vindheswariprasad Lala	...	Benares College.
Vindheswariprasad Pande	...	Ditto.
Vithal Waman Page	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Wahid Baksh	...	Calcutta Madrassa.

Third Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdull Jalil	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Abdur Rahim	...	Ditto.
Acharyya, Jogendra Chandra	...	Navadwipa English School.
Ajodhyanath	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Ameer Ali	...	Lahore Mission School.
Anantaram	...	Husiarpore Zillah School.
Atmaram Bhugwant	...	Nagpore City School.

Badri Prasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Badri Prasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Atulchandra	...	Baraset School.
" Benimadhav	...	Gossydurgapore School.
" Bidubhusan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Bipinvihari	...	Sultanpore School.
" Gopalchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Haranchandra	...	Kanchrapara School.
" Harimohan	...	Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
" Khetramohan	...	Pilijung School.
" Mahendranath	...	St. John's College.
" Nanilal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
" Rajendralal	...	Serampore College.
" Ramratna	...	Beerbhoom School.
" Umadas	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Banerjee, D. N.	...	Teacher.
Banwarilall	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Basu, Avinaschandra	...	Private Student.
" Ekadanta	...	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
" Gopalchandra	...	Cuttack High School.
" Govindachandra	...	Allahabad Govt. Zillah Schl.
" Kalimohan	...	Metropolitan School.
" Prasannakumar	...	Free Church Instn, Cal.
" Sriramchandra	...	Ditto.
" Syamacharan	...	Hindu School.
Bhadra, Krishnakumar	...	Commillah School.
Bhagwanchand	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Bhakta, Hiralal	...	Santipore Municipal Schl.
Bhanja, Kedarnath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Bhatta, Gadadhar	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bhattacharyya, Bishnuchandra	...	Jenkins' Schl., C. Behar.
" Jogneswar	...	Navadwipa English School.
" Kedarnath	...	Seal's Free College.
" Nilratan	...	Joynarain's College.
" Purnachandra	...	Howrah School.
" Purnachandra	...	Horinavi A. S. School.
" Ramendra	...	Muragacha School.
" Rasaraj	...	Benares College.
" Upendranath	...	Noral School.
Bhumik, Kedarnath	...	Serajgunge School.
Biharilal	...	L. M. H. Schl, Benares.
Bijaylal	...	Jeypore Maharajah's Coll.
Biswas, Girischandra	...	Benares College.
" Jadunath	...	Bhaugulpore School.
" Suryyakanta	...	Nizamut School.
Brahmanand	...	Ajmere College.
Chakravarti, Abhay Chandra	...	Abdool Gunny's Free Schl.
" Anandagopal	...	Jagannath School.
" Asutosh	...	Jessore School.
" Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Seminary.
" Bhagwanchandra	...	Local M. Schl., Midnapore.
" Girischandra	...	Bauleah School.

Chakravarti, Kailaschandra	... Abdul Gunny's Free Schl.
„ Pryanath	... Hooghly Collegiate Schl.
„ Sasibhusan	... Calcutta School.
Chandulal	... Patiala School.
Chattopadhyay, Dasurati	... Serampore College.
„ Heramvalal	... Cutwa School.
„ Kalachand	... Free Ch. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Kirtichandra	... Berhampore Collgte. Schl.
„ Ramchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate Schl.
„ Rashmohan	... Oriental Seminary.
Chiranjilal	... Dehli College.
Chaudhuri, Aghornath	... Berhampore Collgte. Schl.
„ Mahendranath	... Krisnaghur Collgte. Schl.
„ Matilal	... Sridharpore School.
„ Rajendranath	... Allahd. Govt. Zillah School.
„ Upendralal	... L M. School, Khagra.
D'Souza, G. E.	... Cuttack High School.
Das, Amvikacharan	... Serampore College.
„ Balmokund	... Agra Collegiate School.
„ Banarasi	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Bishan	... Husiarpore Zillah School.
„ Bolaki	... Agra Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gopal	... Scotch Mn. Schl., Sealkote.
„ Harinath	... Gowhatty High School.
„ Mahendrachandra	... Commillah Zillah School.
„ Phalaram	... F C. Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Rajendrachandra	... Bhowanipore Union Acady.
„ Rajkumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	... Serajgunge School.
Datta, Amritalal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Amvikacharan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Girischandra	... Midnapore High School.
„ Haridas.	... F C. Mn. Schl., Mohanad.
„ Hemchandra	... Howrah School.
„ Isananda	... Seebsaugor Zillah School.
„ Krishnakinkar	... Chittagong High School.
„ Rajanikanta	... L. M School, Khagra.
„ Sasadhar	... Burrisal School.
„ Sasibhushan	... Hooghly Collegiate Schl.
Daw, Bipinchandra	... Commillah Zillah School.
De, Gangacharan	... Jagannath School.
„ Krishnachandra	... Ditto.
Dindayal	... Jeypore Moharajah's Coll
Ditmal	... Scotch Misn. Schl., Sealkote.
Donithorne, G. S.	... Calcutta Boys' School.
Durgaprasad	... Private Student.
Durgasahay	... Mozufferpore School.
Edwards, A.	... St. Thomas' Collegiate Schl.
Faiz Baksh	... Ch. Misn. Schl., Umritsur.
FitzSimons, A.	... La Mart. Coll., Lucknow.
Ganeshilal	... Sultanpore School.
Gangaprasad	... Agra Collegiate School.

Gangaprasad	...	Allahabad Govt. Zillah Schl.
Gangopadhyay, Saradaprasad	...	F. Ch. Branch Schl., Culna.
Garurram	...	Benares College.
Gourisankar	...	C. M. School, Meerut.
Goasiram	...	Hume's High School.
Ghatak, Nivaranchandra	...	Goburdnagah School.
Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Avinashchandra	...	Santipore Municipal School.
„ Hemnath	...	Jounpore Mission School.
„ Isanchandra	...	Bacnoora School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Manmathanath	...	F. Ch. Msn. Schl., Mohanad.
„ Mathuramohan	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
„ Probhatchandra	...	Nizamut School.
„ Rajnath	...	Burrisal School.
„ Ramnath	...	Metropolitan Seminary.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Free Ch. Instn., Chinsurah.
Ghosal, Prasannakumar	...	Free Ch. Instn., Calcutta.
Gopalganes Parbhuni	...	Nagpore City School.
Goswami, Batekrishna	...	Branch Metropolitan Instn.
„ Radhikamohan	...	Bauleah School.
Govinda Balkrishna Patwardhan	...	Nagpore City School.
Govindarao	...	Benares College.
Guha, Dinânath	...	Jagannath School.
„ Iswarchandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Navakanta	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
Gulalchand	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Gupta, Kaminikanta	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Panchanan	...	Kandee School.
„ Tarakisar	...	Silchar Govt School.
Haldar, Ganapati	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
Hamid Hossein	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Harbhagman	...	Guzrat School.
Hariharprasad	...	Monghyr School.
Hazarilal	...	Gya Zillah School.
Hiralal	...	Mutra Zillah School.
Hurst, J H.	...	Mussoorie School
Jagannath	...	Mutra Zillah School.
Jasadalal	...	Gazeepore Mission School.
Jha, Girijadatta	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Jogmani	...	Ditto.
„ Parmeswaridatta	...	Private Student.
Kanhayalal	...	Balrampore School.
Kar, Bihaiilal	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
Karmakar, Amvikacharan	...	Noral School.
Kisarilal	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Krishnachandra	...	Benares College.
Kundanlal	...	Delhi College.
Kundu, Gaurchandra	...	Albert Institution.
Laha, Binadvihari	...	Hindu School.
Lahiri, Bholanath	...	Serampore College.
„ Mohinimohan	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Radhikaprasad	...	L. M. High School, Benares.

Lakshmanprasad	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Lakshminarayan	...	Mozufferpore School.
Lal, Gurucharan	...	Ranchee Govt. School.
Madhavo Ramchundra Bobade	...	Free Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Madhavrao	...	Benares College.
Madhoram	...	Lahore Zillah School.
Mahanti, Ananda Chandra	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Prabhakar	...	Ditto.
Maiti, Mahendra Nath	...	Midnapore L. M. School.
Maitra, Madhusudan	...	Hurdui Zillah School.
Majumdar, Ramrup	...	Dinagepore School.
Mangaprasad	...	Barabanki High School.
Mirza Mohommed Wally	...	Private Student.
Misra, Matilal	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Ramgovinda	...	Bauleah School.
Mitra, Bisveswar	...	Hindu School.
„ Harivar	...	Jessore School.
„ Indubhusan	...	Free Ch. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Kaminikanta	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Midnapore L. M. School.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Amta School.
„ Saradacharan	...	Berhampore Collgte. School.
„ Sidheswar	...	Chinsurah Free Ch. Instn.
Mohallanavis Ram Krishna	...	Mymensingh Zillah School.
Mohammed Abdullah	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Mohanlal	...	Lahore Mission School.
Mohavirprasad	...	Benares College.
Moreshwarkhandu	...	Free Ch. Instn , Nagpore.
Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	Bhowanipore U. Academy.
„ Asutosh	...	Oonao High School.
„ Benimadhav	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Kantichandra	...	L.M.S.Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Priyanath	...	Bauleah School.
„ Ramranjan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Sarvanicharan	...	Ranchee School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Hare School.
Mukund Govind Pavnasker	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Mulchand	...	Delhi College.
Mulraj	...	Private Student.
Munshee Guruprasanna	...	Bauleah School.
Nanda, Bhagavat	...	Cuttack High School.
Nandi, Brajendrakumar	...	Bauleah School.
Nag, Purnachandra	...	Jagannath School.
Nathulal	...	Jeypore Maharajah's Coll.
Nathuram	...	St. John's College.
Niogi, Haridas	...	Hare School.
Pain, Gopalchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Gostavihari	...	Serampore College.
Pal, Bipinchandra	...	Sylhet Govt. School.
„ Devendranath	...	Free Ch. Instn., Chinsurah.
Palit, Chandranath	...	Cuttack High School.
Panday, Nandakisar	...	Private Student.
Pandit, Surajnarayan	...	Dehra Doon Misn. School.

Phillips, F. W.	...	Doveton College.
Phukan, Jadunath	...	Seebsaugor Zillah School.
Raghunath Madhoo Despanday	...	Nagpore City School.
Raghunathprasad	...	Allahabad Govt. Z School.
Raghunathprasad	...	Mutra Zillah School.
Rameswarprasad	...	Mozufferpore School.
Ray, Brajanath	...	Abdul Gunny's F. School.
„ Chaitanyaprasad	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Durgaprasanna	...	Oriental Seminary. [School.
„ Girischandra	...	Moharanee Surnomoyee's
„ Gopallal	...	Allahabad Govt. Z. School.
„ Haricharan	...	Baluti School.
„ Indranarayan	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Monghyr School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Gopalnuggur School.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Lalvihari	...	Furreedpore School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Cal. Training Academy.
„ Piyarimohan	...	Nizamut School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Kustea School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Satyendranath	...	Free Ch. Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Srinath	...	Burrisal School.
„ Upendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ruknuddin	...	St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi.
Sadasiv Sakaram Gokhle	...	Nagpore City School.
Saha, Prasannakumar	...	Pakoor School.
„ Radharaman	...	Free Ch. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Serajgunge School.
Sahay, Brajanandan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Narashinha	...	Bhagulpore School.
Sant Sing	...	Ch. Missn. Schl., Amritsar.
Sanyal, Bishnu Chandra	...	Benares College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Rungpore Zillah School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Furreedpore School.
„ Piyari Mohan	...	Putea School.
Sarkar, Annada Prasad	...	Deogurh School.
„ Gopal Chandra	...	Dighapatia School.
„ Krishna Kanta	...	Santipore Municipal Schl.
„ Sasibhushan	...	L M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
Sarma, Betharam	...	Tezpore School.
„ Dambharudhar	...	Debroogurh School.
„ Mohima Chandra	...	Abdul Gunny's Free Schl.
Sen, Binad Bihari	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Hari Mohan	...	Monghyr School.
„ Kailas Chandra	...	Chinsurah F. Ch. Instn.
„ Karuna Sindhu	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Pranhari	...	Mogultoli School.
„ Ras Bihari	...	Burrisal School.
„ Satya Charan	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Srinath	...	Dum-Dum School.
„ Umasankar	...	Bauleah School
Sheik Babujan	...	Balasore School.

Shewraj Bahadur	...	Barabanki High School.
Singh, Arjun	...	Guzrat School.
„ Hardayal	...	Delhi College.
„ Srinarayan	...	Arrah Government School.
„ Syam	...	Sultanpore School.
„ Thakur Prasad	...	Arrah Government School.
Sinha, Grish Chandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Gour Gopal	...	Allhbd. Govt. Zillah Schl.
„ Krishna Narayan	...	Berhampore Collgte. Schl.
„ Kulada Prasad	...	L. M. Schl., Khagra.
„ Lalvihari	...	Bhagulpore School.
„ Raghuvir	...	Benares College.
„ Sivadhyan	...	Ditto.
„ Sivaram	...	Bhastara School.
„ Trisuldhari	...	Moradpore Schl., Bankipore.
Sitaram	...	Lahore Mission School.
Sitaram	...	Sarun School.
Sivnarayan	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Sohanlal	...	Husiarpore Zillah School.
Sundarram, M.	...	Free Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Syamlal	...	Behar English School.
Syamvihari	...	Arrah Government School.
Syed Aboo Jafar	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Mohommed Ruffiq	...	Baptist M. Sch., Monghyr.
„ Mohommed Sharfuddin	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Uddin Ahmed	...	Abdul Gunny's Free Schl.
„ Yehyah Hossain	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Takurta, Binadlal	...	Burrisal School.
Thakur, Brajendra Sundar	...	Kandee School.
Varijanabhudu, P.	...	Free Ch. Instn., Nagpore.
Yecknath Shraven	...	Nagpore City School.
Zahural Hossein	...	Allhbd. Govt. Zillah Schl.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1875.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adie, J. R.	...	La Mart. College, Lucknow.
Arndt, G. A. H.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Ashe, R. S.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Babaij, Jaykrishna	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad	...	Bauleah High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Kanailal	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Kantibhushan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kumadnath	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Nilmani	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	Konnuggur School.
Bansidhar	...	Agra College.
Basu, Basantakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
„ Govindachandra	...	Mymensing School.
„ Jagadischandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Lalmohan	...	Midnapore High School.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaychandra	...	Santipore Municipal School.
„ Haridas	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sivaprasanna	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Blewitt, E.	...	La Mart. College, Lucknow.
Chakravarti, Durgakanta	...	Serajguuge School.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Mymensing School.
„ Gupinath	...	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Hridaynath	...	Faridpur School.
„ Furnachandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Syamacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Chattopadhyay, Bishnupada	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Kishetraprasad	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Ramnath	...	Bancoora School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Sonatan	...	Fyzabad High School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Baraset School.
Chaudhuri, Dinanath	...	Mymensing School.
„ Panchkari	...	Baluti School.
„ Suryyakumar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Crawford, W.	...	La Mart. College, Lucknow.
Crohan, F.	...	St Xavier's College.
Das, Balaichand	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Harilal	...	Hindu School.
Datta, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	Pogose School.
Davidson, J.	...	Doveton College.
Dayaram	...	Lahore Government School.
De, Gopalchandra	...	Midnapur High School.
„ Jaharlal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
Doran, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dyson, R. C.	...	Private Student.
Farley, F.	...	Bishop Cotton Schl., Simla.
Gangopadhyay, Haridas	...	Culna Moharajah's School.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Hindu School.
„ Atulchandra	...	Konnuggur School.
„ Matilal	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Nagendranath	...	Konnuggur School.
„ Sasikumar	...	Faridpur School.
Gibson, W. C.	...	La Mart. College, Lucknow.
Goswami, Jadunath	...	Ootterparah School.
Goulding, H. R.	...	Lahore Government School.
Goument, E. C.	...	La Mart. College, Lucknow.
Govindaprasad	...	Bareilly College.

Grose, E. F.	...	Mussooree School.
Grossman, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Gupta, Rajanikanta	...	Pogose School.
Hati, Banawarilal	...	Kandi School.
Hefferan, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Hertz, W.	...	Ditto.
Jordan, J. G.	...	Ditto.
„ P. G.	...	Ditto.
Kasipillai, M.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Knight, R. R.	...	La Mart. College, Lucknow.
Kutbuddin	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Laha, Sirischandra	...	Konnuggur School.
Lahiri, Jagadischandra	...	Hare School.
„ Pulinvihari	...	Ditto.
„ Rishikes	...	Berhampore College.
Lincoln, F. S.	...	La Mart. College, Lucknow.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Bankimchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kalachand	...	Noakhali School.
„ Rajesvar	...	Benares College.
Mahommed Baqar Ansari	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Hosen	...	Delhi Govt. School.
„ Ismael Khan	...	Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Matilal	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Niblett, R. H.	...	Boy's High Schl., Allahabad.
Panioty, C. D.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Payne, T. W.	...	La Mart. Coll., Lucknow.
Phaggulal	...	Gya Zillah School.
Porter, F. S.	...	La Mart. Coll., Lucknow.
Radharaman	...	Hume's High School.
Ramsingh	...	Fyzabad High School.
Rasikvihari	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Ray, Kalimohan	...	Bauleah High School.
Rogers, L.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sahu, Durgacharan	...	Balasore School
Saidur Rahman	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Sanyal, Jaychandra	...	Joynarain's College.
Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Burrisal School.
„ Navagopal	...	Hindu School.
„ Nrisinhachandra	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Satkies, C. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sayyid, Abul Bazl	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Schofield, J. W.	...	La Mart. Coll., Lucknow.
Sen, Chandicaharan	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Chandrakanta	...	Burrisal School.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Priyanath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Radhacharan	...	Calcutta Institution.
Sheonarain, Pandit	...	Jalandur Mission School.

Singh, Gajaraj	...	Jabbalpur High School.
Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	Kandi School.
Sivaprosad	...	Hume's High School.
Som, Trailokyanath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Spence, J.	...	La Mart. Coll., Lucknow.
Tait, W. W.	...	Doveton College.
Ten Brœke, J.	...	La Mart. Coll., Lucknow.
Umar Baksh	...	Hushyarpore School.
Umrao Singh	...	Delhi Govt. School.
Wilson, A. H.	...	Doveton College.
Younan, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Halim	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Abdussalam, Sayyad	...	Ditto.
Abul Hosen	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Adhikari, Nilratan	...	Kandi School.
Aich, Baradakanta	...	Jagannath School.
Akbar Alam	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
Ali Ahmad	...	Ditto.
Amir Hasan	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
Anlad Ali	...	St. John's College.
Aserkar Moreshwar Gánesh	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Ashraf Ali, Mirza	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
Babulal	...	Joynarain's College.
Bagchi, Kesavchandra	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Umaprasad	...	Baulcah High School.
Baijnath	...	Unao High School.
Bailey, C G.	...	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
Bajpaye, Rambhadra	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Baladevram	...	Benares College.
Balwantkeshava, Bhowalkar	...	City School, Nagpur.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal, I.	...	Hindu School.
„ Avinaschandra	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Bibhuvilas	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Jagannath School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Gowari Hindu School.
„ Brajagopal	...	Howrah School.
„ Brajendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Jubbulpore High School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Bogra Zillah School.
„ Dvarkanath	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Haricharan	...	Berhampore College.
„ Haridhan	...	Barisa School.
„ Haripada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendranath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Kalikumar	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Kalipada	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Kamalakanta	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Bandyopadhyay, Matilal	...	Kasipur Kasinath School.
" Narendranath	...	Hindu School
" Navagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution
" Niradchandra	...	S Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
" Sasibhushan	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
" Sasibhushan	...	Jagannath School
" Satyacharan	...	L M S. School, Khagrah.
" Sirischandra	...	Pandra School.
" Surendranath	...	Cutwa School.
" Thakurdhan	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
" Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Bankelal	...	Bareilly College
Bankevihari	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Bartholomeusz, J O.	...	Kandy Collegiate School.
Basak, Bharatchandra	...	Hindu School.
" Prasannakumar	...	Pubna School.
" Ramankrishna	...	Hare School
Basu, Aghorchandra	...	Calcutta School.
" Amulyacharan	...	Hindu School.
" Anantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Bankavihari	...	Kishnaghur A V. School.
" Chandrakisor	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Jogendranath	...	Jessore School
" Jugalkisor	..	Ilsoba Mondlye School
" Jyotischandra	.	Midnapore High School.
" Kailaschandra	...	Burrisal School.
" Kailaschandra	...	Calcutta School
" Lalvihari	...	Patna Collegiate School.
" Mahendrachandra	...	Ditto
" Mahendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Mahimchandra	...	Faridpore School.
" Matilal	...	Howrah School.
" Nagendralal	...	L M S Instn, Bhowani-pore.
" Nagendranath	...	Jubbulpore High School
" Niradvihari	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch
" Satisendranath	...	Midnapore High School.
" Sirischandra	...	Hare School
" Syamacharan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bell, E W.	...	La Mart Coll, Lucknow.
Bellamy W. A	...	St Joseph's School.
Bhaduri, Haridas	...	Howrah School
Bhagwanprasad	...	Gonda High School.
Bhattacharyya, Dinanath	...	Berhampore College.
" Gopalchandra	...	Howrah School
" Harigopal	...	Ranaghat English School.
" Kailaschandra	...	Chinsura Hindu School
" Manmathanath	...	L M.S Instn., Bhowanipore.
" Navinchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution
" Nityagopal	...	Santipore Municipal School.
" Saradacharan	...	L. M. S School, Khagrah.
" Syamacharan	...	F. Ch Instn, Chinsurah.
" Taraprasanna	...	Gya Zillah School.

Bhawanisankar	...	St. Stephen's High School.
Bholanath	...	St Stephen's High School.
Biharilal	...	Umritsur District School.
Biswas, Harimohan	...	Burrisal School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Khursad Ali	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Pramathanath	...	Hindu School.
Brahma, Anandachandra	...	Cuttack High School.
Brindavanprasad	...	Bhagulpore H. C E. School.
Byers, P. W.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Campbell, H A.	...	St. John's College.
Chakravarti, Bhuvanmohan	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Chandrakanta	...	Burrisal School.
„ Gangacharan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Gangacharan	...	Bauleah High School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Mymensing School.
„ Madhavchandra	...	Pubna School..
„ Nagendranath	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
„ Navinchandra	...	Midnapore L M School.
„ Navinchandra	...	Bankura School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Jagannath School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Bankura School.
Chakravarti, Taradas	...	Barripore School
Chandulal	...	Ludiana Mission High Schl.
Chattopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	F. C Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Asutosh	...	Calcutta School.
„ Bhudev	...	Hare School.
„ Haricharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Harischandra	...	Bhagulpore H. C E School.
„ Karunamay	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Kedarnath	...	Benares College.
„ Krishnadhan	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Mahavirpershad	...	Fyzabad High School.
„ Priyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Ramanath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Ramanimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	Ditto, Shampooker Branch.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Victoria School, Gazipore.
„ Taraknath	...	Bhagulpore H. C E. School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Kuchiakole Radhavallabh's Institution.
„ Upendrachandra	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Upendranath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Chaudhuri, Anandachandra	...	Mogultuli School.
„ Asutosh	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Harimohan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Kamalnarayan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahadev	...	Baluti School.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	Bankura School.
Chhotelal	...	Sitapur High School.

DaCosta, G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Das, Akshaykumar	...	Howrah School.
„ Anandakisor	...	Mymensing School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Hare School.
„ Hemantalal	...	Jessore School
„ Jadavchandra	...	Naral H. C. E School.
„ Jadunath	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Kalikumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Kaminikumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Krishnalal	...	Benares College.
„ Nilmani	...	Hare School.
„ Rajmohan	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Taritmohan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Datta, Bhagavaticharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Biharilal	...	Deogurh Zillah School.
„ Gnanendranath	...	Baraset School.
„ Govindachandra	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Jaharlal	...	Hindu School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jugalkisor	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Mihirchandra	...	Midnapore L. M. School.
„ Narayanprasad	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Purnachandra	...	F. C Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
De, Baradakanta	...	Mymensing School.
„ Grischandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampookar Branch.
„ Lalvihari	...	Hare School.
„ Makhangopal	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Sudhanyakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Deviprasad	...	Delhi Government School.
Dhar, Bankulal	...	Hindu School.
Dillon, E. A.	...	Allahabad Boy's High Schl.
Dover, W.	...	St Xavier's College.
Dube, Gayaprasad	...	Unao High School.
„ Jognesvar	...	Benares College.
„ Madhoram	...	Agra College.
„ Raghubardyal	...	Hardui High School.
Durgaprasad	...	Bhagalpore H. C. E School.
Dwarkadas	...	Delhi Government School.
Dwarkaprasad	...	Canning College.
Ebell, H.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Edman, W. M.	...	Bengal Academy.
Evartz, A. C.	...	St. Thomas' Coll , Colombo.
Fazl Azim	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Fernandez, F.	...	Chittagong High School.
Gangaram	...	Rawul Pindee Mission Schl.
Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Burrisal School.

Gangopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampookar Branch.
„ Dakshinaranjan	...	Burrisal School.
„ Jogendranath, (A)	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Tamanaschandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Ghatak, Sasibhushan	...	Goverdangah H. C. E. Schl.
Ghosh, Anantaram	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Basantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bhajahari	...	Calcutta School.
„ Bisvesvar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Barrisal School.
„ Indrabhushan	...	Bancoora School.
„ Jivankrishna	...	S. Subn. School, Kalighat.
„ Kesavchandra	...	Intally Institution.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Hindu School.
„ Kshetranath	...	Burrisal School.
„ Lalitbhushan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Nandalal	...	Berhampore College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
„ Sasidhar	...	Rungpore School.
„ Sitalprasad	...	Chundernugger School
„ Sivapada	...	Bengalitollah Preparatory School.
„ Sudhirkrishna	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Delhi Govt. School.
„ Tinkari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umeschandra	...	Konnugger School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Jagannath School.
„ Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Ghoshal, Gayatriprasanna	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Jognesvar	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
„ Navinchandra	...	S. Subn. School, Kalighat.
„ Nityagopal	...	Seal's Free College
Golaknath, C.	...	Jullundur Mission School.
Golam Muhammad	...	Private Student.
Goonewardene, E. G.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Goonewardene, J A.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Gopal Anaji Pofali	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Gopal Ramchandra Dongre	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Goswami, Narayanchandra	...	Howrah School.
Gourisankar	...	Ajmere College.
Govind Ramchandra Bobadi	...	City School, Nagpore.
Guha, Srinath	...	Jagannath School.
Gupta, Chandrakanta	...	Burrisal School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
Harbhagwan	...	Lahore Mission School.
Harnarayandas	...	Jullundar Mission School.
Ijaz Nabi	...	Lahore Govt. School.
Imtiaz Hosen	...	Delhi Govt. School.
Jagannathprasad	...	Benares College.
Jamait Ali	...	L. M. High School, Benares.

Jan Muhammad	...	Umritsur District School.
Jivankisan	...	Goojranwalla Mission Schl.
Johnson, C. N.	...	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Johnson, S.	...	Ditto.
Jwalaprasad, II	...	Bareilly College.
Kamruddin	...	Lahore Mission School.
Kanjilal, Upendranath	...	Hetampore School.
Kar, Nrisinhaprasad	...	Santipore Municipal School.
Karim Baksh	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
Kasiram	...	Lahore Govt. School.
Kesvavhari Sonvalkar	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Khan, Aulad Muhammad	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
„ Ata Hosen	...	Canning College.
„ Muhammad Baqr	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
„ Rahat Ali	...	Moradabad Govt. School.
Koar, Trailokyanath	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
Krishnaji Parushram Bam	...	City School, Nagpore.
Kumar, Purnachandra	...	Badla A. V. School.
Kunjlal	...	Hushyarpore School.
Kunjviharilal	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
Kutbuddin	...	Bareilly College.
Laghatay, Narayan Rao	...	Agra College.
Laha, Priyanath	...	Hindu School.
Lahiri, Umeschandra	...	Jagannath School.
Lala, Brajakisor	...	Benares College.
„ Mahadevprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	Ditto.
Lalchand	...	Delhi Government School.
Lalchand	...	Umritsur District School.
Laljimal	...	Delhi Government School.
Lalluram	...	Barabanki High School
Lalsingh	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Lutfurrahman	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
McDermott, P.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
McIntosh, G. H.	...	LaMartiniere Coll., Lucknow.
McLean, A. J.	...	Calcutta Boys' School.
McPherson, W. M.	...	Ditto.
Madhaprasad	...	Agra College.
Madhaprasad	...	Mirzapore Zillah School.
Mahanti, Madhusudan	...	Puri School.
Maitra, Gopalchandra	...	Faridpur School.
„ Ramgopal	...	Benares College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan	...	Bengalitola Preparatory Schl
„ Binadvihari	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakanta	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Govindachandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Kalikumar	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Burrisal School.
„ Khirodnath	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Murarilal	...	Berhampore College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Garden Reach School.
Mallik, Baradaprasad Basu	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jugalkisor	...	Serampore College.

Manna, Kisarilal	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Merces, J.	...	LaMartiniere Coll., Calcutta.
Misra, Harihar	...	Puri School.
Mithanlal	...	Delhi Government School.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	South Subn. Schl., Kalighat.
" Ambikacharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Binaychand	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Bipinvihari	...	Hooghly Branch School.
" Kaliprasanna	...	Ooterparah School.
" Ramprasanna	...	Midnapore High School.
" Saratchandra	...	Hindu School.
" Thakurdas	...	Berhampore College.
" Umeschandra	...	Midnapore High School.
Mohar Singh	...	Moradabad Govt. School.
Muhammad Abuzafar	...	Patna Collegiate School.
" Ali	...	Umritsur District School.
" Ismail	...	Jubbulpore High School.
" Mushin	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.
" Said	...	Ditto.
" Zahur Khan	...	Bareilly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Jonye Training School.
" Akshaykumar	...	Furreedpore School.
" Charuchandra	...	Bancoora School.
" Dinanath	...	Hindu School.
" Durgacharan	...	Delhi Government School.
" Gnanabharan	...	Behala Mission School.
" Govindaprasad	...	Hindu School.
" Gurudas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Harinath	...	Berhampore College.
" Jogendrachandra	...	Cutwa School.
" Jogendranath	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullub's Institution.
" Kaliprasanna	...	Patna Collegiate School.
" Kumadvandhu	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Nityagopal	...	Beerbhoom School.
" Prabodhchandra	...	Balagur English School.
" Ramprasanna	...	Sanskrit College.
" Tarapada	...	Barripore School.
Munsi, Ramchandra	...	Hindu School.
Munsiram	...	Joynarain's College.
Nag, Akshaykumar	...	Berhampore College.
" Harihar	...	Jagannath School.
Nanakchand	...	Delhi Government School.
Nandanala, Govinda Rajaulu	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpore.
Nandi, Jagavandhu	...	Hare School.
Narain Mohadaji Agate	...	C. M High Schl., Jubbulpore.
Narainprasad	...	Hume's High School.
Narainprasad	...	Allygurh School.
Nath, Rajatchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Navaswayum, H.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Nayek, Gokulananda	...	Puri School.
Nehalchand	...	Lahore Govt. School.
Neyaz Hasan	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.

Niyogi, Piyarilal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
O'Brien, M.	...	St. Joseph's School.
O'Shaughnessy, W.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Ojha, Birjmohanlal	...	Canning College.
Pahlad Singh	...	St. Stephen's High School.
Pal, Digindranath	...	Hare School.
„ Harimohan	...	Pogose School.
„ Shayachand	...	Bareilly College.
Palit, Kalidas	...	Hindu School.
Pan, Kalipada	...	F. C. Mission Schl., Culna.
Pande, Hariram	...	Almorah Mission School.
Panre, Dhanaraj	...	Benares College.
Parmanand	...	Lahore Govt. School.
Pathak, Janakinath	...	Bauleah High School.
Peter, M. P.	...	L M. High School, Benares.
Phakirchand	...	Bareilly College.
Piyarilal, (I.)	...	Allygurh School.
„ (II.)	...	Ditto.
Pogose, C. N.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Pratapnarayan, Pandit	...	Sitapur High School.
Purvis, W.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Radhikaprasad	...	Agra College.
Raghunath Ramchandra Baldeo	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Raghunandanprasad	...	Benares College.
Raha, Govindachandra	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
Rajbahadur	...	Bareilly College.
Raliaram	...	Umritsur District School.
Ramaprasad	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ramchand	...	Hushyarpore School.
Ramesvar Dayal	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
Ramkisan	...	Joynarain's College.
Ramkrishna Anandrao Dolas	..	City School, Nagpore.
Ramkrishna Gangadhar Nawathe	...	Jubbulpore High School.
Ramnarayan	...	Unao High School.
Ramnath	...	Umritsur Mission School.
Ramratan	...	Victoria College.
Ramsahay	...	Bareilly College.
Raojikasinath Gokhali	...	City School, Nagpore.
Raphi Ulla	...	Boys' Orphanage, Shahjehanpur.
Ravisankar, Panda	..	Jubbulpore High School.
Ray, Amritalal	...	Naral H. C. E. School
„ Atulchandra	...	Santipore Municipal School.
„ Avinashchandra	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Benibhushan	...	Taki H. C. E. School.
„ Chandrakisor	...	Jagannath School.
„ Chunilal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Girijabhushan	...	Navadwip Hindu School.
„ Govindachandra	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.
„ Heramvachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Canning College.
„ Lakshmikanta	...	Taki H. C. E. School.
„ Mahesnarayan	...	Nizamut School.

Ray, Mahimachandra	...	Teghoria School.
„ Nagendrakumar	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Nataichand	...	Hare School.
„ Priyanath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Purnachandra	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Mymensing School.
„ Satischandra	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Umapada	...	Sarodaprasad Institution, Chakdigi.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	Behar English School.
Roshanlal	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah Schl.
Rudra, Kaligopal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Rukuswami	...	C. M. High Schl., Jubbulpore.
Saha, Binadvihari	...	Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.
„ Jaladhar	...	Hare School.
Sankarlal	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Sankarlal	...	Allygurh School.
Sanyal, Akshaykumar	...	Joynarain's College.
Sarkar, Ramchandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Ramlal	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Metropolitan Instn., Shampooker branch.
Sen, Annadacharan	...	Burrisal School.
„ Balaramchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Hiralal	...	Hindu School.
„ Rajkrishna	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Saratchandra	...	Comillah School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Howrah School.
„ Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Sengupta, Kunjavihari	...	Burdwan English School.
Seth, Sudarshan Singh	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
Shawe, A.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Sil, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Narendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Navagopal	...	Ditto.
Singh, Mukhram	...	Agra College.
„ Nandkisor	...	Jeypur Moharaja's College.
Sinha, Hemchandra	...	Bancoora School.
„ Isanarayan	...	Benares College.
„ Jaynath	...	Ditto.
„ Jyotiprasad	...	Hare School.
„ Ramesvar	...	Benares College.
„ Sital	...	Ditto.
Sivanand	...	Goruckpore Mission School.
Sivasankarlal	...	Allygurh School.
Smith, B.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Sohanlal	...	Umritsur District School.
Som, Kumadinikanta	...	Noakhali School.
Sriram	...	Lahore Oriental College.
Stow, J. B.	...	Free School.
Sukla, Ramcharan	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.

Sundarlal	...	Bareilly College.
Sunder Singh	...	Umritsur Mission School.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Biharilal	...	Metr. Instn., Shampooker [Branch.
„ Indrachandra	...	Jagannath School.
Suryyanarayan	...	Joynarain's College.
Syamkisor	...	Benares College.
Syed Ahmed	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah Schl.
Tansukh Ray	...	Umritsur District School.
Tarachand	...	Goojranwallah Missn. Schl.
Thomas, M.A.	...	St. John's College.
Tiwari, Biharilal	...	Bareilly College.
Ukiluddin Ahmed	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Upadhya, Srischandra	...	Pakoor School.
Volkers, R	...	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Wasudev Bagaji Nandoosker	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Woods, B. R.	...	Bishop's School, Nagpore.
Ziya-ulla	...	Guzrat District School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Akhilchandra	...	Chundernugger School.
Aminuddin Ahmed	...	Midnapore High School.
Armstrong, J.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Ata-ulla	...	Lahore Govt. School.
Azimuddin Ahmed	...	Goalparah School.
Bagchi, Mahendrakumar	...	Hare School.
„ Sasibhusan	...	Berhampore College.
Bandyopadhyay, Arunchandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Bamapada	...	Berhampore College.
„ Bhutnath	...	Private Student.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Dinavandhu	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
„ Haricharan	...	Jessore Zillah School.
„ Janakinath	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hare School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Kalipada	...	Berhampore College.
„ Meghnad	...	Bareilly College.
„ Nagendrachandra	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Joynarain's College.
„ Tinkari	...	Kasipur Kasinath's School.
„ Upendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Barari, Kalikisor	...	Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School.
Basant Ray	...	Bareilly College.
Basu, Asutosh	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	Seals' Free College.
„ Girendranath	...	Kanchraparah School.
„ Haradhan	...	Purulia School.
„ Jagavandhu	...	Taki English School.
„ Jogendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.

Basu, Kalikrishna	...	Hare School.
„ Nagendrakrishna	...	Metro. Instn., Shampooker [Branch.
„ Nitaicharan	...	Private Student.
Bhaduri, Ramsankar	...	Jenkin's Schl., Cooch Behar.
„ Ratnakanta	...	Bauleah High School.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	...	Mozufferpore School.
„ Bidubhushan	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
„ Brajakumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Serampore College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Tarapada	...	Sibpore School.
Biswas, Ramchandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Umeschandra	...	B. M. School, Monghyr.
Chakravarti, Adityachandra	...	Noakhali School.
„ Girischandra	...	St Peter's Coll., Allahabad.
„ Hridaygovinda	...	Faridpur School.
„ Jagadis	...	L M S Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Rajendralal	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Srinath	...	Faridpur School.
Chandra, Biharilal	...	Konnuggur School.
Chattopadahyay, Aghornath	...	Serampore College.
„ Aghornath	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Baikantanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Bijayram	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Jenkin's Schl., Cooch Behar.
„ Jaygopal	...	Teacher.
„ Jogendranath	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Kumadnath	...	Hare School.
„ Nivaranchandra	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Ramchandra	...	Dinagepore Zillah School.
Chaudhuri, Aghornath	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Iswariprasad	...	Bhagalpore H. C. E. School.
„ Jogendranarayan	...	Joynarayan's College.
„ Mahendralal	...	Jessore Zillah School.
Chobe, Kishorchandra	...	Furrackabad Govt. School.
Christian, J.	...	Burrisal School.
D'Costa, T.	...	Free School.
Das, Bipinvihari	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Bireswar	...	Chittagong High School.
„ J. Heralal	...	Mohanad Mission School.
„ Panchkari	...	Metro. Instn., Shampooker Branch.
„ Sadayacharan	...	Rashvihari School.
„ Sarveswar	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
Datta, Adharchandra	...	F C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Annadacharan	...	Benares College.
„ Chandicharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Dakshinaranjan	...	Mymensing School.
„ Devendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Rajkumar	...	Chittagong High School.
De, Natavar	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.

De, Sadananda	...	Puri School.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	Serampore College.
DeCastro, C.	...	Boys' High Schl., Allahabad.
DeSouzâ, L. H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Dev, Anandakisor	...	Comillah School.
Deviprasad	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
Dhar, Matilal	...	Serampore College.
Dikshit, Benimadhav	...	Benares College.
Dyar, A.	...	Bishop Cotton Schl., Simla.
Gabriel, J.	...	L. M. S. Instn., Mirzapore.
Gangopadhyay, Gnanadaprasad	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Haridas	...	Chandernuggur School.
„ Phatikchandra	...	Jagannath School.
Ganpatprasad	...	Jabalpur High School.
Ghosh, Akshaykumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girindragopal	...	Barabanki High School.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kamalakanta	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Meghnad	...	Metropolitan Institution,
	...	Shampooker Branch.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Mymensing School.
„ Sidhesvar	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Ghoshal, Kailaschandra	...	Ootterparah School.
Gohani, Krishnananda	...	Sibsagar Zillah School.
Gosami, Isvarchandra	...	Pandra School.
Govinda, Vithal Bhaleroo	...	Jabalpur High School.
Guha, Bankavihari	...	Jagannath School.
„ Devendranath	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Umeschandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Gupta Abhaykumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Ranjankrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Sitalaprasad	...	Canning College.
Haldar, Gostavihari	...	Oriental Seminary.
Jagannath	...	Canning College.
Jamayet Rai	...	Barabanki High School.
Jaygopal	...	Lahore Mission School.
Jaynarayan	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Jwalaprasad, 1st	...	Bareilly College.
Kalkaprasad	...	Ditto.
Kalkaprasad	...	Teacher.
Kar, Kunjavihari	...	Baraset School.
Kataki, Jognesvar Sarma	...	Gowhatty High School.
Kesav, Ananta Damodari	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Kundu, Bipinchandra	...	Chatmore School.
Lahiri, Manmohan	...	Faridpore School.
„ Purnanath	...	Bhagalpore H. C. E. School.
„ Srinath	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
Lal, Brajamohan	...	Gazeepore Mission School.
„ Damodar	...	Allygurh Zillah School.
„ Gopalnarayan	...	Benares College.
„ Krishnadayal	...	Ranchee School.

Lal, Makhan	...	Agra College.
,, Makunda	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
,, Phundan	...	Allyghur Zillah School.
,, Ram	...	Ditto.
,, Sadasuk	...	Budaon Zillah School.
Lawrence, H. C. R.	...	La Mart. College. Calcutta.
LeFeuvre, C E.	...	Kishnaghur College.
Mahanti, Sitanath	...	Cuttack High School.
Maharajnarayan, Pundit	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Maitra, Chandranath	...	Kasipur Kassinath School.
,, Durgadas	...	Beauleah High School.
Majumdar, Basantakumar	...	Rashvihari School.
,, Devendranath	...	Kishnaghur College.
,, Girischandra	...	Mymensing School.
,, Kalikrishna	...	Konnagur School.
,, Lakshminath	...	Sibsagar Zillah School.
Mallik, Gokulchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Nagendra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Marik, Pavanchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
Misra, Lalitvihari	...	Bareilly College.
,, Ramlagan	...	Benares College.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
,, Jaykrishna	...	Ootterparah School.
,, Kunjavihari	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
,, Paresnath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Rameschandra	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipore.
,, Ramtaran	...	Balasore School.
Moore, E.	...	Free School.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Serampore College.
,, Bamapada	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Basantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Basantakumar	...	Hazaribagh School.
,, Dharmadas	...	Jonye Training School.
,, Haridas	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
,, Hemchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
,, Jogindramohan	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
,, Jogindranath	...	Jonye Training School.
,, Navagopal	...	Barisa School.
,, Raivihari	...	Pogose School.
,, Sivnarayan	...	Ootterparah School.
Mulloomal	...	St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
Murgeish, A. V.	...	St. Francis DeSales' School, Nagpur.
Najirul Haq	...	Commillah School.
Nandi, Dharendranarayan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Rakhaldas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sirischandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nayek, Basantakumar	...	Beerbhoom School.
Niyogi, Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Nuruddin Ahmed	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Nurul Hosen, Sayyed	...	Burrisal School.

Palit, Priyanidhan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Pande, Ramcharan	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
„ Sudama	...	Teacher.
Pathak, Chuni	...	Gya Zillah School.
Patra, Nilmadhav	...	Purulea School.
Pedris, D. C.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Pokpal	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Pratapnarayan	...	St. John's College.
Raghunandanlal	...	Mozufferpore School.
Ramcharanlal	...	Bap. Mission Schl., Monghyr.
Ramulal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Ray, Annadaprasad	...	Saradaprasad Institution, Chukdigi.
„ Biharilal	...	Mymensing School.
„ Gour Sundra	...	Jagannath School.
„ Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Mahimanath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Rasikchandra	...	C. M. School, Mirzapore.
„ Rudrachandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Ranchee School.
„ Sasikanta	...	Burrisal School.
„ Sitansubhushan	...	Bengalitola Preparatory Schl.
Sahay, Baldeo	...	Bareilly College.
„ Bhola	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah Schl.
„ Jadunandan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Nanhak	...	Ranchee School.
„ Raghuvans	...	Sarun School.
Sarkar, Jadunath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
Sarma, Gadadhar	...	Gauhati High School.
Sen, Bhuvanananda	...	Mogultuli School.
„ Bishnuchandra	...	Faridpur School.
„ Chintaharan	...	Commillah School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Ganganarayan	...	Serajgunge School.
„ Girischandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Faridpur School.
„ Matilal	...	Gauhati High School.
Shavoy, Krishnachandra	...	Hare School.
Shimbhunath	...	Agra College.
Singh, Janakiprasad	..	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Rambaksh	...	Mogultuli School.
Sinha, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Gangeshchandra	...	Nizamut School.
„ Harendranarayan	...	Kandi School.
„ Hiralal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Pasupati Saran	...	Joynarayan's College.
„ Sirischandra	..	Useful Arts School.
Som, Mahendrachandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Navinchandra	...	Rashvihari School.

Srimani, Bipinvihari	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
Sujajprasad	...	Joynarayan's College.
Suratram	...	Delhi Government School.
Syamnarayan Pandit	...	St Peter's College, Allahabad.
Thakurprasad	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
Totaram	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Venktesh Ramchandra Banday	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Waman Balkrishna Parkhay	...	C. M. High Schl., Jabalpur.
Yadava Rao	...	Jabalpur High School.

MEDICINE.

M. D.

Basu, Jagavandhu	...	1863	Medical College.
Carter, R W.	...	1865	Asst. Surgn., H.M.'s 82nd Regiment.
De, Chandrakumar	...	1862	Medical College.
Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.

B. M.

Basu, Biharilal	...	1873	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jadavchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
" Navakumar	...	1868	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Hemchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
" Srinath	...	1872	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Purnachandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Chattopadyay, Nilmadhav	...	1872	Ditto.
" Syamacharan	...	1867	Ditto.
Das, Pramathanath	...	1872	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1866	Ditto.
De, Nandalal	...	1867	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
" Phakirchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Gupta, Bankavihari	...	1870	Ditto.
" Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Bankavihari	...	1871	Ditto.
" Umeschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Gangaprasad	...	1867	Ditto.
" Syamacharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Peters, C E.	...	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Sarkar, Krishnagopal	...	1873	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.

L. M. S.

Abdul Russaq	...	1874	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikhyanath	...	1862	Ditto.
Akbar Khan	...	1872	Ditto.
Bagchi, Abhaycharan	...	1861	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra	...	1871	Medical College.
" Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
" Harakanta	...	1874	Ditto.
" Harinarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
" Harischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
" Kisarilal	...	1874	Ditto.
" Nakurchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
" Nandalal	...	1872	Ditto.
" Purnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
" Rajkrishna	...	1861	Ditto.
" Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.
" Ramlal	...	1874	Ditto.
" Sivchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Bara, Sivram	...	1871	Ditto.
Basak, Amulyaratana	...	1869	Ditto.
" Sonatan	...	1872	Ditto.
Basu, Aghornath	...	1872	Ditto.
" Amritakrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
" Benimadhav	...	1865	Ditto.
" Binadakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
" Chandrabhushan	...	1875	Ditto.
" Dharmadas	...	1861	Ditto.
" Dharmadas	...	1873	Ditto.
" Dinanath	...	1864	Ditto.
" Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
" Harimohan	...	1865	Ditto.
" Hiralal	...	1874	Ditto.
" Jadavchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
" Jadunath	...	1870	Ditto.
" Kailas Chandra	...	1874	Ditto.
" Kesav Chandra	...	1874	Ditto.
" Khargeswar	..	1870	Ditto.
" Krishnachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
" Laksminarayan	...	1863	Ditto.
" Mahendralal	...	1869	Ditto.
" Prabodh Chandra	...	1874	Ditto.
" Priyanath	...	1867	Ditto.
" Radhanath	...	1868	Ditto.
" Sivchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
" Tarini Charan	...	1874	Ditto.
" Trailokyanath	...	1872	Ditto.
" Umeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
" Upendrachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Biharilal	...	1865	Ditto.
" Tarinicharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Bhar, Grish Chandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Amirtalal	...	1873	Ditto.
" Durgadas	...	1874	Ditto.
" Nandalal	...	1871	Ditto.
" Nilmadhav	...	1864	Ditto
" Sivchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Chakravarti, Bijay Kumar	...	1874	Ditto.
" Navinchandra	...	1867	Ditto.

Chakravarti, Ramlal	...	1869	Medical College.
„ Suryyakumar	...	1871	Ditto.
Chambers, E. W.	...	1866	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Bamacharan	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bhuvanmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Govindachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilkanta	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Nimai Chandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Phakirchandra	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Radhikaprasad	...	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Bijaygovinda	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kaliprsanna	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kapileswar	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Nilmani	...	1867	Ditto.
Crump, H. W.	...	1866	Ditto.
Das, Adharchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Benimadhav	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Binadvihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Chunilal	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Chunilal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kesavchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramkumar	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Sivkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Gurudayal	...	1868	Ditto.
Datta, Batekrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Brajendrakumar	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Girishchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Goverdhan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Haralal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Haralal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	1875	Ditto.
Datta, Krishnalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Manahar	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Manilal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	..	1863	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Girish Chandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kalachand	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Ramankrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1872	Ditto.

Dev, Amritalal	...	1869	Medical College.
Dhol, Bipinvihari	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1862	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Anandalal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Harishchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	...	1869	Ditto.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Binadvihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Dayalkisan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Dukari	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadavkisan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Krishnadhan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Madhavchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Parvatichandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Ratikanta	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Sures Chandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1866	Ditto.
Ghosal, Kaliprasanna	...	1864	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Guha, Devendra Nath	...	1874	Ditto.
Gupta, Avinaschandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Devendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Dwarikanath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Ramcharan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Ramkali	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Sambhuchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nidhulal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Prisitosh	...	1873	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Kumar, Bipin Krishna	...	1874	Ditto.
Kundu, Rajkumar	...	1865	Ditto.
Laha, Asutosh	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Lahiri, Bhubanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Lahuri, Gopalchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1865	Ditto.
Lutful, Khabir	...	1871	Ditto.

Majumdar, Amritalal	...	1871	Medical College.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhupal Krishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kailas Chandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Mahendra Nath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
Mallik, Jogendra Nath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	...	1869	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.	...	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Dinanath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Jagatvandhu	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Kasikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Navinchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Priyamvarnath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Rajendra Chandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Umacharan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Bhagavaticharan	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Bholanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadubhushan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kalidas	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kesavchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Lalmadhav	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Rajkisar	...	1863	Ditto.
Munsi, Amritlal	...	1873	Ditto.
Nandi, Kunjavihari	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Bholanath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Janaranjan	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
Palit, Bireswar	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Devendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1861	Ditto.
Raha, Kamalkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Haranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Jogneswar	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Mahimachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Navagopal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	1872	Ditto.

Ray, Rammay	...	1874	Medical College.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1867	Ditto.
Sadhu, Ramanchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Asokkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	...	1873	Ditto.
Sarkar, Bhuvanmohan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Jadavkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Balaichandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Brajendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jadavkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mokhadacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Umeshchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1865	Ditto.
Set, Rajanilal	...	1872	Ditto.
Sikdar, Srinath	...	1869	Ditto.
Sinha, Durgacharan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1865	Ditto.
Ulla, Adid	...	1868	Ditto.
Zalnur Ali Ahmed	...	1871	Ditto.
Zuhur Uddin	...	1871	Ditto.

1875.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Sarkar, Natavar	...	Medical College.
Das, Manmohan	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Medical College.
Das, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
Fry, J. S.	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagavatichandra	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Wajid	...	Medical College.
Basu, Chandrabhushan		Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Baikanthanath	...	Ditto.
Bisvas, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	...	Ditto.
,, Paresnath	...	Ditto.
,, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Khirodchandra	...	Ditto.
Dadar Baksh	...	Ditto.
Das, Amarnath	...	Ditto.
,, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
Datta, Dinanath, I	...	Ditto.
De, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	Ditto.
,, Syamapada	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Nityachandra	...	Ditto.
Jansz, R.	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Pratapchandra	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Nityagopal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Sastivar	...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Baradaprasad	...	Ditto.
,, Gangagovinda	...	Ditto.
Sen, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Tillaimuttu, J. C.	...	Ditto.
VanGeyzel, W. C.	...	Ditto.

1876.

SECOND M. B EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Ghosh, Radharaman	...	Medical College.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bhattacharyya, Nagendranath	...	Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Sadukhan, Khiradchandra	...	Medical College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Durgadas	...	Ditto.
Syed Hossen	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chakravarti, Biharilal	...	Medical College.
De, Rajendralal	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Upendranath	...	Ditto
Sil, Kanailal	...	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Kedarnath	...	Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Nityananda	...	Ditto.
De, Rajendranath	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Kanailal	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Haridas	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Prokaschandra	...	Ditto
Pain, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
Pal, Akhilnath	...	Ditto.
„ Banamali	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Asdar Ali Khan	...	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra	...	Ditto
„ Baneswar	...	Ditto.
„ Brajendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Madhavchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Suryyanath	...	Ditto.
Basu, Adyanath	...	Ditto.
„ Annadacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Kisarimohan	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendramohan	...	Ditto.
„ Suratlal	...	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	Ditto.

Bhaduri, Akshaykumar	...	Medical College.
Chakravarti, Benimadhav	...	Ditto.
„ Durganath	...	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	...	Ditto.
„ Dandiraj	...	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Chandranath	...	Ditto.
Das, Annadprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Apurvakrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Madhavkrishna	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Srinarayan	...	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Datta, Gostavihari	...	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhav	...	Ditto.
Davidson, W. H	...	Ditto.
Fuzlur Rahman	...	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Heramvachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kamakshyanath	...	Ditto.
„ Kasinath	...	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Gurucharan Das	...	Ditto.
„ Pryarisankar Das	...	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Kar, Amritlal	...	Ditto.
„ Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
Karmakar, Chandranath	...	Ditto.
Kumar, Sasibhusan	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Durgadas	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Baradaprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kailasnath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Chintamani	...	Ditto.
„ Heramvanath	...	Ditto.
„ Khelaram	...	Ditto.
„ Nripendrachandra	...	Ditto.
Nan, Hiralal	...	Ditto.
Pal, Sitalachandra	...	Ditto.
Palit, Khirodchandra	...	Ditto.
Ray, Gangadhar	...	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	Ditto.
Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
Saha, Gopivallabh	...	Ditto.
„ Kunjavihari	...	Ditto.

Sen, Achyutananda	...	Medical College.
„ Haricharan	..	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
Srimani, Sasibhusan	...	Ditto.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At Second M. B. Examination, Rs. 60 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Ray, Isanchandra	..	1869	Medical College
Gupta, Bankavihari	...	1870	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhav	...	1872	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1876	Ditto

At Second L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

IN MIDWIFERY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.

IN SURGERY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	..	1861	Medical College.
Koch, E .L.	..	1862	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Govindachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Gupta, Mahendranath	..	1867	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.

IN MEDICINE.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
Mitra, Kasikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.

At First M. B. Examination, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years.

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharn	...	1865	Medical College.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Sarkar, Natavar	...	1875	Ditto.
Sadukhan Khirodchandra	...	1876	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.
Das, Pramathanath	...	1870	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1874	Ditto.
Syed Hosen	...	1876	Ditto.

IN BOTANY

Gupta, Kalipada	...	1866	Medical College.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Das, Manmohan	...	1875	Medical College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	1876	Ditto.

At First L. M. S. Examination, Rs 16 per month, tenable for two years

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	..	1858	Medical College.
Bandernaike, A. W D.	...	1859	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	...	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Govindchandra	...	1864	Ditto.

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Navinchandra	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E L.	...	1859	Ditto.
Rudra, Radharaman	...	1860	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Jananranjan	...	1863	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1866	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	...	1858	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikshyanath	...	1859	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1860	Ditto.
Basu, Benimadhav	...	1862	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Jadavchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	...	1870	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1859	Ditto.
Carbery, Joseph	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Priyanath	..	1865	Ditto.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilal	...	1864	Medical College
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1865	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Harischandra	...	1866	Ditto.

VI.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

—:o:—

Entrance Examination.
1875.

ENGLISH.

Examiners— { Mr. F. J. Rowe, M.A.
Mr. G. R. Aberigh-Mackay, B.A.

[*Candidates are recommended to pay particular attention to neat writing and to correct expression.*]

1. Give the feminine forms of—

(*a.*) *Mr.*, *Sir*, *gander*, *drake*, *governor*, *administrator*,

and the two forms of the plural of each of the following words, with the meaning of each form—

penny, *cloth*, *pea*, *brother*.

(*b.*) Give the two forms of the comparative degree of the adjective *late*, and distinguish between them in use. What other adjectives have two forms in the comparative?

(*c.*) Give the past tense and past participle of the verbs

dare, *fly*, *flee*, *work*, *swell*.

2. What are the two ways of forming a *possessive* in English? What is the main distinction between their usage? Are they ever combined into one expression? Change into the correct possessive form, without altering the sense, the expressions in italics —

(*a*) The house *belonging to K. D. Pal and R. C. Biswas* is to let.

(*b.*) The door *leading out of the verandah* is open.

(*c*) I asked leave *for six months*.

(*d.*) I heard that speech *you made* about me.

3. What is *inflexion?* What parts of speech are never inflected? How are deficiences of inflexion in the verb made up in English; Distinguish between *I made*, *I have made*, *I did make*; and give the principal uses of the auxiliary *do*.

4. What are the essential elements of a sentence: Give an example of a *simple*, a *compound*, and a *complex* sentence.

Correct or complete such of the following as are not sentences—

(*a.*) Rama having led an army into Ceylon and defeated Ravana.

(*b.*) The man both being displeased and left the room.

(*c.*) That Ram Mohun Roy was a good scholar, and that he could speak and write English fluently.

(*d.*) No sooner William III. ascended the throne than seeming to have lost all his popularity.

5. Form sentences to illustrate the correct use of the phrases: *once, at once, once for all, once and again, once in a way; by-and-by, by-the-by, by dint of, by way of, by this time.*

6. In the following sentences change the verbs of the active voice into the passive form, and *vice versa*, without materially altering the sense:—

(*a.*) *Having crossed* the bridge they *attacked* the enemy.

(*b.*) They *will be forced* to submit.

(*c.*) You *are expected* to come immediately.

(*d.*) One *would imagine* he was mad.

(*e.*) There is no one but *hopes* for success.

7. Give the various meanings of the verbs *get* and *give* in combination with the words named:—

Get . . . . *away, over, on, off, rich, riches, by heart.*

Give . . . . *up, in, out, over; way, place, ear.*

8. Parse fully the italicised words:—

(*a.*) *There* was no one *there* but *you.*

(*b.*) The book is worth *quite* twenty *rupees.*

(*c.*) His spirits failed *him* in the emergency.

(*d.*) How *high* is the wall? Not more than ten *feet.*

(*e.*) *Were* it not for this, I should go *to see* him, as I want *to go* very much.

9. Write two short letters, with date, address, &c., complete:—

(*a.*) To your father or guardian, stating what class you are in at school, what subjects you study, and in which of them you make most progress.

(*b.*) To a bookseller's firm, ordering the books used in an Entrance Class.

ENGLISH.

Examiners— { MR. H. ROBERTS. / REV. C. JORDAN.

[*Candidates are recommended to pay particular attention to neat writing and correct expression*]

1. Correct the following sentences:—

(*a.*) I have not been at Calcutta long since.

(*b.*) I said him to come with me. He replied that "Very well, I am going with you just now."

(*c.*) Should the scheme fail, both he and his ancient father with whom he remains from birth will be at once ruined.

(*d.*) My circumstance is so much distressing that I must go in Calcutta, and in my arrival I will call at yours.

(*e*) Each of us have heavy duty to perform, and if God not assist us, then how we can possibly succeed?

2. Compare the meanings of—

Grain, grains; hail, snow; ice, frost; illness, disease; to listen to, to hear; to keep, to place; few, a few; earthy, earthly; too. very.

Illustrate each by a sentence in which the other word would be inappropriate.

3. Give the force of the following prefixes and suffixes with an example of each:—

ante-, anti-, for-, with-; -ize, -age, -y, -ous.

Why is the expression "The water is *very saltish*" incorrect?

4. Substitute equivalent words or expressions for those in italics:—

"I have *put off* coming to *pay you a visit* from day to day, "hoping that meanwhile you would *change your mind* and *send* "*me word to that effect. Mind*, I do not *set up for* a moralist; "yet I cannot *put up with* such conduct as yours. You never "*mind* what I say, but I do not *mind* that, if I can only *instil* "*into your mind* good principles. I have *held back* from speaking "to you *thus explicitly* hitherto, lest you should *misconstrue* my "motives. *Implicit* confidence is the only *sound basis* of *mutual* "*regard.*"

5. Correct the following sentences, giving the rule violated in each case:—

(*a.*) When will we have the pleasure to see you again?

(*b.*) Let Charles and you and I each look out for ourselves.

(*c.*) Are either of these books them we read yesterday?

(*d.*) He asked me that what do I mean.

(*e.*) These are they whom I was informed were killed.

6. Give short sentences to illustrate the various uses and meanings of *still, it, as, would, but.*

7. Explain clearly what is meant by the *direct* and the *indirect* form of reported speech, and give the main rules for transferring from one into the other.

(*a.*) Report the following speech in the *direct* form:—

The magistrate asked the complainants if they did not come from a distance, and what they were doing so far from home. Surely it would have been better for them to have laid that complaint of theirs at the thannah instead of coming to him when they saw he was so busy.

(*b.*) Turn the following speech into the *indirect* form:—

They answered, "What were we to do, Sir? Had we made "this complaint to the police, they would not have listened to us. "If your Honor be pleased to help us, we shall obtain our rights."

8. Mention the principal elements that enter into the composition of the English language. What classes of words are supplied by the most important of these elements? Give three current words borrowed immediately from Arabic, Greek, Latin, French.

9. Write a short essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a.*) The varieties of dress worn by people living in India, European or Native, noticing *material, shape, colour, &c.*

(*b*) The situation, buildings, number of classes, and course of study of the school to which you go.

(*c.*) The battle of Hastings; the following hints may be used—Position of English on Senlac: English armed with battle-axe Normans in steel: panic stopped by William bareheaded: pretended flight of Normans: success of the trick: Harold wounded in the eye: the English flee: William refuses to give up Harold's body: "Let him be buried on the shore." Battle abbey founded. Results of the victory.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A.

1. Translate, adding brief notes where necessary:—

Sed me, quod facilis tenero sum semper Amori,
  Ipsa Venus campos ducet ad Elysios.
Hic choreæ cantusque vigent, passimque vagantes
  Dulce sonant tenui gutture carmen aves.
Fert casiam non culta seges, totosque per agros
  Floret odoratis terra benigna rosis.
At scelerata jacet sedes in nocte profunda
  Abdita, quam circum flumina nigra sonant;
Tisiphoneque impexa feros pro erinibus angues
  Sævit, et huc illuc impia turba fugit.
Tum niger in porta serpentum Cerberus ore
  Stridit, et æratas excubat ante fores.
Illic Junonem tentare Ixionis ausi
  Versantur celeri noxia membra rota;
Porrectusque novem Titvos per jugera terræ
  Assiduas atro viscere pascit aves.
Tantalus est illic, et circum stagna, sed acrem
  Jam jam poturi deserit unda sitim;
Et Danai proles, Veneris quæ numina læsit,
  In cava Lethæas dolia portat aquas.

2. Translate:—

(*a.*) Quam potius laudandus hic est, quem prole parata
  Occupat in parva pigra senecta casa
Ipse suas sectatur oves, at filius agnos,
  Et calidam fesso comparat uxor aquam.
Sic ego sim, liceatque caput candescere canis,
  Temporis et prisci facta referre senem.
Interea Pax arva colat. Pax candida primum
  Duxit aratores sub juga panda boves.
Pax aluit vites, et succos condidit uvæ,
  Funderet ut nato testa paterna merum.
Pace bidens vomerque vigent; at tristia duri
  Militis in tenebris occupat arma situs.
At nobis, Pax alma, veni, spicamque teneto,
  Perfluat et pomis candidus ante sinus.

(*b.*) Sit mihi paupertas tecum jucunda, Neæra ;
At sine te, regum munera nulla volo.
O niveam, quæ te poterit mihi reddere, lucem !
O mihi felicem terque quaterque diem !
At si, pro dulci reditu quæcunque voventur,
Audiat aversa non meus aure deus,
Nec me regna juvant, nec Lydius aurifer amnis,
Nec quas terrarum sustinet orbis opes.
Hæc alii cupiant ; liceat mihi, paupere cultu,
Securo cara conjuge posse frui.
Adsis, et timidis faveas, Saturnia, votis,
Et faveas, concha, Cypria, vecta tua ;
Aut si fata negant reditus, tristesque sorores,
Stamina quæ ducunt, quæque futura canunt ;
Me vocet in vastos amnes, nigramque paludem
Dives in ignava luridus Orcus aqua.

3. Translate, and explain all allusions, &c. :—
(*a.*) O quoties ingressus iter, mihi tristia, dixi,
Offensum in porta signa dedisse pedem !
(*b.*) Natalem nostri primum videre parentes,
Quum cecidit fato Consul uterque pari.
Why not "Consul quisque ?"
(*c.*) Te duce Romanos nunquam frustrata Sibylla,
Abdita quæ senis fata canit pedibus.

4. Give the exact meaning of *contingo*, *securus*, *murcæ*, *bidens*. Derive *sertum*, *solers*, *messis*.

5. Decline *vir*, *tristis*, *qui*. Translate into Latin :
(*a.*) I am doing this.
(*b.*) I am going to do this.
(*c.*) This has been done.
(*d.*) This must be done.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. J. Henry.

1. Translate :—

Ego Q. Maximum, eum, qui Tarentum recepit, adolescens ita dilexi senem, ut *æqualem*. Erat enim in illo viro comitate *condita* gravitas, nec senectus mores mutaverat : quamquam eum colere *cæpi* non admodum grandem natu, sed tamen jam ætate *provectum*. Anno enim *post* consul primum fuerat, *quam* ego *natus sum ;* cumque eo *quartum* consule adolescentulus miles *profectus sum*, quintoque anno post ad Tarentum. Quæstor deinde quadriennio post factus sum : quem magistratum gessi consulibus Tuditano et Cethego, quum quidem ille, admodum senex, suasor legis Cinciæ de donis et muneribus fuit, hic et bella gerebat, ut adolescens, quum plane grandis esset et, Hannibalem juveniliter *exsultantem* patientia sua molliebat : de quo præclare familiaris noster Ennius :

Unus homo nobis *cunctando* restituit rem.
Non ponebat enim rumores ante salutem,
Ergo postque magisque viri nunc gloria claret.

Tarentum vero qua vigilantia, quo consilio recepit; quum quidem, me audiente, Salinatori, qui, *amisso* oppido, fugerat in arcem, glorianti atque ita dicenti: Mea opera, Q Fabi, Tarentum recepisti: Certe, inquit ridens, nam nisi tu amisisses, nunquam *recepissem*.

(*a*.) Translate the passage accurately.

(*b*.) Parse the words in italics, deriving them whenever the roots are traceable.

(*c*.) Distinguish between—

Pueritia, *adolescentia*, and *juventus*.
Grandis natu, *ætate provectus*, and *senex*.
Admodum, *plane*, and *valde*.
Oppidum, *arx*.

(*d*.) What were the attributions of the Consul and of the Imperator?

(*e*.) Explain the allusions contained in *legis Cinciæ*, *Salinatori*, *cunctando restituit rem*.

2. Nec nunc equidem vires desidero adolescentis, (is enim erat locus alter de vitiis senectutis,) non plus quam adolescens tauri aut elephanti desiderabam. Quod est, eo decet uti et, quidquid agas, agere pro viribus. Quæ enim vox potest esse contemptior quam Milonis Crotoniatæ? qui quum jam senex esset athletasque se exercentes in curriculo videret, aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse: *At hi quidem mortui sunt* Non vero tam isti quam tu ipse, nugator. Neque enim ex te unquam es nobilitatus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis.

(*a*). Translate the passage accurately.

(*b*.) Explain the subjunctives *agas* and *videret*. Decline *Milo Crotoniates*. What do you know of the man?

(*c*.) Distinguish between *cupere*, *desiderare*, *optare*.

(*d*.) What were the Roman athletic games? Derive *curriculum*, explain the English use of the word.

(*e*.) Turn the italics into indirect speech.

3. At caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis? Caret ergo etiam vinolentia et cruditate et insomniis. Sed si aliquid dandum est voluptati, quoniam ejus blanditiis non facile obsistimus, (divine enim Plato *escam malorum* appellat *voluptatem*, *quod ea videlicet homines capiuntur, ut hamo pisces:*) quamquam immoderatis epulis caret senectus, modicis tamen conviviis delectari potest. C. Duillium, M. F., qui Pœnos classe primus devicerat, redeuntem a cœna senem sæpe videbam puer; delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, quæ sibi nullo exemplo privatus sumpserat: tantum licentiæ dabat gloria! Sed quid ego alios? Ad meipsum jam revertar. Primum habui semper sodales. Sodalitates autem me quæstore constitutæ sunt, sacris Idæis Magnæ Matris acceptis. Epulabar igitur cum sodalibus omnino modice, sed erat quidam fervor ætatis; qua progrediente omnia fiunt in dies mitiora. Neque enim ipsorum conviviorum delectationem voluptatibus corporis magis, quam cœtu amicorum et sermonibus metiebar. Bene enim *majores nostri accubitionem epularem amicorum*, quia vitæ conjunctionem haberet, *convivium nominarunt*;

melius quam Græci, qui hoc idem tum *compotationem*, tum *concœnationem* vocant: ut, quod in eo genere minimum est, id maxime probare videantur.

(*a*). Translate the passage accurately.

(*b*). Explain the philological remarks made by Cicero on the words *convivium* and *compotatio*.

(*c*.) Which were the Roman hours for meals? How many were the guests invited? how seated?

(*d*.) Explain the allusions about *Duillius*, *sacris Iædis Magnæ Matris*.

4. About what time and under what circumstances was the *De Senectute* written? Give a short division of the treatise.

5. Translate into Latin:—

Since the Romans have recovered Tarentum, let them set out for Africa. When the Romans had recovered Tarentum, they set out for Africa. Fabius retrieved by delay what other consuls had lost by juvenile impetuosity (gerund of *exsultare*). Fabius heard the man boast of the way he had carried on the war, he reproached him (*exprobare*) with the loss of the town and said: hadst thou not fled to the citadel, the town would not have been lost.

SANSKRIT.

Examiners— { BABU SOMNATH MUKHOPADHYAY.
BABU NOBIN CHANDRA CHATTOPADHYAY.

I. (*a*.) Explain the following *slokas* in easy Sanskrit:—

तं तथावादिनं दीनं विलपन्तं महीपतिम् ।
निश्वसन्तं यथा नागं मुह्यमानं पुनः पुनः ।
गावल्गणिरिदं धीमान् महार्थं वाक्यमब्रवीत् ॥
विधातृविहितं मार्गं न कश्चिदतिवर्त्तते ।
कालमूलमिदं सर्व्वं भावाभावौ सुखासुखे ॥
कालः सृजति भूतानि कालः संहरते प्रजाः ।
कालः सुप्तेषु जागर्त्ति कालो हि दुरतिक्रमः ॥
अतीतानागता भावा ये च वर्त्तन्ति साम्प्रतम् ।
तान् कालनिर्मितान् बुद्ध्वा न संज्ञां हातुमर्हसि ॥

(*b.*) Who is meant by गावल्गणि here? Is the word a proper name or a patronymic? Point out any grammatical anomaly in the last line but one.

II. गौतमादिभिरन्यैस्त्वं गर्व्वमापादितो मुधा ।
अक्षान्तिमारसर्व्वस्वं दुर्व्वाससमबेहि माम् ॥
ज्वलज्जटाकलापस्य भ्रूकुटीकुटिलं मुखम् ।
निरीक्ष्य कस्त्रिभुवने मम यो न गतो भयम् ॥
समित्पुष्पकुशादानं चक्रे देवक्रियाकृते ।
नान्यानि चक्रे कर्म्माणि निःसङ्गो योगतापसः ॥
सितश्मश्रुर्निरानन्दो जरया शिथिलीकृतः ।
वलीसङ्गतगात्रस्तु दुर्दर्शो दुर्बलः कृशः ॥
श्रुतवानसि वै राज्ञो महोत्साहान् महाबलान् ।
महत्सु राजवंशेषु गुणैः समुदितेषु च ।
जातान् दिव्यास्त्रविदुषः शक्रप्रतिमतेजसः ॥
अस्मिन् लोके यशः प्राप्य ततः कालवशं गतान् ।
सर्व्वर्द्धिगुणसम्पन्नास्ते चापि निधनं गताः ॥

(*a.*) Expound the *samás* occurring in the first five lines of the above extracts.

(*b.*) Parse in Sanskrit त्वं and गर्व्वं in the first, and ततः, कालवशं and गतान् in the twelfth.

(*c.*) Account for ई in शिथिलीकृतः ।

(*d.*) In what case is ते in the last line?

(*e.*) Parse कः and यः in the fourth line.

III. (*a.*) यदाश्रौषं चिदिवस्थं धनञ्जयं
शक्रात् साक्षाद्दिव्यमस्त्रं यथावत् ।
अधीयानं संशितं सत्यसन्धं
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय ॥

(*b.*) अपदस्थान् पदे तिष्ठन्नपक्षान् पक्षसंस्थितः ।
हीनकोषान् महाकोषः प्रयोगैर्घातयेद्ध्रुवम् ॥

(*c.*) चरन् मार्गान् विजानाति नक्षत्रैर्विन्दते दिशः ।
आत्मना चात्मनः पञ्च पीडयन्नानुपीड्यते ॥

(*a.*) Turn the above lines into plain Sanskrit prose, using as few words of the text as possible.

(*b.*) Who was धनञ्जय, and why was he called so?

(*c.*) Turn the second line of *sloka* (*c*) into the active form.

(*d.*) Give the roots and the third person singular, dual and plural, past tense (second preterite, *i.e.*, लिट् or ठी,) of अश्रौषम्, तिष्ठन् and विजानाति ।

IV. Translate the following into Sanskrit:

(*a.*) The four infant sons of the Maharaja were exceedingly beautiful. The three Ranis took very great delight in nursing them.

(*b.*) Evening had now set in, and the air was deliciously calm and cool.

V. Decline अहं in चतुर्थी and पञ्चमी; भवान् in द्वितीया; and भोक्ता in तृतीया and षष्ठी ।

VI. Translate the following into English :—

अनन्तरं जम्बुकस्तत्रागत्य उपस्थितोऽचिन्तयत् फलिता तावदस्माकं कपटप्रबन्धेन मनोरथसिद्धिः। एतस्योत्कृत्यमानस्य मांसासृग्भिन्नानि अस्थीनि मया-वश्यं प्राप्तव्यानि। तानि च बाहुल्येन भोजनानि भविष्यन्ति। दृगस्तं दृष्ट्वोल्लासितो ब्रूते सखे किन्धि तावन्मम बन्धनं सत्वरं चायस्व माम्। यतः-

उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्भिक्षे राष्ट्रविप्लवे।
राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बान्धवः॥

जम्बुकः पार्श्वं विलोक्य मुहुरचिन्तयत् दृढस्तावदयं बन्धः। ब्रूते च सखे स्नायुनिर्म्मिताः पाशास्तदद्य भट्टारकद्वारे कथमेतान् दन्तैः स्पृशामि। मिच यदि चित्ते नान्यथा मन्यसे तदा प्रभाते यत्त्वया वक्तव्यं तत् कर्त्तव्यमिति।

BENGALI.

Examiners— { Babu Somnath Mukhopadhyay.
Babu Nobin Chandra Chattopadhyay.

1. ধরাতলে যত কবি জন্মগ্রহণ করিয়াছেন, তন্মধ্যে কেহই লক্ষ্মীর বরপুত্র ছিলেন না। সকলেই অন্নদৈন্যে কবিত্ব কলার সন্দীপন করিয়া গিয়াছেন। ভিক্ষামাত্র উপজীবিকায় কবিত্বপ্রকাশ, কারাগারে কবিত্ব প্রকাশ, নির্ব্বাসনদশায় কবিত্বপ্রকাশ, ইহা সকলদেশীয় কবিদিগের চরিতে প্রাপ্ত হওয়া যায়।

Illustrate the above remark by examples.

2. Explain—

(*a.*) মানবজাতি পশুজাতি অপেক্ষা যত উৎকৃষ্ট, জ্ঞানজনিত বিশুদ্ধ সুখ ইন্দ্রিয়জনিত সামান্য সুখ অপেক্ষা তত উৎকৃষ্ট। পৌর্ণমাসীর সুধাময়ী শুক্লযামিনীর সহিত অমাবস্যার তামসী নিশার যেরূপ প্রভেদ, সুশিক্ষিতব্যক্তির বিদ্যালোক সম্পন্ন সুধাময় চিত্তপ্রাসাদের সহিত অশিক্ষিতব্যক্তির অজ্ঞানতিমিরাবৃত হৃদয়কুটীরের সেইরূপ প্রভেদ প্রতীয়মান হয়।

(*b.*) এস্থলে আত্মশ্লাঘার কথা বিস্তারিত কহিতে চাহিনা, তাহা করিলে অখ্যাতি। পরন্তু বিচারকর্ত্তার নিকট ক্ষমা যাচ্ঞা করা ন্যায়সিদ্ধ নহে; আর কাতরোক্তি করিয়া দোষমোচন প্রাপ্ত হওয়াও উচিত নহে। বিচার কর্ত্তার মনে যথার্থ হেতুবাদদ্বারা প্রবৃত্তি ও প্রবোধ দেওয়াই কর্ত্তব্য।

(*c.*) বাস্তবিক এইরূপ সার্ব্বক্ষণিক পরিশ্রমে ব্যাসক্ত থাকাতেই তাঁহার আনন্দে কাল যাপন হইয়াছিল।

(*d.*) সূর্য্যপুত্র সিন্ধুকন্যা উভয়ে ত্বরিত।
রাজার পুরেতে আসি হইল উপনীত॥

(*e.*) বিদ্যালোকসম্পন্ন ব্যক্তি এক এক জলবিন্দুতে কোটি কোটি জীবের অবস্থান ও সঞ্চরণ দেখিয়া পুলকিত হইয়া থাকেন। অনভিজ্ঞ ব্যক্তির যে স্থান কিঞ্চিৎ কলঙ্কযুক্ত চিহ্নমাত্র বোধ হয়। তিনি সে স্থানে বৃহৎ অরণ্যদর্শন করেন।

3. Derive and explain the following terms:—

ব্রহ্মবন্ধু, নিরপরাধী, বিহঙ্গ, গতাসু, অদ্বৈতবাদী, ব্যুৎপন্ন, প্রফুল্লিত, উজ্জ্বল, দ্বীপ, and সাম্রাজ্য.

4. Explain the allusions contained in the following extract:

আমাদের দেশে "লরেল" ধরিবার লোক থাকিলে, শঙ্করাচার্য্যকে আমরা ওয়েষ্টমিনিষ্টারআবিগৃহে উপবিষ্ট অথবা মারেথনের মহারণাঙ্গনে পুলকপ্রফুল্লিতমুখে ভ্রমণ করিতে দেখিতে পাইতাম।

5. Give the feminine forms of আচার্য্য, উপাধ্যায়, মাতুল, শিব, যবন, and পাত্র, and the masculine forms of রাজ্ঞী, অধিষ্ঠাত্রী, কৃপাবতী, একাকিনী, and পাপীয়সী.

6. Write short biographical notices of any two of the following characters:—
Sir William Jones, Socrates, Raja Krishna Chandra Raya, Sankaracharya, and Alfred the Great.

7. Account for ণ in ব্রাহ্মণ, প্রাণ, নিপুণ, and অর্ণব,

8. Translate into English:—

(*a.*) চিন্তিয়া কহেন রাজা করিব গমন।
উঠিতে না পাই শক্তি চলেনা চরণ॥
বহু কষ্টে গমন করিয়া দুই জন।
প্রবেশ করেন গিয়া চিত্রধ্বজবন॥
হেন কালে সেই স্থলে হইল প্রভাত।
পূর্ব্বদিগে উদয় হইল দিননাথ॥
ক্ষুধার্ত্ত তৃষ্ণার্ত্ত দোঁহে কাতরহৃদয়।
রম্যস্থান দেখি রাণী নৃপতিরে কয়॥
চলিতে নাপারি নাথ! করি নিবেদন।
বিশ্রাম করহ এইস্থানে এইক্ষণ॥

(*b.*) এই সকল বাক্য প্রয়োগে যদি নব্য লোকের পক্ষে কুসংস্কার দেওয়া হয়, তবে হে এথেনিয়ানেরা! আমি স্বয়ং আপনাকে অপরাধী স্বীকার করিতেছি এবং দণ্ডার্হ বটি। যদি আমার এই সকল কথা অসত্য জ্ঞান কর, তবে তোমরা আমার মিথ্যাবাদিত্ব সহজে সপ্রমাণ করিতে পারিবে। এস্থলে আমার অনেক শিষ্যকে উপস্থিত দেখিতেছি, ইঁহারাই অগ্রসর হইয়া সাক্ষ্য দিউন।

(*c.*) আমি এই গ্রাম্যকুটীরে বাস করিয়া অত্যন্ত প্রীতি প্রাপ্ত হইতেছি, এই তিন মাস কর্ম্মবন্ধ উপলক্ষে অবকাশ পাইয়াছি বটে, কিন্তু আমি এক দণ্ডের নিমিত্ত কর্ম্মশূন্য নহি। ইচ্ছানুরূপ বিদ্যানুশীলনের সহিত স্বকীয় বিষয়কার্য্যের ভূয়িষ্ঠ সম্বন্ধ প্রায়ই ঘটিয়া উঠেনা, কিন্তু সৌভাগ্যক্রমে আমার পক্ষে তাহা ঘটিয়াছে।

Can you point out a word or two in extract (*a*) which should only be used in *verse* and not in *prose*?

ARABIC.

Examiner—MOULAVI KABIRUDDIN AHMED.

1. Translate into English :—

قال فيثاغورس الحكيم في حد العشق العشق طبع يتولد في القلب و يتحرك و ينمو ثم يترقي و تجتمع اليه مواد من الحرص و كلما قوى زاد صاحبه في الاهتياج واللجاج والتمادي في الطمع والفكر في الاماني والحرص على الطلب حتى يؤديه ذلك الى الغم المقلق و يكون احتراق الدم عند ذلك باستحالة السوداء والتهاب الصفراء و انقلابها اليها و من طبع السوداء فساد الفكر و و مع فساد الفكر يكون زوال العقل و رجاء ما لا يكون و يتمني ما لا يتم حتى يؤدي ذلك الى الجنون فحينئذ ربما قتل العاشق نفسه و ربما مات غما و ربما نظر الى معشوقه فمات فرحا و ربما شهق شهقة فتخنق روحه فيبقى اربعة و عشرين ساعة فيظنون انه مات فيدفنونه و هو حي *

2. Translate into English :—

* يا رجل لا تبقى على ولا تـــذر *
* ما مهجتي بين المشقة و الخطر *
* يا سادتي رقوا لعبد ذل في *
* شرع الهـوى رغتي قوم افتقر *

* ما حيلة الرامي اذا التفت العدى *
* و اراد رمي السهم فانقطع الوتر *
* و اذا تكاثرت الهموم على الفتى *
* و تراكمت اين المفر من القدر *
* و لكم احارز من تفرق شملنا *
* لكن اذا نزل القضا عمى البصر *

3. Give the person, tense, and *báb* of ذل - رقوا - عمي - تكاثرت - لا تبقي - احارز - and give the Present Participle active of the first three Verbs and the Participle passive of the latter three.

4. Write down the plurals of طبع - حاكم - حكيم - شيخ - قلب - روح - عقل - فكر *

5. Parse— العشق طبع يتولد في القلب *

6. Translate into Arabic :—Bring my book, take your books, she took our books, there are new books, these nice books are for two girls and three boys, these two books belong to two of my friends.

7. State the ماضي and مضارع of رضي - رمي - صيد - بيع and اثر of the *bábs* انفعال and افتعال *

8. Write out the following passage with all vowel-points :—

* زاد الغرام على من لا قرار له *
* وقد ضناه الهوى والشوق و القلق *
* يا رب انكان شيء فيه لي فرج *
* فامنن علي به ما دام لي رمق *

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MOULAVI KABIRUDDIN AHMED.

1. Translate into English :—

از محنت روزگار و انقلاب ادوار باید که غبار ملال بر دامن همت او نه نشیند - چه مرد عاقل پیوستهٔ بند بلا باشد و آدمی غافل در نعمت و راحت روزگار گذراند * نظم *

* شیر را سلسله در گردن و روبه همه شب *
* فارغ البال بر اطلال و دمن می گردد *
* عاقل از کلبهٔ احزان نه نهد پا بیرون *
* عاقل از عین طرب گرد چمن می گردد *

و یقین داند که بے مظاهرت لطف ازل و فیض لم یزل سهم سعادت بهدف مراد نرسد - و از کثرت فضل و هنر بے معاونت قضا و قدر هیچ کار بر نیاید * بیت *

* دولت نه باکساب علم و هنر است *
* وابستهٔ احکام قضا و قدر است *

و هریک را ازین چهارده وصیت که یاد کردیم داستانیست مقرر و حکایتی معتبر *

2. Point out all مضاف and مضاف الیه in the above three poetical passages.

3. What is the infinitive (مصدر) of باید

* داند - نهد - میگردد - باشد - نشیند

4. Give the perfect (ماضي قريب) , imperative (امر) , future (مستقبل) , active and passive of خريدن - فروختن - گرفتن *

5. Write down the present participle (اسم فاعل) and the imperative (امر) of نگريستن - گريستن - ● بودن - دوختن - ريختن - پختن - چاويدن

6. Write down the vowel-points of the letter ب in words ببر *cut down*, ببر *carry*, بگير *take*, بكش *kill*, and بكش *pull out*.

7. Translate into Persian :—

And as it happened, I was not out in my conjecture; for it was a full year before I saw my young merchant again. Then he appeared, indeed, with richer apparel than before, but seemed to have something on his mind. I asked him to do me the honor to walk into my house. "For this time," replied he, "I will go in; but upon this condition that you shall put yourself to no extraordinary charge upon my account." "I will do just as you please," said I; "only do me the favor to alight and walk in." Accordingly he complied, and I gave orders for an entertainment; and while that was getting ready, we fell into discourse together.

URDU.

Examiner—MOULAVI KABIRUDDIN AHMED.

1. Translate into English :—

کسی پادشاہ نے ایک بزرگ سے پوچھا کہ کہتے ہیں
ہر چیز کی زکوۃ ہی بھلا فرماو تو سلطنت کی کیا
زکوۃ ہی جواب دیا کہ زکوۃ پادشاہی اور جہانداری
کی یہہ ہی کہ اگر کوئی مظلوم انصاف چاہے اور
محتاج اپنی احتیاج اُسکے پاس لاوے تو خوب طرح
سنے اور نرمی اور ملایمت سے پوچھے اور جواب درشت
نہ دیوے اور غریبوں اور فقیروں سے بات کہنے میں
غرور و غیرت نکرے کہ چھوٹوں سے ہم کلام ہونا خصلت
بزرگوں کی ہی جیسے سلیمان درود خدا کا اُنپر
باوجودیکہ مرتبہ نبوت کا رکھتے تھے اور ظاہر میں
پادشاہ جن و انس کے تھے ایک ادنی چیونٹی کی
بات سنی تھی ● ❁ بیت ●
فقیروں پر نظر کرنے بڑھاوے ہی بڑاپے کو —
سلیمان اُس حکومت پر تھے کرتے چیونٹی کی خاطر ●

2. Explain in English or Hindustani :—

تسخیر مریخ اُسکے عمل میں تھی — طالب مولی —
اس امر کو حج و عمر سے بہتر سمجھتے ہیں — تاریخ
اسکی بناکی مسجد جامع الشرق ہی — آرایش محفل —

پادشاہ جن و انس - شداد - سیمرغ - ساموي
برعلي سینا -

3. Translate into English :—

کہتے ہین زن نے عرب کي ایک رات
اپنے شوہر سے کہي روکر یہ بات
کھینچتے ہین ہم بہت رنج اور بلا
سب ہین خوش اور ہم ہین غم مین مبتلا
فقر و فاقہ سے ہوا ہی جي بہ تنگ
اپني درویشي سے درویشونکو ننگ
نان کي جائے غذا ہی اپني درد
پاني کي جا اشک ہی اور آہ سرد
دن کو ہي پوشاک تاب آفتاب
شب تہالي اور بچھونا ماہتاب
قرص مہ حق مین ہی اپني قرص نان
ہین ستارے بیضہ ہاے ماکیان
خویش و بیگانہ ہوے ہمسے نفور
سامري کي طرح بھاگے دور دور
قرض مانگین ہم اگر یک مشت جو
دے نکوئي جي اگر کردین گرو
آوے گر گھر مین ہمارے میہمان
کفش بیچین اوسکي جب ملتي ہی نان
سو رہے گھر مین ہمارے وہ اگر
دلق پر اوسکے رہے اپني نظر

اس طرح کا ماجـــرا اور گفتـــگو
صبح تک کرتي رهي وہ پیش شـــو

4. Give the etymology of—

- میهمان - انصاف - شو - ماجرا - ماهتاب - ماکیان - مبتلا

5. Correct the errors in the following passage :—

بهرایچ یک قدیم شهر هي جو کے کنارہ نهایت وسعت و کیفیت کي ساتهة امرائیان اسکے گرد نواہ میں اکسر اور پهلواڑیا جابجا بشکر تربت رجب سالار کا اور درگاہ سالار مسعود غازي کا وهیں هیں سنتے هیں کہ رجب سالار تغلق شاہ کے بهائي تها اور سالار مسعود غازي کي احوال میں اختلاف هی بعضے کهتے هیں قوم کا سید لیکن سلطان محمود گزنوي سے بهي قرابت قریب رکهتے تهے اور بعضے کا قول یة هي کہ ایک پتهان تها لیکن شهید هوا غرض درگاہ آسکا ایک عالم کي زیارتگہ هی ●

6. Form sentences with the following verbs : چاهنا - لگنا - کهینچنا - اٹهانا - کهانا And with the following particles : مانند - بغیر - مثلا - بارے - نهیں تو ●

7. Translate into Hindustani :—

(*a.*) It is a long time since your lotter came.

(*b.*) He gives each man five or seven rupees a piece.

(*c.*) He is not so good as he should be.
(*d.*) While there is life, there is hope.
(*e.*) You may take either this or that.
(*f.*) These seven girls were standing near him.

8. Write in Hindustani a description of the elephant.

HINDI.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English :—

इसी डौलसे जब अकेली होती थी तब मदनबान के साथ ऐसेही कुछ मोती पिरोती थी (भभूत मांगना रानी केतकी का अपनी मा रानी कामलता से आंखमिचौवल खेलने के लिये और रूठ रहना और राजा जगतप्रकाश को बुलाना और प्यार से कुछ कुच्छ कहना और भभूत देना)।

एक दिन रानी केतकी ने अपनी मा रानी कामलता को भुलावे में डाल के यह पुछा गुरूजी गोसाईं महिन्दरगिर ने जो भभूत मेरे बाप को दिया था वुह कहां रक्खा हुआ है और उससे क्या होता है उन की मा ने कहा मैं तेरे वारी तू क्यों पूछती है रानी केतकी कहने लगी आंखमिचौवल खेलने के लिये चाहती हूं जब अपनी सहेलियों

के साथ खेलूं और चोर बनूं तो कोई मुझ को पकड़ न सके रानी कामलता ने कहा वुह खेलने के लिये नहीं है ऐसे लटके किसी बुरे दिन की संभाल को डाल रखते हैं क्या जानें कोई घड़ी कैसी है कैसी नहीं रानी केतकी अपनी माकी इस बातसे अपना मुंह ठिटा क उठ गयी और दिनभर बिन खाये पीये पड़ी रही महाराज ने जो बुलाया तो कहा मुझे रुच नहीं तब रानी कामलता बोल उठी अजी तुम ने कुछ सुना भी बेटी तुम्हारी आंखमिचौवल खेलने के लिये वुह भभूत गुरुजी का दिया हुआ मागती थी मैंने न दिया और कहा लड़की यह लड़कपन की बातें अच्छी नहीं किसी बुरे दिन के लिये गुरुजी देगये हैं इसीपर मुझ से रूठी है बहुतेरा भुलाती फुसलाती हूं मान्ती नहीं।

2. Give the literal meaning of

गोसाईं and भभूत

And how would they be written in Sanskrit ?

3. Give the English name for the game called आंखमिचौवल।

4. What is the literal meaning of भुलावना ?

5. Translate into English the following lines :—

चौपाई। देखत भृगुपतिबेष कराला।
उठे सकल भय बिकल भुआला॥
पितु समेत कहि कहि निज नामा।
लगे करन सब दंडप्रनामा॥
जेहिं सुभाय चितवहिं हित जानी।
सो जानै जनु आयु खुटानी॥
जनक बहोरि आय सिर नावा।
सीय बुलाय प्रनाम करावा॥
आसिष दीन्ह सखी हरषानी।
निज समाज लैगईं सयानी॥
बिस्वामित्र मिले पुनि आई।
पदसरोज मेले द्वौ भाई॥
राम लषन दसरथ के ढोटा।
दीन्ह असीस जानि भल जोटा॥
रामहिं चितय रहे थकि लोचन।
रूप अपार मारमदमोचन॥

दोहा। बहुरि बिलोकि बिदेह सन कहहु कहा
अति भीर।
पूछत जान अजान जिमि ब्यापेउ कोप
सरीर॥

चौपाई । समाचार कहि जनक सुनाये ।
जेहि कारन महीप सब आये ॥
सुनत बचन फिरि अनत निहारे ।
देखे चापखंड महि डारे ॥
अति रिस बोले बचन कठोरा ।
कहु जड़ जनक धनुष केइ तोरा ॥
बेगि देखाउ मूढ़ तनु आजू ।
उलटौं महि जहं लगि तव राजू ॥
अति डर उतर देत नृप नाहीं ।
कुटिल भूप हरषे मन माहीं ॥
सुर मुनि नाग नगर नरनारी ।
सोचहिं सकल त्रास उर भारी ॥
मन पछिताति सीय महतारी ।
बिधि संवारि सब बात बिगारी ॥
भृगुपति कर सुभाव सुनि सीता ।
अर्द्ध निमेष कल्प सम बीता ॥

6. Why is भृगुपति not separated in the above extract from भेष ।

7. What is the literal meaning of दंडप्रनाम ?

8. Give the meanings of the following words : जनु सरोज मतारी कल्प विधि ।

9. Write correctly according to their etymology the following words : भुआला अनत सुभाव ।

10. Derive महीप, भूप, नृप ।

11. Are आसिष and असीस the same words ? If so, why are they spelt differently ? Is either of them correctly spelt according to their derivation ?

12. Who were the कुटिल भूप, and why are they so called here ?

13. What is the meaning of जहं लगि तव राजू ?

TRANSLATION.

Examiners— { BABU NĪLMANI MUKHOPADHYAY, M.A.
BABU NRISINHA CH. MUKHOPADHYAY, M.A.
MR. H. BLOCHMANN, M.A.

1. Translate the following into an Indian Vernacular :—

Akber is described as a strongly built and handsome man, with an agreeable expression of countenance, and very captivating manners. He was endowed with great personal strength and activity. In his youth, he indulged in wine and good living, but early became sober and abstemious, refraining from animal food on particular days, making altogether nearly a fourth part of the year. He was always satisfied with very little sleep, and frequently spent whole nights in those philosophical discussions of which he was so fond. Although so constantly engaged in wars, and although he made greater improvements in civil government than any other king of India, yet by his judicious distribution of his time, and by his talents for the despatch of business, he always enjoyed abundant leisure for study and amusement. He was fond of witnessing fights of animals and all exercises of strength and skill, but his greatest pleasure was in hunting, especially in cases like the destruction of tigers or the capture of herds of wild elephants, which gave a scope to his enjoyment of adventure and exertion. He sometimes also underwent fatigue for the mere pleasure of the exercise, as when he rode from Ajmîr to Agra (220 miles) in two successive days, and in many similar journeys on horseback, besides walks on foot of 30 or 40 miles in a day. His history is filled with instances of romantic courage, and he seems to have been stimulated by a sort of instinctive love of danger as often as by any rational motive. Yet he showed no fondness for war ; he was always ready to take the field and

to remain there, exerting all his talents and energy while his presence was required; but when the fate of a war was once decided, he returned to the general government of his empire, and left it to his lieutenants to carry on the remaining military operations. These were in some cases very long protracted, but his conquests, when concluded, were complete, and no part of India except that near the capital, can be said to have been thoroughly subdued until his time. He was not free from ambition, but as the countries he invaded had been formerly subject to Delhi, he would have incurred more blame than praise among his contemporaries if he had forborne from attempting to recover them.

2. Translate the following sentences idiomatically into an Indian Vernacular:—

(*a.*) I fell from the chair and broke my arm.

(*b.*) I am of opinion that his identity has not yet been proved.

(*c.*) I am sure, I was up at 5 o'clock; and no sooner did it strike 6 than I went to him to ask him whether he could put me up for a day.

(*d.*) When do you intend calling upon his Honor?

(*e.*) Don't you think that will do?

(*f.*) This looks more green than blue; however, the difference is not very great.

HISTORY.

Examiners— { REV. C. BAUMANN, D. PH.
MR. G. BELLETT, M.A.

1. What were (*a*) the Petition of Rights, (*b*) the Septennial Act, (*c*) the Settlement Act?

2. Give some account of Portuguese discovery and settlements in India.

3. Explain the terms "Danegeld," "Thanes," "Sheriff," "Parliament," "Ordainers," "Ich Dien," "Thorough," "Habeas Corpus."

4. Mention the chief events of the reigns of Henry I. and James I.

5. Who were Bothwell, Sir Robert Walpole, La Bourdonnais, the Duke of Somerset, Cardinal Wolsey, Mir Kasim, Humayun, Lambert Simnel, Nana Farnavis?

6. What were the changes introduced by the Act of Parliament transferring the sovereignty of India from "the Company" to the Queen?

7. Give a list of the Governors General, from Warren Hastings to Lord Canning, *with dates.*

8. Give the chief events in Indian History from the accession of Akbar to the death of Aurangzeb.

GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners— { MR. I. K. ROGERS.
MR. J. WILSON.

1. Mention any facts which prove that the earth is round. Why is it that the people on the other side of the globe from us do not fall off? What is the real meaning of *up* and *down?*

2. What are the ingredients of which the atmosphere is composed? How far up does it extend? Explain how rain is formed. What are the Trade Winds?

3. What is known regarding the depth of the sea? Compare the Red Sea with the Baltic Sea, as to the quantity of salt contained in each. Explain briefly how the tides are produced.

4. What is meant by the Catchment Basin of a river? What quantity of rain falls annually in the basin of the Mahánadi? Whence does the water come that fills the channel of this river in the *dry* season.

5. Explain how it happens that in a delta the banks of the rivers are higher than the land round about. Give an example of a *finished delta*, and state what happens to the silt brought down subsequently by the river.

6. When are the Indus and its tributaries in full flood? To what causes is this owing?

What determines the size of a lake, when it has no outlet? In what kind of countries alone can such lakes be found?

7. Mention the chief seaports of England on the east coast; also the rivers which unite to form the Humber.

8. Name the principal West Indian islands belonging to England. What are the five great lakes from which the St. Lawrence flows?

9. What and where are the following, and for what is each of them noted:—Torbay, Naseby, Windsor, Blenheim, Aix-la-Chapelle, Badajoz, Culloden, Elba, Yorktown, Trafalgar, Boyne, Utrecht?

10. Draw a map of India, showing the chief rivers and mountains, and the following towns:—Surat, Pondicherry, Dehli, Nagpur, Goa, Baroda, Karachi, Dacca.

11. What languages are spoken in India and Ceylon? Which of them are derived from Sanskrit?

12. Describe as exactly as you can the position of each of the following places, and state for what each of them is noted:—Panipat, Arcot, Seringapatam, Puna, Bassein, Baxar, Carnatic, Madura, Ghazni, Wandewash.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners— { MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M.A.
REV. J. P. ASHTON, M.A.

1. Simplify $\dfrac{17}{7 + \dfrac{3}{4 - 2\frac{3}{4}}} \times \dfrac{2021}{2193} \div \left(1\dfrac{37}{48} - \dfrac{15}{16}\right)$

Find the value of $\frac{2}{25}$ of 17 Rs. 6 as. 4 p. + $3\frac{3}{7}$ of 12 Rs 5 as. $11\frac{1}{8}$ p + Rs. 5 $49583\dot{3}$; and extract the square root of ·049 to four places of decimals.

2. A person received on the death of his aunt $\frac{1}{10}$ of her property and spent $\cdot\dot{5}\dot{4}$ of it in paying off his debts; what fraction of his aunt's property did he then possess?

3. A room is 30 ft. long, 22 ft. wide, $18\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and has 5 doors and 3 windows; find the expense of colouring the walls at 3 annas per sq. yd., deducting 30 sq ft. for each door and window.

4. Find the *present worth* of Rs. 19,021 due 4 years hence at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

5. If Rs. 16,430 be invested in the Government $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan at 106, what is the monthly income thence derived?

Supposing that the loan is paid off at par in 10 years, what would be the rate of simple interest (per cent. per annum) on the sum invested?

6. Subtract $3a - \frac{2}{3}b + \frac{3}{4}c$ from $2a + \frac{1}{3}b - \frac{1}{4}c$;

multiply $\dfrac{x^2}{y^2} + 1 + \dfrac{y^2}{x^2}$ by $\dfrac{x}{y} - \dfrac{y}{x}$;

and find the G. C. M. of $6x^4 + x^3 - 6x^2 - 5x - 2$ and $2x^4 + 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 7x - 6$.

m7. Siplify—

$$\frac{1 + x + x^2}{1 - x^3} + \frac{1 - x + x^2}{1 + x^3} - \left(\frac{x}{1 + x} + \frac{1 - x}{x} \div \frac{1 + x}{x}\right) \times \frac{1}{1 - x};$$

and show that if $\dfrac{a - b}{c} + \dfrac{b - c}{a} + \dfrac{c + a}{b} = 1$, and

$a - b + c$ is *not* $= 0$, then $\dfrac{1}{a} = \dfrac{1}{b} + \dfrac{1}{c}$.

8. Solve the equations—

(i) $\dfrac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{5} - \dfrac{7x - 3}{6} + \dfrac{3}{7} = 0.$

(ii.) $\sqrt{5x - 1} = 1 + \sqrt{5x - 2}.$

(iii.) $\left.\begin{array}{l} 4x - \frac{1}{3}(5y - 4) = 1 \\ \dfrac{3y - 2x}{4} + \frac{1}{3}x = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}\right\}.$

9. If $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{c}{d}=\frac{e}{f}$, prove that each of the fractions is equal to—

(i.) $\frac{ka+lc+me}{kb+ld+mf}$

(ii) $\left\{\frac{ace}{bdf}\right\}^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

10. How many bundles of hay at Rs. 5 per thousand must a *ghâs wâlâ* mix with 5,600 bundles at Rs. 6 per thousand in order that he may gain 20 per cent. by selling the whole at 11 annas per hundred?

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiners— { MR. M. MOWAT, M.A.
MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

1. (*a.*) Define (1) plane superficies, (2) right angle, (3) angle of a segment of a circle. Draw diagrams of the last two.

(*b.*) In I. 31 (to draw a straight line through a given point parallel to a given straight line), some books give the construction thus:—"Let A be the given point, and BC the given straight line. . . . . In BC take any point D, and join AD, make (I. 23) the angle DAE equal to ADC. Produce EA to F. Then EF is parallel to BC." Show that this is defective.

(*c.*) Give the construction *only* of I. 6 and of I. 48.

(*d.*) With what sort of properties are the first, second, and third books of Euclid respectively concerned?

2. The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines towards the same parts are also themselves equal and parallel. Prove this; and show that if the extremities be joined, but not towards the same parts, two equal triangles will be formed.

3. Show how the enunciation of II. 9 (if a straight line be divided . . . . the squares on the two unequal parts are together double . . . .) may be made to include II. 10, and prove both propositions as one.

If you are unable to answer this question, you may, as an alternative of less value, describe a square equal to a given rectilineal figure.

N.B.—No marks will be allowed for writing out II. 9 and II. 10, separately, as they are usually found in books.

4. (*a.*) The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base. Prove this *only* in the case when the angle at the centre falls outside of the angle at the circumference.

(*b.*) Show that if from any point without a circle straight lines be drawn touching it, the angle contained by the tangents is double the angle contained by the straight line joining the points of contact and the diameter through either of them.

5. Describe a regular hexagon about (*not in*) a given circle.

6. Show how to construct a decimal diagonal scale, and show *geometrically* that such a scale measures accurately to two places of decimals.

7. (*a.*) The following rule is given in your text book :—"Divide the square of the chord of half the arc by the height of the arc, and the quotient will be the diameter of the circle." Prove this geometrically.

(*b.*) The chord of an arc is 96 feet, and the diameter of the circle is 100 feet ; find the height of half the arc.

8. From the notes given—

(1.) Draw a plan of the field.

(2.) Find the area in poles of the trapezoid of which the offsets 80 and 50 are opposite sides.

(3.) Find the length of the perpendicular from D on AG. What purpose is served by *measuring* the length of this perpendicular in addition to the lines given in the notes ? The lengths are expressed in links.

	⊙ A	
	660	0
	500	50
	0	0
	⊙ G	
	⊙ G	
0	572	
80	300	
50	100	
0	0	
	⊙ D	
turn	to the	right
	⊙ D	
	616	0
	300	120
	0	0
	⊙ A	

First Examination in Arts, 1875.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B.

[*In the replies given, great attention should be paid to correctness of language and idiom.*]

1. Point out the leading excellencies and defects of Sir Walter Scott as a poet. Illustrate your statements by references to the thought, style, and composition of the *Lady of the Lake.*

2. State in few words the purport of the following passage:—

Some feelings are to mortals given,
With less of earth in them than heaven;
And if there be a human tear
From passion's dross refined and clear,
A tear so limpid and so meek,
It would not stain an angel's cheek,
'Tis that which pious fathers shed
Upon a duteous daughter's head!

3. Explain:—

(*a.*) Boon nature scatter'd, free and wild,
Each plant or flower, the mountain's child.

(*b.*) Yell'd on the view the opening pack;
Rock, glen, and cavern, paid them back.

(*c.*) With each secret glance he stole,
The fond enthusiast sent his soul.

(*d.*) The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears.

(*e.*) The chase is up,—but they shall know,
The stag at bay is a dangerous foe.

(*f.*) No tyrant he, though ire and pride
May lay his better mood aside.

(*g.*) The town has tinged the country; and the stain
Appears a spot upon a vestal's robe,
The worse for what it soils.

(*h.*) Poverty, with most who whimper forth
Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe;
The effect of laziness or sottish waste.

4. Give the meaning of these lines, explaining each metaphor:—

Fleet foot on the correi,
Sage counsel in cumber,
Red hand in the foray,
How sound is thy slumber!
Like the dew on the mountain,
Like the foam on the river,
Like the bubble on the fountain,
Thou art gone, and for ever!

Scan the lines.

5. What are the peculiar characteristics of ballad poetry?

6. Explain the following stanzas:—

Now must I teach to hew the beech,
The hand that held the glaive,
For leaves to spread our lowly bed,
And stakes to fence our cave.
And for vest of pall, thy fingers small,
That wont on harp to stray,
A cloak must shear from the slaughter'd deer,
To keep the cold away.

7. Criticise the following passage, stating your views on the sentiments it contains:—

Man in society is like a flower
Blown in its native bed: 'tis there alone
His faculties, expanded in full bloom,
Shine out; there only reach their proper use.
But man associated and leagued with man
By regal warrant, or self-joined by bond
For interest sake, or swarming into clans
Beneath one head for purposes of war,
Like flowers selected from the rest, and bound
And bundled close to fill some crowded vase,
Fades rapidly, and by compression marred,
Contracts defilement not to be endured.

8. Give in your own words the purport of these lines:—

(*a.*) Thou bounteous Giver of all good!
Thou art of all thy gifts thyself the crown!
Give what thou canst, without thee we are poor;
And with thee rich, take what thou wilt away.

(*b.*) Violence can never longer sleep
Than human passions please. In every heart
Are sown the sparks that kindle fiery war:
Occasion needs but fan them, and they blaze.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, B.A.

1. Give some account of the origin and objects of (1) Orders of Knighthood in general; (2) of the most famous of the earlier Orders in particular.

2. Relate, in brief outline, the historical events which led to the siege of Malta, showing that the hatred between besieger and besieged was due to mixed causes

3. Leaving out of consideration the splendid courage of its defenders and the genius of its Governor, to what causes would you ascribe the failure of the attack upon Malta?

4. It has been affirmed that the condition of the blind is unfavourable to religious sentiment: State arguments for and against the assertion.

5. Can you account for the fact that the proportion of the blind to those enjoying sight varies with the latitude of the country in which they live?

6. Explain the following passages:—

(*a.*) "In short it was the old story of pope and anti-pope; and the public began to find out that there might be hopes for the salvation of an author, though damned by the literary popedom"

(*b.*) "On this ground, indeed, the youthful Samson used to wrestle manfully with worthy Dominie Mitchell, who no doubt furnished many a screed of doctrine for the Rev. Peter Poundtext, Master Nehemiah Holdenough, and other lights of the Covenant."

(*c.*) "One of those spiritual weapons from the papal armoury which have sometimes proved of singular efficacy in times of need, came now most seasonably to the aid of La Valette A bull of Pius the fourth granted plenary indulgence for all sins which had been committed by those engaged in this holy war against the Moslems."

(*d.*) "Yielding to this evidence, he proceeded to change his front, yet with such pedantic slowness, that Beresford, impatient of his folly, took the direction in person."

(*e.*) "But the fish do not thrive well, because the water is hungry, and the bottoms are a naked sand."

(*f.*) The brocade petticoat rises out of the mines of Peru."

(*g.*) "The mixture of the old man in it is rather a recommendation than a discredit to it."

7. Byron spoke of Scott as "Apollo's *venal* son:" Show how he misused the word *venal.* In what respects did Scott as a novelist differ from those who had preceded him in the same line?

8. Put into the indirect narration:—

"Now climb the steep, drop now your eye below
Where round the blooming village orchards grow;
There, like a picture, lies my lowly seat,
A rural, shelter'd, unobserved retreat.
Me far above the rest Selbornian scenes,
The pendent forests, and the mountain greens,
Strike with delight; there spreads the distant view,
That gradual fades till sunk in misty blue:
Here nature hangs her slopy woods to sight,
Rills purl between and dart a quivering light."

9. In the following sentences point out anything that is noticeable in regard to idiom:—

(*a.*) "This little army La Valette distributed on the several stations"

(*b*) "He does not believe any, the most comic genius, can censure him for talking upon such a subject."

(*c.*) The cardinal dismissed him with a promise of the next good abbey that should fall."

(*d.*) "An indiscreet man is more hurtful than an ill-natured one; for as the latter will only attack his enemies, and those he wishes ill to, the other injures indifferently both friends and foes."

(*e.*) "We are not at present in a proper situation to judge of the councils by which Providence acts, since but little arrives at our knowledge, and even that little we discern imperfectly."

10. Explain the following words and phrases:—*Ravelin; counterscarp; quarantine; malm; forward mould; the rough and tumble of life; and air-tight memory; some mousing bookseller; the order of the day; the forming taste; madding Croisades;* a *Cobham*; *the several tones and springs of her distended vessels.*

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A.

1. Translate:—

(*a.*) Pervenit ad miseros damno graviore colonos
Pestis, et in magnæ dominatur mœnibus urbis.
Viscera torrentur primo: flammæque latentis
Indicium rubor est, et ductus anhelitus ægre.
Aspera lingua tumet; tepidisque arentia ventis
Ora patent, auræque graves captantur hiatu.
Non stratum, non ulla pati velamina possunt:
Dura sed in terra ponunt præcordia; nec fit
Corpus humo gelidum, sed humus de corpore fervet.
Nec moderator adest: inque ipsos sæva medentes
Erumpit clades, obsuntque auctoribus artes.

(*b*) Accubuere Dei. Mensam succincta tremensque
Ponit anus; mensæ sed erat pes tertius impar:
Testa parem fecit. Quæ postquam subdita clivum
Sustulit, æquatam menthæ tersere virentes.
Ponitur hic bicolor sinceræ bacca Minervæ,
Conditaque in liquida corna autumnalia fæce,
Intubaque, et radix, et lactis massa coacti,
Ovaque, non acri leviter versata favilla;
Omnia fictilibus. Post hæc cælatus eadem
Sistitur argilla crater, fabricataque fago
Pocula, qua cava sunt, flaventibus illita ceris.
Parva mora est; epulasque foci misere calentes.
Nec longæ rursus referuntur vina senectæ,
Dantque locum mensis paulum seducta secundis.

2. Translate:—

Atque utinam aut verus furor ille, aut creditus esset
Nec comes hic Phrygias unquam venisset ad arces
Hortator scelerum! non te, Pœantia proles,
Expositum Lemnos nostro cum crimine haberet
Qui nunc, ut memorant, silvestribus abditus antris,
Saxa moves gemitu, Laertiadæque precaris,
Quæ meruit; quæ, si di sunt, non vana precaris.
Et nunc ille eadem nobis juratus in arma,
Heu! pars una ducum, quo successore sagittæ
Herculis utuntur, fractus morboque fameque,

Velaturque, aliturque avibus ; volucresque petendo
Debita Trojanis exercet spicula fatis.
Ille tamen vivit, quia non comitatus Ulixen.
Mallet et infelix Palamedes esse relictus :
Viveret, aut certe letum sine crimine haberet.
Quem male convicti nimium memor iste furoris
Prodere rem Danaam finxit, fictumque probavit
Crimen, et ostendit. quod jam præfoderat, aurum.
Ergo aut exsilio vires subduxit Achivis,
Aut nece. Sic pugnat, sic est metuendus Ulixes.

3. Translate, explaining all allusions, &c. :—

(*a.*) Sic ubi pulsarunt acres latera ardua fluctus,
Vastius insurgens decimæ ruit impetus undæ.

(*b.*) Dira lues ira populis Junonis iniquæ
Incidit, exosæ dictas a pellice terras.

Who have given a similar account of a plague in ancient and modern times ?

(*c.*) Utque volat moles, adducto concita nervo,
Quum petit aut muros, aut plenas milite turres.

(*d.*) . . . . Perque os (proh Jupiter !) illud,
Auditum saxis, intellectumque ferarum
Sensibus, in ventos anima exhalata recessit.

4. Give a brief summary of the speech of Ajax, as produced by Ovid. "Manus furtifica" (Plautus). Quote a passage from your author, showing which hand this was.

5. Write down the different uses of the accusative case in Latin, with examples. Translate :—

(*a.*) Cæsar said that he would go to Rome.
(*b.*) Cæsar told the Gauls that they were foolish men.
(*c.*) I asked the man who he was.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. J. Henry.

1. Pons sublicius iter pene hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset, Horatius Cocles, (id munimentum illo die fortuna urbis Romanæ habuit), qui, positus forte in statione pontis, quum captum repentino impetu Janiculum, atque inde citatos decurrere hostes vidisset, trepidamque turbam suorum arma ordinesque relinquere, reprehensans singulos, obsistens obtestansque deûm et hominum fidem, testabatur, "nequidquam deserto præsidio eos fugere. Si "transitum pontem a tergo reliquissent, jam plus hostium in "Palatio Capitolioque, quam in Janiculo, fore. Itaque monere, "prædicere, ut pontem ferro, igni, quacumque vi possent, inter-"rumpant. Se impetum hostium, quantum corpore uno posset "obsisti, excepturum."

(*a.*) Translate the passage accurately.
(*b.*) Turn the speech into direct discourse.
(*c.*) How are frequentative verbs formed ? Point out the two instances contained in this passage, and derive them.

(*d.*) Account for the subjunctive mood in *reliquissent*, quacumque *vi possent*, interrumpant. In what way is the verb *obsistere* used in the clause *quantum corpore uno posset obsisti?* Conjugate the verb when used in that way.

2. Tempore, quo in homine non, ut nunc, omnia in unum consentiebant, sed singulis membris suum cuique consilium, suus sermo, fuerat, indignatas reliquas partes, sua cura, suo labore ac ministerio, ventri omnia quæri; ventrem, in medio quietum, nihil aliud, quam datis voluptatibus frui; conspirasse inde, ne manus ad os cibum ferret, nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent, Hac ira, dum ventrem fame domare vellent, ipsa una membra totumque corpus ad extremam tabem venisse. Inde apparuisse ventris quoque haud segne ministerium esse: nec magis ali, quam alere, eum reddentem in omnes corporis partes hunc, quo vivimus vigemusque, divisum pariter in venas, maturum, confecto cibo, sanguinem.

(*a.*) Translate the passage accurately.

(*b.*) When, by whom, and with what result was this fable spoken?

(*c.*) Parse *frui*, *quæri*, *consentiebant*, *ali*, *vigemus*. Combine *quærere* with the prepositions *ad*, *cum*, *in*, *re*; give the meaning of each compound and English words derived from it.

3. His vocibus alii alios quum incitassent, ad Voleronem Publilium, de plebe hominem, quia, quod ordines duxisset, negaret se militem fieri debere, *lictor* missus est a consulibus. Volero *appellat tribunos*. Quum auxilio nemo esset, consules spoliari hominem, et virgas expediri jubent. "Provoco," inquit, "ad "populum," Volero, "quoniam tribuni civem Romanum in con-"spectu suo virgis cædi malunt, quam ipsi in lecto suo a vobis "trucidari." Quo ferocius clamitabat, eo infestius circumscindere et spoliare lictor. Tum Volero, et prævalens ipse et adjuvantibus advocatis, repulso lictore, ubi indignantium pro se acerrimus erat clamor, eo se in turbam confertissimam recipit, clamitans, "Pro-"voco, et fidem plebis imploro; adeste cives! adeste commili-"tones! nihil est quod expectetis tribunos, quibus ipsis vestro "auxilio opus est." Concitati homines, veluti ad prælium, se expediunt; apparebatque omne discrimen adesse; nihil cuiquam sanctum, non publici fore, non privati juris. Huic tantæ tempestati quum se consules obtulissent, facile experti sunt parum tutam majestatem sine viribus esse. Violatis lictoribus, fascibus fractis, e *foro* in *curiam* compelluntur, incerti, quatenus Volero exerceret victoriam.

(*a.*) Translate the passage.

(*b.*) What were the chief Roman magistracies under the Republic with their respective duties and offices?

(*c.*) How was the Roman legion divided and officered?

(*d.*) Turn the two short speeches of Volero into indirect discourse.

(*e.*) Illustrate some of the qualities of Livy as an historian from the above passages.

4. Translate into Latin.

Suffer me, before I receive thine embrace, to ask (to know) whether I have come to an enemy or to a son; whether I be a captive or a mother in thy camp. To this has lingering (long) life, to this has my desolate old age dragged me, that I should see thee, an exile first, and then a foe! Couldst thou lay waste this land which brought thee forth and bred thee? Did not, when Rome was in sight, the thought occur to thee: within these walls are my penates, my home, my mother, my wife, my children? Look thou to these, for whom, if thou persist, nothing but an untimely death or a lingering slavery is left.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following lines into English:—

यदा फलं पूर्व्वतपःसमाधिना
न तावता लभ्यममंस्त काङ्क्षितं ।
तदानपेक्ष्य स्वशरीरमार्द्दवं
तपो महत् सा चरितुं प्रचक्रमे ॥

क्लमं ययौ कन्दुकलीलयापि या
तया मुनीनां चरितं व्यगाह्यत
ध्रुवं वपुः काञ्चनपद्मनिर्म्मितं
मृदु प्रकृत्या च ससारमेव च ॥

शुचौ चतुर्णां ज्वलतां शुचिस्मिता
हविर्भुजां मध्यगता सुमध्यमा ।
विजित्य नेत्रप्रतिघातिनीं प्रभा-
मनन्यदृष्टिः सवितारमैक्षत ॥

तथाभितप्तं सवितुर्गभस्तिभि-
र्मुखं तदीयं कमलश्रियं दधौ ।
अपाङ्गयोः केवलमस्य दीर्घयोः
शनैः शनैः श्यामिकया कृतं पदम् ॥
अयाचितोपस्थितमम्बु केवलं
रसात्मकस्योडुपतेश्च रश्मयः ।
बभूव तस्याः किल पारणाविधि-
र्न वृक्षवृत्तिव्यतिरिक्तसाधनः ॥
निकामतप्ता विविधेन वह्निना
नभश्चरेणेन्धनसम्भृतेन सा ।
तपात्यये वारिभिरुक्षिता नवै-
र्भुवा सहोष्माणमसुञ्चदङ्गजम् ॥

2. What is the nominative to which व्यगाह्यत, line six in the above extract refers ?

3. Give the etymology, and explain the meaning of हविर्भुजां, रसात्मकस्य, पारणाविधि, and नभश्चरेण ।

4. What would श्रियं be in the nominative singular ? Decline it in all cases and numbers.

5. Give the gender and case and the syntactical connexion (अन्वय) of the following words in the foregoing extract :—

फलं, मार्दवं, मृदु, सुखं, अपाङ्गयोः पदं, अम्बु ।

6. Give the roots of अमंस्त, ऐक्षत and अमुञ्चत्, and their third singular present लट् and perfect लिट्.

7. Is there any variation in the meaning of शुचि in the following line :—

शुचौ चतुर्णां ज्वलतां शुचिस्मिता

8. Translate the following lines into your own vernacular :—

अथ मौलिगतस्येन्दोर्विशदैर्दशनांशुभिः ।
उपचिन्वन् प्रभां तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः ॥
विदितं वो यथा स्वार्था न मे काश्चित् प्रवृत्तयः ।
ननु मूर्त्तिभिरष्टाभिरित्थम्भूतोऽस्मि सूचितः ॥
सोऽहं तृष्णातुरैर्दृष्टिं विद्युत्वानिव चातकैः ।
अरिविप्रकृतैर्देवैः प्रसूतिं प्रतियाचितः ॥
अत आहर्त्तुमिच्छामि पार्वतीमात्मजन्मने ।
उत्पत्तये हविर्भोक्तुर्यजमान इवारणिम् ॥
तामस्मदर्थे युष्माभिर्याचितव्यो हिमालयः ।
विक्रियायै न कल्पन्ते सम्बन्धाः सदनुष्ठिताः ॥
उन्नतेन स्थितिमता धुरमुद्वहता भुवः ।
तेन योजितसम्बन्धं वित्त मामप्यवस्थितम् ॥
एवं वाच्यः स कन्यार्थमिति वो नोपदिश्यते ।
भवत्प्रणीतमाचारमामनन्ति हि साधवः ॥

आर्य्यापि रुन्धती तत्र व्यापारं कर्त्तुमर्हति ।
प्रायेणैवंविधे कार्ये पुरन्ध्रीणां प्रगल्भता ॥
तत् प्रयातौषधिप्रस्थं सिद्धये हिमवत्पुरम् ।
महाकोशीप्रपातेऽस्मिन् सङ्गमः पुनरेव नः ॥

9. By what are प्रसूतिं हविर्भोक्तुः and तां respectively governed in the above extract ?

10. What is meant by मूर्त्तिभिरष्टाभिः, and what are they ?

11. Expound the maxim—विक्रियायै न कल्पन्ते सम्बन्धाः सदनुष्ठिताः ।

12. Parse वित्त and वाच्य ।

13. What is the root of आमनन्ति and its third person singular, second and third preterite, *i.e.*, लिट् and लुङ् ।

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYRATNA.

1. Render the following into easy Sanskrit prose, in your own words as far as possible :—

प्रियप्राया वृत्तिर्विनयमसृणो वाचि नियमः
प्रकृत्या कल्याणी मतिरनवगीतः परिचयः ।
पुरो वा पश्चाद्वा तदिदमविपर्य्यासितरसम्
रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते ॥

अपत्ये यत्तादृग्दुरितमभवत्तेन महता
विषक्तस्तीव्रेण व्रणितहृदयेन व्यथयता।
पटुर्धारावाही नव इव चिरेणापि हि न मे
निकृन्तन्मर्म्माणि क्रकच इव मन्युर्विरमति॥
आयुष्मतः किल लवस्य नरेन्द्रसैन्यै-
रायोधनं ननु किमात्थ सखे तथेति।
अद्यास्तमेतु भुवनेषुधिराजशब्दः
क्षत्रस्य शस्त्रशिखिनः शममद्य यान्तु॥
अथ कोऽयमिन्द्रमणिमेचकच्छवि-
र्ध्वनिनैव दत्तपुलकं करोति माम्।
नवनीलनीरधरधीरगर्ज्जित-
क्षणबद्धकुञ्चलकदम्बडम्बरम्॥

2. देवि देवयजनसम्भवे प्रसीद एष ते जीवितावधिः
प्रवादः
कष्टोजनः कुलधनैरनुरञ्जनीय-
स्तन्नो यदुक्तमशिवं न हि तत् क्षमं ते।
नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा
मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि॥

(*a.*) What is meant here by the word देवि, and what is its general signification?

(*b.*) Explain the meaning of the word देवयजन-सम्भवे, and state the historical allusions.

(*c.*) Why does the author use the word देव-यजनसम्भवे in preference to other names?

(*d.*) In what sense is the word प्रसीद् used here? Give its root and its past passive participle. What would be the change in the meaning, if the prefix प्र were omitted from the word प्रसीद्?

(*e.*) What is referred to by the word एवः?

(*f.*) Explain the समास of जीवितावधि।

(*g.*) Explain the meaning of the first two lines of the above *sloka*.

(*h.*) What is the force of the adjective कुलधनैः?

(*i.*). Shew the connexion of the first half of the above verse with the second.

(*j.*) Account for the ण in the word सुरभिणः

(*k.*) Some read कंष्टं for कष्टः and मे दुरुक्तं for नो यदुक्तं।

Which reading is preferable, and why?

(*l.*) Parse मूर्ध्नि. Is there any other form of the same noun in the same case?

3. Translate the following into Sanskrit:—

A poor widow had a severe illness, and lost the use of her limbs; so she was obliged to lie in bed all day long. Her son was her great comfort. He said within himself: 'I will not let my mother die for want; I will work for her; I will maintain her. God, I hope, will bless me, and prosper my work.'

Accordingly, he went to a merchant's office, and got some work. Every day he worked hard, and at the end of the month he brought his wages to his poor mother. 'Now,' said she, 'I am very happy. I am indeed confined to my bed and I cannot work, but I have one of the best and kindest of sons.'

4. In what sense are the following words used in *Uttara Rámacharita ?*

नामशेषा, अब्रह्मण्य, अपवार्य्य, वैखानस, शरण्य and कथोद्घात।

5. Quote a phrase in support of the following :—

भिद्येत किं सदृत्तमीदृशस्य निर्म्माणस्य।

6. Explain the following passages :—

(a.) एतत्तत्पुनरपि दैवदुर्व्विपाका-
दालर्कं विषमिव सर्व्वतः प्रसृप्तम्।

(b.) सौनिकी गृहशकुन्तिकामिव।

(c.) अकिञ्चिदपि कुर्व्वाणः सौख्यैर्दुःखान्यपोहति।

(d.) निवेशः शैलानां तदिदमिति बुद्धिं द्रढयति।

(e.) अनुभावमात्रसमुपस्थितश्रियम्
सहसैव वीक्ष्य रघुनाथमीदृशम्।
प्रथमप्रमूढजनकप्रबोधनाद्-
विधुराः प्रमोहमुपयान्ति मातरः॥

7. Translate the following into English :—

अयि कठोर यशः किल ते प्रियम्
किमयशो ननु घोरमतः परम्।

किमभवद्विपिने हरिणीदृशः
कथय नाथ! कथं वत मन्यसे ॥

8. Translate the following into your own vernacular. Quote a parallel passage to the last speech given below :—

अरु। ननु ब्रवीमि, द्रष्टव्यः स्वयमुपेत्य वैदेह इत्येष वः कुलगुरोरादेशः, अतएवाहं प्रेषिता, ततः कोऽयं पदे पदे महानध्यवसायः।

कञ्चु। देवि। संस्तम्भयात्मानम्, अनुरुध्यस्व भगवतो वशिष्ठस्यादेशमिति विज्ञापयामि।

कौश। ईदिसे काले मिथिलाधिवो दट्ठव्वोत्ति समंज्जेव सव्वाइं दुक्खाइं समुव्भवन्ति, ण सक्कणोमि उव्वत्तमाणमूलवन्धनं हिअअं अवत्थाविदुं।

अरु। अत्र कः सन्देहः।

सन्तानवाहिन्यपि मानुषाणां दुःखानि सबन्धु-वियोगजानि।

दृष्टे जने प्रेयसि दुःसहानि स्रोतःसहस्रैरिव संस्रवन्ते ॥

ARABIC.

Examiner—MOULAVI KABIRUDDIN AHMED.

1. Translate into English :—

دهلي مصر عظيم جمع فنون الفضل و ارباب الفخر
الجلي - معقل التجار - و معدن الجواهر و البهار -
فتمنعت عليه بالحصار - فاحاط بذلك السواد الاعظم
السواد الاعظم - و من معه من الخلايق و الامم - فقيل
ان هذه العساكر و الخلايق مع عظمها و كثرتها - لم يقدروا
ان يكتنفوها لسعة دايرتها - و انه اخذها من احد
جوانبها بالمحاصرة - و تم الجانب الاخر ثلثة ايام فى
المجاذبة و المشاجرة - لم يدر من فى الجانب المحاصر
ابعد الملك و كثرة الامم ما فعل بالجانب الاخر *——
اعلم ان للملك على رعيته حقوقا و ان لهم عليه حقوقا
فاما الحقوق التى تجب للملك على رعيته فمنها
الطاعة وهي الاصل الذي ينتظم به صلاح الجمهور و
يتمكن به الملك من الانصاف للضعيف من القوي
و القسمة بالحق و مما جاء في التنزيل من الحث على
ذلك وهي الاية المشهورة في هذا المعنى قوله تعالى
يا ايها الذين آمنوا اطيعوا الله و اطيعوا الرسول و اولي
الامر منكم و من امثالهم لا امرة لمن طاع و بالنقل

مي تاريخ ولا تضمنت سيرة من السيران دولة من الدول رزقت من طاعة جندها و رعاياها ما رزقته هذه الدولة القاهرة المغولية فان طاعة جندها و رعاياها طاعة لم ترزقها دولة من الدول *

2. Write down the plurals of - مالك - ملك - طاعة - تاريخ - امر - امير - رسول - آية - ضعيف - رعية - شر - برية and put the vowel-points over all the plurals.

3. Which of the following names are منصرف غير * Give reasons for their being - غير منصرف * عثمان - علي - عمر - صالح - هود - نوح - آدم

4. Translate into Arabic :—He does not come from two days. I have not seen him for four days. Eleven men. Twelve women. Thirteen boys. Fourteen girls. Twenty-one kings. Twenty-two queens, thirteen sons. Fourteen daughters. (The numerals are not to be written in figures.)

5. Explain the خاصية of the *bábs* انفعال and تفعيل *

6. Translate into Arabic :—In this treaty the Portuguese were authorised to build a factory at Calicut, and to trade without molestation on condition of permitting four ships laden with pepper and ginger to sail annually to the Arabian coast. The Portuguese immediately built a fortified factory; and after establishing themselves not only refused

to allow transport of the pepper and ginger to take place agreeably to compact, but persecuted the Mohammedans, on all occasions, with great cruelty. The Jews, also, who resided at Cranganore, taking advantage of the weakness of the Samiry Government, following the example of the Portuguese, put to death many of the Mohammedans in that town and its vicinity. Samiry, repenting of having come to any terms with these Europeans, and seeing that their example had induced the Jews to commit these outrages, marched with a force to Cranganore, and succeeded in expelling all the Jews from every part of his country; after which, calling upon the Mohammedans in Malabar to join his standard, he proceeded to attack the Portuguese Factory ofCalicut, which he stormed, and took by assault; and he was enabled to despatch the four Arab vessels laden with pepper and ginger.

ARABIC.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English:—

فلما انتهى الكلام الى هذا المقام اتفق الانام من
الخواص والعوام على ترجيح علم الطب على علم
النجوم و تفضيل الطبيب المعهود على المنجم المعلوم-
و عرفت فى اثناء ذلك القيل و القال ان الطبيب
هو موءلف طيف الخيال- ثم قام القوم للافتراق و تفرقوا

و آخر الصحبة الفراق - والله نعم المولى و نعم النصير و هو على جمعهم اذا يشاء قدير - وليكن هذا آخر الكلام و الحمد لله على نعمة الاتمام - والصلوة على محمد خير الانام و على آله و اصحابه الكرام - قلت الله درة من متكلم لم يسمح الزمان بمثله - فلقد اتى بما لم تسمح القرائح ببعضه فضلا عن كله - كيف لا و عنادل اسجاعه ساجعة في حدائق لطائفه و ازهار المعاني قد تضوع نشرها في رياض الفاظه الانيقة وظرائفه * شعر *

* كم بذ منطقـــه بلاغة شاعر *
* و محت فصاحة كاتب سجعاته *
* زان القريض بفكرة نظمت له *
* عقد النجوم فزهرها فقراته *

2. Write out the first four lines with all the vowel-points.

3. (*a.*) Parse تضوع and محت - and form the corresponding *Amrs* with all vowel-points.

(*b.*) خير الانام Should it not be اخير الانام ?

(*c.*) Inflect the *Mází* and *Muzárá* of the *báb* افعلال of زان .

(*d.*) Give a literal translation of the sentence فلقد اتى بما الخ .

4. Explain carefully in English each verse of the following passage :—

* لا تمسين على ما فات ذا حـــزن *
* ولا تظل بمـــا اوتيت في جـــذل *
* فالدهر اقصر من هذا و ذا امدا *
* و ربما حل بعض الامر فى الوجل *
* و جانب الحرص و الاطماع تحظ بما *
* ترجو من العز و التائيد فى عجل *
* و صاحب الحزم و العزم اللذين هما *
* فى الحل والحل ضدا العى و الخطل *
* و ابعث لكل زمان ما يلائمـــه *
* في العسر و اليسر من حل و مرتحل *
* واصمت فقى الصمت اسرار تضمنها *
* ما نالهـــا قط الا سيـــد الرسل *
* و اتشعر الحلم فى كل الامور ولا *
* تبـــدر بمبـــادرة الا الى رجل *

5. (*a.*) لا تمسين Mention similar verbs and remark on their construction.

(*b.*) Write down the *Ism Fâils* of the Imperatives in verses 3 to 7, with all vowel-points.

6. Explain فى دها ثعل - خلق الانسان من عجل - ما يطلع النرجس الا من بصل - تغريد الصادح فضل آدم على ابليس - حواق - فرض عين

7. Explain, giving examples, رباعی - مبنی
مونث سماعی - اوزان اسم

8. Translate into Arabic, giving all vowel-points—
Beat her. Do not beat her. Did you beat him? He is always beating me. If you beat me, I shall beat you. He wished to beat me. The woman did not beat her child; but the child of her neighbour. A king of Andalusia—the great kings of the country. The khalífahs of Baghdád built many palaces. Baghdád was destroyed by Hulágú.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate literally into English :—

صاحب خلق و کمال. جامع صفات جلال و جمال
بمطعاله تالیف الفتش بیگانگان شارح متن آشنائي
و بر جاده پیشرویش بیراهان خضر وادي رهنمائي
آب سحاب تدبیرش هم نشاننده عبار لجاج و عناد و هم
رویاننده نهال صلاح و سداد - ریزه خوری خوان همتش
اکسیر نعمت سیرچشمي و چاشني گیري شهد رابتش
مورث لذت دبر خشمي - بجاوگ ماهچهٔ رای منیرش
نور در دیدها انبار و بسر پنجه شعاع ضمیرش کلوي
آفتاب در نشار - تف باران سحاب پیمائش را حباب
سندان و سوهان قضا بخائیدن زنجیر عهدش کند دندان -

بتصور نازکیش نستوه در رو ساختن و از تعقل بردبارش کوه در کمر باختن - پاملابمت خوی خوشش حریر یمن خشن و با رایحهٔ گلزار خلقش شمیم ختن عفن - پیشانی در کشادگی عرصهٔ خاطر گوشه نشینان و دامن در پاکی پردهٔ چشم خدا بینان * * ابیات *

* نمک عمـــر شهد مکرمتش *
* تشنه جویست بحر مرحمتش *
* چشم بر رافتش نوازش را *
* جلوه از قامتش طرازش را *
* قهر سطرے ز صفحهٔ کینش *
* کوه کاهے ز سنگ تمکینش *
* گر سخنهای تلخ زهر آئین *
* بگذرد بر لبش شود شیرین *
* چرب و نرمیش چون سخن راند *
* مغز از استخوان که میداند *
* در جهان نیست آن نشاط و ملال *
* که کشد خجلت از تغیر حال *
* بشکند آســـمان و ایوانش *
* نشکند طاق عهد و پیمانش *

* ساخت کار آن کسی که با او ساخت *
باخت
* بر در عشقش آنکه خون را *
* آنکه رخسار او ندید چه دید *
* و آنکه نشنید ازو سخن چه شنید *

2. (*a.*) Write out the words in the first three lines that have the Izáfat.

(*b.*) Write out the words of Persian origin in the first seven lines.

3. Explain the following compound words and write them out with the correct vowel-points.

شهنشاه سخنور - نکته پرور - نغمه پرداز - ترانه ساز - عرش طارم - فلک خیم - کیوان همم - مریخ خشم - خورشید علم - برجیش شیم - ناهید نغم - عطارد رقم - قمر خدم - خیل نوال - یوسف جمال - داود الحان - سلیمان مکان - ظلم کاه - ابراهیم عادلشاه :

4. Write down in Persian what you know about Khizr.

5. Translate into English and explain—

(۱) شهنشهتر هر آن کو مهربانتر
(۲) همتش ترکیب لفظ کم نخواست
کاف سرکش ز اختلاط میم باد
(۳) بت شکن گشت چون خلیل نخست

بادش ارزاني اعتقاد درست

(۴) يوسف طالعتان زمرود نخوت

6. (*a.*) Explain the terms واو معدوله and its influence on the rhyme, اشباع امالهٔ - هاى ملفوظ - صنعت استهلال .

(*b.*) Enumerate the حروف النفى and the حروف النخبية , and give examples.

(*c.*) Form words or sentences with the following suffixes سان - وش - اسا ; and explain the several meanings of the word باز

7. Translate into Persian:—It happened about this time that the Sultan Shamsuddin sent a merchant to Bukhárá and Samarkand to purchase slaves. He bought a hundred, and Balban was among them. When the slaves were brought before the Sultán, they all pleased him except Balban, and him he rejected on account of his despicable appearance. Upon this Balban said to the emperor, "Lord of the world! why have you bought all these slaves?" The emperor smiled and said, "For my own sake, no doubt." The slave replied, "Buy me then for God's sake." He then placed him among the rest, and gave him a situation among the cupbearers.

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PERSIAN.

Examiner—MOULAVI KABIRUDDIN AHMED.

1. Explain in English the meaning of each *bait* of the following passage :—

اي بر زده دامن بلا را ● سر در پي خويش داده ما را
چون ذره سرد مي نهي پاي * از كوچهٔ ما طلب وفا را
يادم نكني و هيچگه من * بے مژده ندیده ام صبا را
ديوانگـــري محبت تو * كامروز مسلم است ما را
بيگانه ز تاج كرد تارك * آواره ز نقش كرد پا را
جان و دل من پر از غم تست * بهر تو تهي كنم چه جا را
آمادهٔ صد سرود دردم * ناكرده تمـــام يک نوا را
صد چاک سپرده ام بهر دست * ناكرده بدوش يک قبا را
اي بخت چنان مكن كه آخر ● ممنون اثر كنم دعا را
يا دست جفاي چرخ بر بند * يا نخل عطـاى مدعا را
تا كي بشكيب در پل برم * آفات نجـــوم فتنه زا را
يارب چه عداوتست با من ● اين كار كنـــان كبريا را
باخويش چو راز دوست گويم * از خانه برون كنم صبا را
در ملک فرنگ و شهر اسلام * معـــزول ندیده ام هوا را
تا كي بميان خود به بينم * دست اجل شكسته پا را
در انجمن جمـــال روبت * بگرفتـــه ز آفتـــاب جا را

2. What is the meaning of سر دادن ? Form other compound verbs with سر .

(*b.*) In the 4th *bait* some MSS. read دیوانگي and in the 5th, your text book has آوازه . Criticise these two readings.

(*c.*) Explain the spelling کامروز . Give similar examples when the initial Alif is مفتوح and مضموم .

(*d.*) Give the etymology of کبریا - فتنه زا - محبت and form other derivatives from the same roots.

(*e.*) How many *Izáfats* are in the first four *baits.*

3. Translate into English and explain the following verses :—

(a) نظامي که نظم دري کار اوست
دري نظم کردن سزاوار اوست

(b) پیمبر بران خلق ره نورد
بر آورد زین آب گردنده گرد

(c) رها کرد بر انجم اسباب را
بمه داد گهوارهٔ خواب را
پس آنگه قلم بر عطارد شکست
که آمي قلم را نگیرد بدست
طلاق طبیعت بخاهید داد
بشکرانه قرص بخورشید داد

بمریخ داد آتش خشم خویش
که خشم اندران ره نمیرفت پیش
رعونت رها کرد بر مشتری
نگینی دگر زد بر انگشتری
سواد سفینهٔ یکیوان سپرد
بجز گوهر پاک با خود نبرد

4. Write in Persian a short biography of Nizámí *or* Urfí.

5. Write down the *Amr*, the second person singular of the ماضي قريب, and the *Ism Fáil* of the following verbs, with their meanings, گسیختن - گزیدن - سپردن - ستدن - آختن - جستن - رستن - کشتن and گریدن.

6. Translate into Persian:—Neknám Khán (نیکنام خان) was one of the most distinguished Amírs at court, and during forty or fifty years, while he held important offices, had amassed an immense treasure. Finding his end approaching, the old man secretly distributed the whole of his treasure among distressed widows and poor cavaliers, and afterwards filled the coffers with old bones, iron, worn-out shoes, and tattered clothes. When he had sealed them he told his servants that the coffers contained imperial property. On Neknám Khán's death, they were conveyed to Sháhjahán, who happened to be

in the assembly and commanded them to be instantly opened. His disappointment and vexation may easily be conceived: he started abruptly from his seat and hurried from the hall.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. Lethbridge, M.A.

1. Describe the conquest of Canaan by the Israelites. What form of government prevailed amongst the Israelites before the time of Saul? Mention some of the most famous of the Governors during this period.

2. Who were the Hyksos? Give some account of their final expulsion from Egypt, and of the subsequent career of their chief opponent.

3. From what sources do we learn anything of the early history of the Assyrian Empire? What were the circumstances of its fall?

4. "The angel of the Lord went forth and smote in the camp of the Assyrians a hundred fourscore and five thousand." Sketch the history of the campaign to which this quotation refers.

5. Draw a map of Asia Minor, showing its chief divisions, and a few of its most important cities Give some account of the monarchy that flourished there in the sixth century B C., and of its most famous king.

6 What do you know of the ancient history of Tyre? Describe the colonial system of the Phœnicians, and their commerce.

7. Give a brief account of the most famous princes known by the name *Darius*. What was the origin of the name?

8. Sketch the early history of the Carthaginians; and describe their first great invasion of Sicily.

HISTORY.

Examiner—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Give a geographical description of Attica, and draw a map to illustrate the battle of Salamis

2. Describe the supremacy over the Greeks in general, for which Sparta and Athens contended Enumerate the different political leaders who in succession possessed the principal influence at Athens from Solon to Demosthenes; and briefly notice some particular causes of the celebrity of each.

3. Mention very briefly, and in chronological order, the principal events of the second Persian War subsequent to the battle of Mycale; and the remoter consequences of the war as affecting the balance of power in the Grecian states.

4. Enumerate the Grecian states at the commencement of the Sacred War. State briefly the causes, chief events, and results of that war. What part had Macedonia taken in the general affairs of Greece previously to the time of Phillip?

5. What were the principal successes by which Rome established her supremacy over all the countries in Italy? Mention the leading features in the policy observed by the Romans in their treatment of conquered nations.

6. Compare the resources of Rome and Carthage at the beginning of the first Punic War. What were the chief advantages to which the Romans owed their success in their contest with Carthage?

7. Explain the nature of the Agrarian Laws proposed at Rome. At what different periods, and under whose auspices, were they brought forward, and what were the consequences?

8. Give a short sketch of the life of Constantine the Great. Describe the principal changes which he introduced into the constitution of the civil and military administration of the empire.

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A.

1. Find a point P in a given straight line AB produced, such that the square on AP shall be equal to the rectangle contained by AB and BP.

2. Equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio compounded of the ratios of their sides.

ABC is a triangle, and P a point in AC. From P are drawn straight lines PM and PN parallel to CB and AB respectively, and terminated by those lines. Show that the area of the parallelogram PMBN is greatest when P is the middle point of AC.

3. If from the vertical angle of a triangle a straight line be drawn perpendicular to the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the perpendicular and the diameter of the circumscribing circle.

4. If two planes which cut one another be each of them perpendicular to a third plane, their common section shall be perpendicular to the same plane.

5. A rectangular swimming bath is 60 ft. long and 40 ft. broad; it can be filled by a supply pipe in 5 days, and if 6,000 cubic feet of water be first thrown in, the rest can be filled in 3 days 18 hours. Find the depth of the bath.

6. Solve the equations—

$$\text{(i)}\ \left.\begin{array}{l} \dfrac{x-a}{b-c}+\dfrac{y-b}{c-a}+\dfrac{z-c}{a-b}=0. \\ ax+by+cz=0. \\ \dfrac{x}{a}+\dfrac{y}{b}+\dfrac{z}{c}=0. \end{array}\right\}$$

$$\text{(ii.)}\ \frac{3}{5}\left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)+2\left(\frac{x-2}{6}\right)+\frac{5}{3}\left(\frac{x-3}{4}\right)=3\tfrac{1}{30}.$$

$$\text{(iii)}\ \left.\begin{array}{l} \dfrac{x^3+y^3}{x-y}-\dfrac{x^3-y^3}{x+y}=\dfrac{x^2+y^2}{\dfrac{1}{y}-\dfrac{1}{x}} \\ \dfrac{\dfrac{x}{y}+\dfrac{y}{x}+1}{\dfrac{x}{y}+\dfrac{y}{x}-1}=\dfrac{2(x^3-y^3)}{x^3+y^3} \end{array}\right\}$$

7. Write down the roots of the equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$: and hence deduce that (i), the sum of the roots, $=-\dfrac{b}{a}$, and (ii), the product of the roots, $=\dfrac{c}{a}$.

What relations will hold between the roots if (i) $b=0$; or if (ii) $c=-a$.

Find all the roots of the equation—

$$x^2(x^2-3x+2)-7x(x^4-3x)+12x^2-50x+24=0.$$

8. Show how to find the sum of a geometrical progression to n terms, and also *ad infinitum* when the series is convergent.

Three quantities x, y, z, are in arithmetical progression. They are also in harmonic progression. Prove that they are in geometrical progression.

9. Write down all the variations of the four letters a, b, c, d, taken three together in which c stands first.

Find how many words could be made from the letters of the word *Orion*, supposing (i) the letters may stand in any order, and (ii) supposing that two consonants may not stand together.

10. If $f(m)=1+mx+\dfrac{m(m-1)}{1.2}x^2+$ &c., show by actual multiplication as far as the third power of x in the product, that $f(m)\times f(n)=f(m+n)$.

Assuming that $f(m)\times f(n)\times f(p)\ \ldots=f(m+n+p\ldots)$, prove the binomial theorem for a positive fractional index.

Evaluate the seventh root of 127 to five places of decimals by the binomial theorem.

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Examiner—MR. W. N. BOUTFLOWER, B.A.

1. A certain coin is one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and two-thirds of an inch in diameter; another has to be made two and a half times the value and twice as thick; what will be its size, and how many such coins may be made out of a cubic inch of metal?

2. Trace the changes in the value of cot θ, as θ increases from $\frac{\pi}{2}$ to $\frac{3\pi}{2}$.

3. Prove that $\tan 3A = \frac{3 \tan A - \tan^3 A}{1 - 3 \tan^2 A}$: and find all the values of θ which satisfy the equation—

$$\sin\theta + \sin 2\theta + \sin 3\theta = 1 + \cos\theta + \cos 2\theta.$$

4 The values of two sides and the included angle of a triangle are given. Show how to find the third side, and adapt the formula to logarithmic computation.

5. Two towers stand on a horizontal plane, and their distance apart is 120 feet. A person standing successively at their bases observes that the angular elevation of one is double that of the other: but when he is half way between them, their elevations appear complementary. Show that the heights are 90 and 40 feet respectively.

6. Define Force, and describe with examples the various kinds of forces that are treated of in Statics: show that forces may be represented by straight lines.

If R be the resultant of two forces P and Q acting on a particle, and S the resultant of P and R, show that the resultant of S and Q is equal to 2 R.

7. The algebraical sum of the moments of any number of forces about any point in the plane in which they act is equal to the moment of their resultant about that point.

Hence show that if a system of forces in one plane act on a rigid body, and the algebraical sum of the moments of the forces about three points in that plane which are not in the same straight line is zero, the forces are in equilibrium.

8. AB, AC are two rods hinged at A: the latter is fixed in a vertical position at C, the centre of a circular table, and AB hangs down over the edge of the table: investigate the magnitude and direction of the force acting on it at the hinge.

9. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium on the inclined plane. A man rolls a cylindrical barrel (weight w) up a plane inclined at an angle α to the horizon, by the vertical action of his weight W when standing on the barrel: show that there will be equilibrium when his feet are at a point P, whose angular distance from the highest point of the barrel is $\theta°$, where

$$\sin\theta = \frac{W + w}{W} \sin\alpha.$$

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—REV. S. DYSON.

[*Candidates may answer either the questions on Reid, or those on Abercrombie, but not both.*]

Reid's Inquiry.

1. A just system of the human mind cannot be expected till there has been an analysis of the human faculties; explain the difficulty, instrument, and end of this analysis.

2. Into how many classes does Reid divide Natural Signs? Point out the distinguishing peculiarities of the class to which sensations belong. Of what is the sensation of smell a sign?

3. What is the natural sign of (*a*) Heat, (*b*) Extension? What does Reid note in the (*a*) signs of Heat and Extension, and (*b*) in the things signified by them? What does Reid mean by a "relative conception?" Is the conception of Hardness a relative conception?

4. Distinguish between Sensations and Perceptions Discuss the two following statements —(*a*) all sensations imply preceptions. (*b*) all preceptions imply sensations. What is Visible Figure, and how do we become conscious of it?

5. In which of the following systems of philosophy is the distinction of Qualities into Primary and Secondary recognized; the Peripatetic, Berkeley's, Des Cartes', Reid's, and Locke's? To what extent and on what grounds?

6. Explain Reid's use of the term "Suggestion" Sensations may be felt, remembered, and imagined, and in each case *suggest*; state the differences and agreements of the suggestions. On what evidence does Reid conclude that Sensation, Remembrance, and Imagination are (*a*) distinct, (*b*) original acts of mind? Whose opinions on these points is he combating?

7. Distinguish between Original and Acquired Perceptions. Determine to which class of perceptions the following belong:—the taste of a mango, the extension of a body, the sound of the creaking wheels of a passing hackery. Unfold the analogy which Reid institutes between Artificial Language and Acquired Perception.

8. "In acquired perceptions the signs are either sensations or things which we perceive by means of sensations." Show that the perception of Distance is acquired, and prove the preceding remark by a reference to the various signs of the perception of distance. What is the sign of the acquired perception of Real Figure?

Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

1. On what grounds does Abercrombie conclude that Matter and Mind have nothing in common? How does he criticise the position that mind is the function of the brain?

2. Analyse the process by which we obtain a knowledge of the external world. What are acquired Perceptions? By experience

derived from what sense do we become able to perceive by vision Real Figure?

3. What is Attention? Comment on the following description of it:—"it is a full and distinct perception of the fact or object with a view to its being remembered." What is the influence of attention upon these intellectual operations (*a*) Perception, (*b*) Memory, (*c*) Conception?

4. What is Abercrombie's explanation of Conception? What relations to time are involved in it, and what not? Does conception, as defined by Abercrombie, involve recognition?

5. What difference does Abercrombie recognize between Consciousness and Reflection? What are the objects of the latter operation? Show that the act is complex.

6. What are Principles of Association, and how many does Abercrombie mention? Do these principles explain why one particular thought is suggested in preference to many other possible ones? If not, how is the preference to be explained? For what purpose is the voluntary control over the Association of Ideas generally exercised? In what conditions is this power in abeyance or lost?

7. Why are Intuitive Truths called First Truths? What is the essential condition of their existence as mental convictions, and by what process do we become aware of them? What convictions do we acquire from the exercise of Perception? Whence do we derive a conviction of our Personal Identity, and in what does it consist? Illustrate the distinction between the Principle of Universal Causation and the Principle of the Uniformity of Nature.

8. What mental operations additional and different to conception are involved in an act of Imagination?

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Willson, B.A.

1. What are the laws of the changes of volume of a given mass of gas under varying conditions of temperature and pressure? The volume of a given mass of gas is 150 cubic centimetres when its pressure is 765 mm., and temperature 19° C. Calculate the temperature of the same mass of gas when its volume is 155 cc., and pressure 762 mm.

2. What are the reasons for concluding that air is a mechanical mixture, and not a chemical combination of oxygen and nitrogen?

3. Assuming the laws of "combining volumes of gases," and that air contains 21 per cent. by volume of oxygen, and 79 per cent. of nitrogen, calculate the density of air referred to hydrogen, and the density of the vapour of water referred to air.

4. State the properties of ammonia, and write down formulæ, representing two different modes by which it can be prepared.

5. Describe the principles of M. Carré's ammonia freezing machine.

6. Give the formulæ representing the preparation of potassium cyanide from potassium carbonate, and the preparation of prussic acid from the former. How can prussic acid be prepared pure and free from water?

7. What products are formed when dry gaseous hydrogen chloride is passed over heated manganese dioxide? Describe an experiment by which the correctness of your answer might be verified.

8. State the properties of iodine, and describe the decompositions which occur in its manufacture. How is the presence of free iodine to be detected?

9. Describe how sulphuretted hydrogen may be obtained, and explain (giving examples) how it may be used to separate the metals into groups.

10. Define *atom* and *molecule*, *atomic weight*, and *molecular weight*, and explain, with examples, the difference between atomic and molecular formulæ.

LOGIC.

Examiner—Rev. R. Jardine, B.D., D. Sc.

1. Exhibit clearly the relation between psychology and logic and define the sphere and functions of the latter.

2. (*a.*) What kinds of terms are the following:—man, army, human, humanity, whiteness, father, Ram Chandra?

(*b*). What ideas does each of these terms naturally suggest to the mind?

(*c.*) What position in a proposition may each of them occupy?

(*d.*) In the predicate of a proposition, is an attributive term primarily connotative or primarily denotative?

3. What word is used for the logical copula? What elements must be detached from its meaning before it is fitted for its logical use?

4. What is distribution? What kinds of terms are always distributed? Which are of doubtful distribution, and what rules determine their distribution? Explain the rules.

5. Explain the relation between the subject and predicate of the following propositions:—

(*a.*) Cows are animals.
(*b.*) Crows are black.
(*c.*) Squares are rectangles having their adjacent sides equal.
(*d.*) The colour of snow is whiter than that of milk.
(*e.*) Lightning precedes thunder.

6. Show how, as knowledge advances, the definitions of terms become gradually more determinate. What effect does definition produce upon the successively higher terms of an ascending logical series?

7. Convert the following propositions, or show that they cannot be converted:—

(*a.*) Some logicians are not mere quibblers.
(*b.*) Formal logic, as now taught, involves many absurdities.
(*c.*) The line A is double of B.
(*d.*) I will strike the table.
(*e.*) The lion frightens me.
(*f.*) Philosophers are frequently wanting in practical wisdom.

8. Give an original illustration of the moods I A I, O A O, and E A O in all the figures in which they are valid, and prove their validity by reduction to the first figure.

9. Analyse and examine the following arguments:—

(*a.*) A true philosopher is independent of the caprices of fortune, for he places his chief happiness in moral and intellectual excellence.

(*b.*) He was too impulsive a man not to have committed many errors.

(*c.*) The concept horse cannot, if it remains a concept, that is, a universal attribution, be represented in imagination; but except it be represented in imagination, it cannot be applied to any object; and except it be so applied, it cannot be realized in thought.

B. A. Examination,

1876.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Rev. M. A Sherring, M.A, LL.B.

[*In the replies given, great attention should be paid to correctness of language and idiom.*]

1. Explain the figures of speech in the following stanzas :—

(*a.*) First Fear his hand, its skill to try,
Amid the chords bewilder'd laid,
And back recoil'd, he knew not why,
E'en at the sound himself had made.

(*b.*) Next Anger rush'd, his eyes on fire,
In lightnings own'd his secret stings ;
In one rude clash he struck the lyre,
And swept with hurried hands the strings.

(*c.*) Wisdom. in sable garb array'd,
Immersed in rapturous thought profound,
And Melancholy, silent maid,
With leaden eye, that loves the ground,
Still on thy solemn steps attend.

2. State some of the prominent allusions referred to in the accompanying lines from the *Ode to Napoleon* :—

The Desolator desolate !
The Victor overthrown !
The Arbiter of others' fate,
A Suppliant for his own !

3. What reasons does Dalila assign for betraying Samson ? How does Samson answer them ?

4. Unfold the meaning of the following passages :—

(*a.*) Fame, if not double-faced. is double-mouth'd.
And, with contrary blast, proclaims most deeds ;
On both his wings, one black, the other white,
Bears greatest names, in his wild aery flight.

(*b.*) Apt words have power to 'swage
The tumours of a troubled mind.
And are as balm to fester'd wounds.

(*c.*) Though with their high wrongs I am struck to the quick,
Yet with my nobler reason 'gainst my fury
Do I take part: the rarer action is
In virtue than in vengeance: they being penitent,
The sole drift of my purpose doth extend
Not a frown further.

5. Give a brief outline of the part taken by Prospero in the *Tempest.*

6. Explain:—

(*a.*) The truth you speak doth lack some gentleness,
And time to speak it in: you rub the sore,
When you should bring the plaster.

(*b.*) The strawberry grows underneath the nettle;
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality:
And so the prince obscured his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness.

(*c.*) When lenity and cruelty play for a kingdom, the gentler gamester is the soonest winner.

(*d.*) He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a tip-toe when this day is named.

(*e.*) Evil news rides post, while good news baits.

(*f.*) Where the heart joins not, outward acts defile not.

(*g.*) Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive, tenderest parts;
Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb,
Or medicinal liquor, can assuage,
Nor breath of vernal air, from snowy Alp.

7. Sketch the character of King Henry as delineated in *King Henry V.*

What were the causes which led to the battle of Agincourt?

8. Interpret the meaning of the following passage:—

We are such stuff
As dreams are made of; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, B.A.

1. Into what parts did Bacon divide his *Great Instauration*? Which of them were completed or nearly completed?

2. State briefly the chief "Discredits of Learning arising from the errors and imperfections of learned men."

3. What objections have been made to Bacon's Method? "It was not by furnishing philosophers with rules for performing the inductive process well, but by furnishing them with a motive for performing it well, that Bacon conferred so vast a benefit on society." Criticise this carefully.

4. What especially strikes you in reading the "Reflections upon Exile"? Compare, or contrast, the sentiments of Bolingbroke with those of any other famous exile. Did Bolingbroke while in exile practise what he preached? Can you quote from Shakespeare any lines in which consolation is offered to another Bolingbroke when banished his country?

5. Point out the various excellences of Burke's style; and state your conception of his character, so far as it is evidenced by his speech on Economical Reform. In what respects was Burke's oratory ill adapted to the House of Commons?

6. Give a brief account of the Parliamentary proceedings consequent upon Burke's efforts at economical reform, showing how far those efforts were successful. Also notice the King's behaviour in the matter.

7. Put into modern prose any two of the following passages, remarking upon all archaisms of idiom and vocabulary:—

(*a.*) "If it [learning] make men positive and regular, it teacheth them what things are in their nature demonstrative and what are conjectural, and as well the use of distinctions and exceptions, as the latitude of principles and rules. If it mislead by disproportion or dissimilitude of examples, it teacheth men the force of circumstances, the errors of comparisons, and all the cautions of application; so that in all these it doth rectify more effectually than it can pervert."

(*b.*) "For we see that it is the manner of men to scandalize and deprave that which retaineth the state and virtue, by taking advantage upon that which is corrupt and degenerate: as the heathens in the primitive church used to blemish and taint the Christians with the faults and corruptions of heretics."

(*c.*) "First therefore let us seek the dignity of knowledge in the archetype or first platform, which is in the attributes and acts of God, as far as they are revealed to man, and may be observed with sobriety; wherein we may not seek it by the name of learning; for all learning is knowledge acquired, and all knowledge in God is original; and therefore we must look for it by another name, that of wisdom and sapience."

(*d.*) "Whereas with the learned man it fares otherwise, that he doth ever intermix the correction and amendment of his mind with the use and employment thereof. Nay, further, in general and in sum, certain it is that *Veritas* and *Bonitas* differ but as the seal and the print; for Truth prints Goodness, and they be the clouds of error which descend in the storms of passions and perturbations."

8. Explain the following sentences:—

(*a*) "Indeed the whole class of the severe and restrictive virtues are at a market almost too high for humanity."

(*b.*) "No tax is raised to fund that debt."

(*c*) "Credit cannot exist under the arm of necessity."

(*d.*) "An inartificial expression of the people's wishes"

(*e.*) "These private measures are not standards of the exchequer, nor balances of the sanctuary."

(*f.*) "The Duke of Lancaster is but a sort of Duke Humphrey."

(*g.*) "As it stands, it serves not to furnish the palace with its hangings, but the parliament with its dependent members." Illustrate this by a passage in Macaulay's *Essay on Warren Hastings.*

(*h*) "Philosophy has, I know, her Thrasos, as well as war." Notice the arrangement of this sentence.

(*i.*) "He judged in the frenzy of the Roman common wealth as Plato judged in the dotage of the Athenians." Illustrate this from the *Advancement of Learning.*

(*j*) "Atticus, whose great talents were usury and trimming."

9. Macaulay, speaking of his own Essay on Milton, says that "it is overloaded with gaudy and ungraceful ornament." In what does this ornament chiefly consist?

10. Explain whatever seems to call for explanation in the following passages:—

(*a.*) "They stand forth zealots for the doctrine of Divine Right, which has now come back to us, like a thief from transportation, under the *alias* of Legitimacy."

(*b.*) "England at the time of which we are treating abounded with fickle and selfish politicians, who transferred their support to every government as it rose, who kissed the hand of the King in 1640, and spat in his face in 1649, who shouted with equal glee when Cromwell was inaugurated in Westminster Hall, and when he was dug up to be hanged at Tyburn, who dined on calves' heads, or stuck up oak-branches, as circumstances altered, without the slightest shame or repugnance."

11. In the following sentences point out anything that would nowadays be considered irregular, incorrect, or unusual:—

(*a.*) "Whereas in hot reformations, in what men call making clear work, the whole is generally so crude, so harsh, so indigested, &c."

(*b.*) "A low and trickling thing."

(*c.*) "It was the great centre of money transactions and remittances for our own, and for other nations; until King Charles the First, among other arbitrary projects, dictated by despotic necessity, made him withhold the money that lay there for remittance."

(*d.*) "The service of the public is a thing which cannot be put to auction, and struck down to those who will agree to execute it the cheapest."

(*e.*) "True, Christianity has put into our lips censures on the aspiring and the usurping."

(*f.*) "Nothing can be gained by winking out of sight the tremendous obstacles with which liberal principles must contend."

(*g.*) "We have aimed to expose the passion for dominion, the desire of ruling mankind."

12. Give the sense in which Bacon uses the following words (in Bk. i. of the *Adv. of Learning*), and, where possible, illustrate his usage by quotations from Elizabethan literature: *Accidents; capable; extenuate; humorous; maniable; peruse; thwart; watch-candle.*

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Mr. W. T. Webb, M.A.

1. Translate, adding brief explanatory notes :—

Quod mihi si tantum, Mæcenas, arma dedissent,
Ut possem heroas ducere in arma manus,
Non ego Titanas canerem, non Ossan Olympo
Impositum, ut cæli Pelion esset iter ;
Non veteres Thebas, nec Pergama, nomen Homeri,
Xerxis et imperio bina coisse vada ;
Regnave prima Remi, aut animos Carthaginis altæ ;
Cimbrorumque minas, et benefacta Mari :
Bellaque, resque tui memorarem Cæsaris, et tu
Cæsare sub magno cura secunda fores.
Nam quoties Mutinam, aut, civilia busta, Philippos
Aut canerem Siculæ classica bella fugæ,
Eversosque focos antiquæ gentis Etruscæ,
Aut Ptolemæeæ littora capta Phari,
Aut canerem Ægyptum, et Nilum, quum tractus in urbem
Septem captivis debilis ibat aquis,
Aut regum auratis circumdata colla catenis,
Actiaque in sacra currere rostra via ;
Te mea Musa illis semper contexeret armis,
Et sumpta et posita pace fidele caput.

2. Translate :—

Atque ubi jam vires gravis interceperit ætas,
Sparserit et nigras alba senecta comas,
Tunc mihi naturæ libeat perdiscere mores,
Quis deus hanc mundi temperet arte domum ;
Qua venit exoriens, qua deficit, unde coactis
Cornibus in plenum menstrua Luna redit ;
Unde salo superant venti, quid flamine captet
Eurus, et in nubes unde perennis aqua ;
Sit ventura dies, mundi quæ subruat arces ;
Purpureus pluvias cur bibit arcus aquas ;
Aut cur Perrhæbi tremuere cacúmina Pindi,
Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis ;
Cur serus versare boves et plaustra Bootes ;
Pleiadum spisso cur coit igne chorus ;
Curve suos fines altum non exeat æquor,
Plenus et in partes quatuor annus eat.

3. Explain clearly :—*impotentia freta ; odium vatinianum ; subductus vultus ; Attalicæ vestes ; rates committere ; Di melius ! ephemeridæ.*

4. State the various uses of the Subjunctive Mood in Latin, giving examples. Translate into Latin :—

(1.) I do not know what your brother will do.
(2.) He asked we whether I had done what he ordered.
(3.) I will come when I know what you are doing.

5. Translate into good idiomatic English :—

Lugete O Veneres, Cupidinesque.
Et quantum est hominum venustiorum.
Passer mortuus est meæ Catullæ,
Passer, deliciæ meæ Catullæ,
Quem plus illa oculis suis amabat.
Nam mellitus erat, suamque norat
Ipsam tam bene quam Catulla matrem ;
Nec sese a gremio illius movebat ;
Sed circumsiliens modo huc, modo illuc,
Ad solam dominam usque pipilabat.
Qui nunc it per iter tenebricosum
Illuc unde negant redire quemquam.
At vobis male sit, malæ tenebræ
Orci, quæ omnia bella devoratis :
Tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis.
O factum male ! O miselle passer !
Tua nunc opera meæ Catullæ
Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli.

In what metre is this poem written ?

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. J. Henry.

1. Quæ quia dixit, quia tempore dato modeste apud vos socius amicusque Populi Romani questus est; quia religioni suæ non modo in diis patriis repetendis, sed etiam in ipso testimonio ac jurejurando proximus fuit : hominem missum ab isto scitote esse Messanam delegatis unum, illum ipsum, qui navi istius ædificandæ publice præfuit, qui a senatu peteret, ut Heius afficeretur ignominia.

(*a*) Translate the passage.

(*b*.) Parse *repetendis* and *afficeretur ;* derive them ; combine the simple verbs with six other prepositions, giving the meaning of each compound verb thus obtained, and writing out a simple Latin sentence illustrative of that meaning in each case.

(*c*.) What facts of the cause does Cicero allude to in this passage ?

2. Rex maximo conventu Syracusis, in foro, ne quis forte me in crimine obscuro versari atque affingere aliquid suspicione hominum arbitretur, in foro inquam Syracusis flens atque deos hominesque contestans clamare cœpit candelabrum factum e gemmis quod in Capitolium missurus esset, quod in templo clarissimo Populo Romano monumentum suæ societatis amicitiæque esse voluisset, id sibi C. Verrem abstulisse : de cæteris operibus ex auro et gemmis, quæ sua penes illum essent, se non laborare, hoc sibi eripi miserum esse et indignum. Id etsi antea jam mente et cogitatione sua fratrisque sui consecratum esset, tamen tum se in illo conventu civium Romanorum dare donare dicare consecrare

Jovi Optimo Maximo, testemque ipsum Jovem suæ voluntatis ac religionis adhibere.

(*a.*) Translate the passage.

(*b.*) Give in a few words the leading circumstances of the whole case against Verres. What part of the accusation is the speech *De Signis?* Was it delivered? What are its chief merits? Give a short division of it.

3. Ædis Minervæ est in Insula, de qua ante dixi: quam Marcellus non attigit, quam plenam atque ornatam reliquit, quæ ab isto sic spoliata atque direpta est, non ut ab hoste aliquo, qui tamen in bello religionum et consuetudinis jura contineret, sed ut a barbaris prædonibus vexata esse videatur. Pugna erat equestris Agathocli regis in tabulis picta: his autem tabulis interiores templi parietes vestiebantur. Nihil erat ea pictura nobilius, nihil Syracusis, quod magis visendum putaretur. Has tabulas M. Marcellus, quum omnia victoria illa sua profana fecisset, tamen religione impeditus non attigit; iste, quum illa jam propter diuturnam pacem fidelitatemque populi Syracusani sacra religiosaque accepisset, omnes eas tabulas abstulit: parietes, quorum ornatus tot sæcula manserat, tot bella effugerat, nudos ac deformatos reliquit. Et Marcellus, qui si Syracusas cepisset, duo templa se Romæ dedicaturum voverat, is id, quod erat ædificaturus, iis rebus ornare, quas ceperat, noluit; Verres qui non Honori, neque Virtuti, quemadmodum ille, sed Veneri et Cupidini vota deberet, is Minervæ templum spoliare conatus est.

(*a.*) Translate the passage.

(*b.*) Distinguish between *spoliare, diripere, deprædari;* also between *ædis* and *ædes.*

(*c.*) The word *religio* is used differently in the three passages given above: explain its meaning in each different case.

(*d.*) What was the origin of the prætorship at Rome, and its gradual rise into importance?

4. Translate into Latin:—

Oh! for the good faith of gods and men! What is the meaning of all this? What a cause is this? What impudence is this! The statues which I am speaking of, before they were taken away by you, no commander ever came to Messana without seeing. So many prætors, so many consuls as there have been in Sicily, in time of peace, and in time of war; so many men of every sort as there have been—I do not speak of upright, innocent, conscientious men, but so many covetous, so many audacious, so many infamous men as there have been—not one of them all was violent enough, or seemed to himself powerful enough or noble enough, to venture to ask for, or to take away, or even to touch anything in that chapel.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESACHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Why is the book Raghubans'a so called, though it gives the history of Raghu's ancestors? Why was Raghu so named? What gender is Raghubans'a when it refers to the book, and why?

2. रेखामात्रमपि क्षुण्णादा-मनोर्वर्त्मनः परम्।
न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियन्तुर्नेमिवृत्तयः॥

(*a.*) Render the above *s'loka* into prose order without changing any word.

(*b.*) Give the etymology of रेखामात्र, प्रजा and वर्त्मन।

(*c.*) What is the force of अपि here?

(*d.*) Give the roots of क्षुण्ण, व्यतीयुः and नियन्तुः and the first person singular number in the present tense of each.

(*e*) Is आ-मनोः a compound word? Answer by giving your reasons.

(*f.*) Is the word नियन्तुः a noun or an adjective?

(*g.*) To whom does तस्य refer? What place does he occupy in the line of मनु?

(*h.*) What gender is नेमि? Give its meaning.

(*i.*) Explain the समास of नेमिवृत्तयः।

(*j.*) What words in the above *s'loka* have been used in a figurative sense? Explain their meaning.

3. Explain the following in Sanskrit:

(a.) हरेः कुमारोऽपि कुमारविक्रमः
सुरद्विपास्फालनकर्कशाङ्गुली ।
भुजे शचीपत्रविशेषकाङ्किते
स्वनामचिह्नं निचखान सायकम् ॥

(b.) तद्वल्गुना युगपदुन्मिषितेन तावत्
सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे ।
प्रस्यन्दमानपरुषेतरतारमन्त-
श्चक्षुस्तव प्रचलितभ्रमरञ्च पद्मम् ॥

(c.) चिदिवोत्सुकयाप्यवेक्ष्य मां
निहिताः सत्यममी गुणास्त्वया ।
विरहे तव मे गुरुव्यथं
हृदयं न त्ववलम्बितुं क्षमाः ॥

(d.) अभिनयान् परिचेतुमिवोद्यता
मलयमारुतकम्पितपल्लवा ।
अमदयत् सहकारलता मनः
सकलिका कलिकामजितामपि ॥

4. Shew by internal evidence that Raghubans'a and Kumárasambhaba were written by the same author.

5. Shew the force of all the adjectives in the following verse.

धनुर्भृतोऽप्यस्य दयार्द्रभाव-
माख्यातमन्तःकरणैर्विशङ्कैः ।
विलोकयन्त्यो वपुरामुरक्षणां
प्रकामविस्तारफलं हरिण्यः ॥

6. Quote a parallel passage to the following from your text-book.

प्रफुल्लवल्लीमधुलम्पटः किं
मधुव्रतः काङ्क्षति वह्निमन्याम् ।

7. (*a.*) Give the purport of the following.

(*b.*) Is there any word in any other language with which the word यवन can be compared?

यवनीमुखपद्मानां सेहे मधुमदं न सः ।
बालातपमिवाब्जानामकालजलदोदयः ॥

8. Translate the following into Sanskrit:—

(1.) 'Sir,' said he, 'you are come at a time when all human friendship is useless: what I suffer cannot be remedied; what I have lost cannot be supplied. My daughter, my only daughter, from whose tenderness I expected all the comforts of my age, died last night of a fever. My views, my purposes, my hopes are at an end: I am now a lonely being disunited from society.

(2.) 'Sir,' said the prince, 'mortality is an event by which a wise man can never be surprised; we know that death is always near, and it should therefore be always expected.'

9. Quote a parallel passage in Sanskrit to the second paragraph of the abve quotation.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.

1. Translate the following extracts into English :—

राजा। अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसम्भवा भवेत्? अथवा कृतं सन्देहेन।

असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा,
यदार्यमस्यामभिलाषि मे मनः।
सतां हि सन्देहपदेषु वस्तुषु
प्रमाणमन्तःकरणप्रवृत्तयः॥

तथापि तत्त्वत एवैनामुपलप्स्ये।

राजा। सस्पृहं विलोक्य। साधु बाधनमपि रमणीयमस्याः।

यतो यतः षट्चरणोऽभिवर्त्तते
ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना।
विवर्त्तितभ्रूरियमद्य शिक्षते
भयादकामापि हि दृष्टिविभ्रमम्॥

* * *

कः पौरवे वसुमतीं शासति शासितरि दुर्विनीतानाम्।
अयमाचरत्यविनयं मुग्धासु तपस्विकन्यासु॥

* * *

मानुषीभ्यः कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य सम्भवः ।
न प्रभातरलं ज्योतिरुदेति वसुधातलात् ॥

2. Give the roots of उपलप्स्य, अभिवर्त्तते, शासति, उदेति and their third singular second and third preterites (लिट् and लुङ्)

3. Give the meanings of असवर्णक्षेत्रसम्भवा, प्रमाणं षट्चरणः and प्रभातरलं ।

4. Derive पौरव and वसुधा. If this latter word were in the masculine gender, would there be any change in the final vowel according to modern usage ?

5. Translate the following extracts into your own vernacular :—

राजा । शकुन्तलां विलोकयन् आत्मगतम् । किं खलु यथा वयम् अस्याम्, इयमपि अस्मान् प्रति तथा स्यात् ? अथवा लब्धावकाशा मे मनोवृत्तिः । कुत,

वाचं न मिश्रयति यद्यपि मे वचोभिः,
कर्णं ददात्यवहिता मयि भाषमाणे ।
कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसम्मुखीयं,
भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दृष्टिरस्याः ॥

नेपथ्ये । भो भोस्तपस्विनः ! तपोवन-सन्निहित-सत्त्व-रक्षणाय सज्जीभवन्तु भवन्तः, प्रत्यासन्नः किल मृगयाविहारी राजा दुष्यन्तः ।

तुरगखुरहतस्तथाहि रेणुर्विटपविषक्तजलार्द्रवल्कलेषु।
पतति परिणतारुणप्रकाशः शलभसमूह इवाश्रमद्रुमेषु ॥

राजा। स्वगतम्। अहो धिक्! ममान्वेषिणः सैनिकास्तपोवनमभिरुन्धन्ति!

पुनर्नेपथ्ये। भो भोस्तपस्विनः! पर्य्याकुलयन् इहस्त्रीकुमारानेष गजः प्राप्तः।

तीव्राघात-प्रतिहत-तरु-स्कन्ध-लग्नैकदन्तः,
पादाक्रष्ट-व्रततिवलयासङ्ग-सञ्जात-पाशः।
मूर्त्तो विघ्नस्तपस इव नो, भिन्न-सारङ्गयूथो,
धर्म्मारण्यं प्रविशति गजः स्यन्दनालोकभीतः ॥

राजा। आत्मगतम्। अयमेवमाह, ममापि कण्वसुताम् अनुस्मृत्य मृगयां प्रति निरुत्सुकं चेतः। तथाहि

न नमयितुमधिज्यमुत्सहिष्ये
धनुरिदमाहितसायकं मृगेषु।
सहवसतिमुपेत्य यैः प्रियायाः
कृत इव मुग्धविलोकितापदेशः ॥

6. Give the meanings of लब्धावकाशा, अन्यविषया, परिणतारुणप्रकाशः and स्यन्दनालोकभीतः, explaining the *samása* involved in them.

7. Explain the following line, न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्त्तते मे ततो हृदयम्।

8. Render the following line in Sanskrit prose :—

ग्लपयति यथा शशाङ्कं न तथाहि कुमुद्वतीं दिवसः

9. Parse ग्लपयति ।

10. Explain the following verses :—

परिग्रहबहुत्वेऽपि द्वे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य मे ।
समुद्ररसना चोर्वी सखी च युवयोरियम् ॥

11. Give the meanings of प्रतिष्ठा and समुद्ररसना

12. Render the following verses into English :—

सायन्तने सवनकर्मणि सम्प्रवृत्ते
वेदिं हुताशनवतीं परितः प्रकीर्णाः ।
छायाश्चरन्ति बहुधा भयमादधानाः
सन्ध्यापयोदकपिशाः पिशिताशनानाम् ॥

13. By what is वेदिं governed, and what are the derivations of हुताशनवतीं and सन्ध्यापयोदकपिशाः ?

14. What other meanings has छाया besides that in the text ?

ARABIC.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M. A.

1. (*a.*) Translate into English the following passage :—

قد كان انهي الى السلطان يمين الدولة و امين الملة
ان بناحية تانيسر نيلة من جفس نيلة الصيلمان

الموصوفة في الحروب - و ان صاحبتها غال بها في الكفر و الجحود - و غير آل جهدا في الطغوى و العقود - و انه محتاج الى ذوقة من كأسه - و حرقة من جمرات بأسه - ليلم إن عز الاسلام عام - و ان له من سطوة الله سهما كما لسائر اقيال الهند سهام - فعزم السلطان على غزوة اليه يرفع بها راية الاسلام - و ينسخ معها آية الاصنام - و يدع الكفر عليها مجبوب الغارب و السنام - و سار في اولياء الله الذين قد نشاوا على القراع - نشأ الاطفال على الرضاع - و ضروا بدماء الكفار - ضراوة الصقور ببغاث الاطيار - و قطع الى المذكور اودية لم يقطعها غير طائر - او حيوان عائر - و خرق سباسب لم يطأها نعل ماش ولا نعل حافر - و جهدهم في تلك القفار علالات الشقاء - و بلالات افواه - فضلا عن سائر الاقوات حتى صنع الله لهم بان بدوا منها الى فضاء يفضي الى ناحية المقصود و دونه نهر صخاب - ارضه ظراب - و صفاح كظبي السيوف حداد - فلقي بشاطئه شعب جبل قد استند اليه الكافر مستظهرا بفيوله و متكثرا بافناء رجاله و خيوله - فاحتال السلطان بفتاك عسكره في مجاوزة النهر الى اعداء الله الكفرة الفجرة حتى عبروه من طريقين -

(*b.*) Line (8) بها, and معها line (9) and عليها. To which nouns does the pronoun ها refer ?

2. (*a.*) Write out the first eight lines with all the vowel-points.

(*b.*) Write down the meanings and the singulars of the plural nouns in lines 11 to 14.

(*c.*) Parse يدع in line 9; ضربوا in line 11; احتال in line 20, and write down of each verb the corresponding imperative and the Ism i Fá'il, with and without the definite article, *giving all vowel-points.*

3. (*a.*) Under which circumstances is the خبر placed before the مبتداء ?

(*b.*) Can a plural be مصغر ?

(*c.*) Give examples shewing the construction of the verbs عسى - كان - كرت - اوشك.

(*d.*) Give examples of المفعول معه.

4. What is your opinion regarding 'Utbí's style ?

5. Translate into Arabic, *giving all vowel-points* :—

It is said in the 'Alamgírnámah that Husain Sháh, King of Bengal, invaded Asám with 24,000 foot and horse and numerous ships. The Rájá of Asám withdrew to the hills. Husáin Sháh, therefore, took possession of the country, left his son there with a strong detachment, and returned to Bengal. As soon as the rains set in, the Rájá came from the hills, and killed the prince and his whole army.

It is said that the people who are now called Muslims in Asám, are the descendants of the captives of Husain Sháh's army.

ARABIC.

Examiner—MOULAVI KABIRUDDIN AHMED.

1. Translate into English :—

و قال قيس بن الخطيم

طعنت ابن عبد القيس طعنة ثائر
لها نفل او لا الشعـــاع اضاءها
ملكت بها كفي فانهـــرت فتقها
يرى قائم من دونها ما وراءها
يهون علي ان ترد جراحهـــا
عيون الاواسي اذ حمدت بلاءها
و ساعدني فيها ابن عمرو بن عامر
خـــداش فادى نعمة و افاءها
و كنت امرء لا اسمع الدهر هبة
اسب بهـــا الا كشفت عطاءها
فاني في الحرب الضروس موكل
باقدام نفس ما اريد بقـــاءها

اذا ما اصطبحت اربعا خط ميزري
و اتبعت دلوي في السماح رشاءها
متى يأت هذا الموت لا تلف حاجة
لنفسي الا قد قضيت قضاءها
ثأرت عديا و الخطيم فلم أضع
ولاية اشياخ جعلت ازاءها

2. Write out the following passage with all the vowel-points, and explain its purport:—

اغالب فيك الشوق و الشوق اغلب
واعجب من ذا الهجر و الوصل اعجب
اما تغلط الايام في بان ارى
بغيضا فتأتى او حبيبا تقرب
و لله سيري ما اقل تايه
عشية شرقي الحدالي و غرب

3. Translate into Arabic, and give all vowel-points:—

Know God and keep his commandments. Value not the learned for the abundance of their erudition; but prefer those who abstain from wickedness and strife. Let your own pursuits be confined to learning and teaching. Ask not of God those things which perish in the enjoyment, but pray to him for durable benefits. Be ever on your guard; for vice hath

many ways of compassing its designs. Wish not for the accomplishment of anything that is not lawful. Know that the divine vengeance on the creature is not inflicted in wrath, but by way of instruction and warning. Be not satisfied with an easy life, unless it load to a reputable death.

4. Inflect the مضارع - فاعل - مفعول and امر of the *Báb* انفعال of صيد and سير with all vowel-points.

5. What are the roots of المهيمن - الباري - المحيي - المميت and الرءوف - الرحمن - الله - المومن .

6. Give the metre of the verses in questions 1 and 2.

7. What are the plurals of نعمة - دهر - غطاء - وعظ - حرب - نفس - and نفيس - كف - جرح - خرج .

8. What are the singulars of اواسي - عقيان - عقبان - ثعابين - غرانيق and عرايض - اهواء - ظغاين .

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MOULAVI KABIRUDDIN AHMED.

1. Translate into English :—

وجه زر از روی دارد چشم لولو بار من
قلب من نقد روان زان روی در بازار من
هندو کیوان بمن بفروخت شادي را ازانکه
مشتري تنها و نقد رايجي دربار من

پیش ازان کین بیضهٔ زرین فتد بر طشت زر
در خروس آید خروس از نالهای زار من
هو سحر مانند شمع از اندکي عمر خویش
صبح را در خنده آرد گریهٔ بسیار من
همچو آه سرد صبح و گریهای گرم شمع
آتش اندر خود زند دود دل افگار من
با همه مهري که دارد صبح خنجر میکشد
تا چه بازیها کند این بد گهر درکار من
خاکسارم یاد بیما آبرویم رفته است
گو برو تا شادمان گردد دل اغیار من
گو روان شو در دوچشم از درد بي آبي مرا
دانه دانه خون دل از سینهٔ پر نار من
گو سپر گیر آفتاب و گو عطارد تیر شو
سر نخواهد تافت این قد کمان آثار من
در کمان چرخ گر آتش زند تیر سحر
خم نگردد حلقهٔ از جوشن مقدار من
صر صر صور ار فلک را هفت دامن سر درد
ریشهٔ زر آغشته ندهد گوشهٔ دستار من
خرمن ماه ار فروریزد ز راه کهکشان
گم نگردد یک جوي از دخل استحضار من

2. What is the metre of the above passages ?

3. Explain the meaning of طشت زر - بیضهٔ زرین and هفت دامن فلک .

4. Write down some اصطلاحی الفاظ and استعارات for آفتاب sun, and آسمان heaven.

5. Give the plurals of کوه - پرگنه - چشم - چشمه - درخت - پروانه, insect, پروانه, order, and بچه .

6. Write out the following phrases correcting the mistakes شتر - سه زنجیر اسپ - دو قطار فیل - شش دست شمشیر - پنج قبضهٔ پارچه - چهار راس هشت نفر گاو - هفت عدد خدمتگار .

7. Translate into Persian :—

I ordained that the revenues and the taxes should be collected in such a manner, as might not be productive of ruin to the subject, or of depopulation to the country. For the ruin of the subject causeth a diminution of the imperial treasures; and a diminution of the imperial treasures effecteth the dispersion of the troops; and the dispersion of the troops produceth the extinction of the imperial power.

And I ordained that, in every country that should be subdued, (to the inhabitants of which charters of safety and security from dangers should be granted) the produce and the revenue of that country should be inspected.

If the subjects were satisfied with the old and established tax, that those taxes should be confirmed agreeably to the wishes of the subjects; or if not, that they should be determined according to the regulation.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate literally into English :—

هنگامیکه مخبر صادق صبح بفحوای و الصبح اذا تنفس عالمیان را از قدرت کاملهٔ حضرت آفریدگار تعالی شانهٔ خبرداد و جمازهٔ سوار سریع السیر گردون بموداي الله نور السموات والارض در اظهار احوال جهانیان بتقریر واضح لب کشاد - خبر رسید که جمعی از متحصنان شقاوت‌آثار چون دانهای انار از برج حصار بیرون آمده کار بخونریزي میرسانند - و بتدارک سرخروئي در دادن جان شیرین قدم ثبات افشرده مستحفظان دمدمه را بمقتضاي فدمدم علیهم ربهم بذنبهم فسویها - شربت مرگ میچشانند * فی‌الفور عزت‌خان را که خدمت میر آتشي یافتنش خیلے تازگی داشت نایرهٔ شجاعت ملتهب شد و زبانه‌وار با فوجے چون شرار دوید تا دود از دمار خاشاک‌منشان برآورد - و از کمال

جرأت باتفاق سمندربیگ میرتوزک در دود و آتش
در آمده ببرق سنان و شهاب بان اهل بغي و عناد را
در عداد و لهم عذاب الحریق درآرد * عدد کشتگان
از طرف سردار مذکور بهفتاد رسید و ازان طرف
هیچ معلوم نیست - و این عبارت که خان مذکور
معروض جناب خلافت‌مآب داشت که رفتم و جمعی
کثیر را بقتل رسانیدم بیان واقع است زیراکه مواضع
فتح در غزوات هفتاد بود - پس آیة کریمه و لقد
نصرکم الله في مواطن کثیرة - کثرت مقتولان اورا
بثبوت رسانید *

2. (*a.*) Is there any historical truth in the above passage? What does the author mean by the هفتاد مواضع فتح در غزوات?

(*b.*) Give the meanings and the etymology of میرآتشی - ملتهب - شقاوت آثار - بمرادی - تعالی شانه.

3. (*a.*) Give examples of Arabic words that have undergone changes of pronunciation in Persian. What is the etymology and meaning of مهمیز-حویلی?

(*b.*) Mention Persian words employed in Arabic, and show by examples how the letters ک - پ - چ are represented in Arabic.

(*c.*) What is the *abjad* value of چ - پ - گ - ژ?

4. Mention some of the principal rhetorical and poetical figures (صنعات), giving examples.

5. (*a.*) Translate idiomatically into Persian: (1) I dreamt I was floating in the air. (2) Tell me what the length, breadth, and depth of the ditch is. (3) You had better not accept his invitation. (4) Would you not rather accept his statement? (5) He is a distinguished mathematician and lawyer.

(*b.*) Form sentences to illustrate the meaning and construction of the following verbs:—در افتادن - افشاندن - ارزیدن - دست یافتن - در ساختن - در خوردن - دامن .

(*c.*) Explain by examples the use of the form توان. Parse توان. Could it be the imperative?

6. Translate into English:—

پیدا است که مذاهنت در مهادنت جز اثارهٔ میقده سر نکفد و تقاعد از تعاقد محبت جز انارهٔ غبار محنت ننماید - پادشاه چون از صفحهٔ حال حضرت محمد شاه مضمون ینحل بالورق فکیف بالورق دریافت و حمامهٔ وقاء نامه بر را ابطأ من غراب نوح مشاهده کرد این معني موجب انقباض خاطر والا و انقیاض اساس و تحریک سلسلهٔ غضب و تحرید طبع همایون و تجرید سیوف مخاصمت گشته کایب مکتبه و مقانب مقنبه و عساکر مجنده و بواتر مهنده فزون از قیاس و تعداد استعداد داد - و سرعان الامر سریعا مکتوبے بطوز

ادب منشون و مطرز بطراز این مضمون بپادشاه والاجاه
نگارش یافت - که پارسال بارسال رسل و مراسلهٔ
مرسله بذرگلوي وفاق گشتیم - شاهد مراد از نقاب
ارتقاب چهرهٔ کشا نگشت و جوابے از جانب آنجناب
بهجت بخشا نشد *

Write out the eighth and ninth lines of the preceding passage with all the vowel-points.

7. Translate into Persian (employing, if you can, the سجع in each فقرة) —

In the spring of every year a festival was celebrated in ancient Persia, destined to represent the primitive equality, and the present connexion, of mankind. The kings of Persia, exchanging their vain pomp for more genuine greatness, freely mingled with the humblest but most useful of their subjects. On that day the husbandmen were admitted without distinction to the table of the king and his satraps. "From your labours," was he accustomed to say, "from your labours we receive our subsistence; you derive your tranquillity from our vigilance; since, therefore, we are mutually necessary to each other, let us live together like brothers in concord and love." (From Gibbon's Rome, Vol. I, chap viii.)

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B.A.

1. Enunciate the laws of fluid pressure; how are they illustrated in a Barker's Mill?

If a parallelogram be immersed in a fluid in any manner, the sum of the fluid pressures at the extremities of one diagonal is equal to the sum of those at the extremities of the other.

2. Find an expression for the whole pressure of a liquid on a surface with which it is in contact.

A sphere is immersed in water, and its centre is at a depth of 18 feet below the surface; the whole pressure on the sphere is nine times the resultant vertical pressure; find the radius of the sphere.

3. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating in a liquid.

An indefinitely thin hollow sphere A and a solid sphere B, which are connected together, float totally immersed in a liquid. If A were solid and B hollow, the combination would float in the same liquid with A totally and B half immersed; show that the radii of the spheres are in the ratio of 1 to $\sqrt[6]{2}$.

4. An isosceles triangle floats vertically in a fluid, with one of its equal sides parallel to the surface of the fluid, and with its centre of gravity in that surface, the vertex of the triangle being supported by a string; find the ratio of the densities of the fluid and the triangle, and the tension of the string.

5. Describe the mode in which a thermometer is filled with mercury. How are the freezing and boiling points determined? Explain the construction and use of maximum and minimum thermometers.

6. A balloon filled with gas at a temperature of 65° and a barometric pressure of 30 inches, ascends to a height where the thermometer indicates 45° and the barometer a pressure of 27 inches; find the change in its volume, the coefficient of expansion of air being ·00375.

7. What is the difference between evaporation and ebullition? How is the latter affected by a change in the atmospheric pressure?

Water is boiled in a glass flask for some time, and when all the air has been expelled by the steam, the flask is closed and inverted; if the bottom be now cooled by a stream of cold water from a sponge, the water in the flask begins to boil again; explain this phenomenon.

8. Describe Nicholson's hydrometer, and show how it may be used to compare the specific gravities of a solid and a liquid.

The specific gravity of silver being 10·5 and of copper 8·9, find the relative weights of the two which must be mixed in order to form a compound which shall weigh one ninth more in air than in water.

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner—Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A.

1. Explain how velocity is measured (i) when uniform, and (ii) when variable. Distinguish between the acceleration and the velocity of a moving point

A point P moves round a circle APB, of which AMB is a diameter, and PM an ordinate perpendicular to AB, in such a way that M moves with a uniform velocity of one foot per second. Find the actual velocity of P when it has travelled over one-eighth of the circumference from A.

At what point will the acceleration of P be least?

2. Enunciate the Second Law of Motion, and give any simple illustration of its truth.

Prove the formula $s = \frac{1}{2} a t^2$ for the space described from rest by a particle moving with uniform acceleration a. Has the proof of this formula any direct connection with the Second Law of Motion?

A series of particles are allowed to fall from rest, one by one, after equal intervals of time. They arrive simultaneously at the same horizontal line, and from that moment cease to be acted upon by gravity. Prove that they will always remain in a straight line.

3. Find the time in which a particle will slide down a given inclined plane under the action of gravity, and the velocity acquired.

A number of straight lines are drawn downwards in different directions from a point O, and particles starting simultaneously from O slide down them. Show that at any instant they will all be in the surface of one sphere.

4. Show how to determine the position at any time t of a particle projected with velocity V at an angle α to the horizon; and hence deduce that the range on a horizontal plane will be a maximum (for a given value of V) when $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

5. Two particles whose masses are m and m' are attached by a string passing over a fixed smooth pulley, and acted upon by gravity; determine the motion

If the constant weights in Atwood's machine be each 20 oz., and a moveable weight of 1 oz. be placed on one of them at a height of 1 foot above the upper platform, find the time of passing from the upper to the lower platform, supposing that distance to be 2 feet.

6. Describe briefly the construction and use of the equatorial. In what respects is it inferior to the transit instrument and mural circle; and what special advantages does it possess?

The zenith distance of a star near the pole is ascertained to be 44° 15′ by the mural circle, and 65° 45′ at its next transit. Show how to adjust the equatorial so as to bear on the star exactly four hours (sidereal time) after the latter transit.

7. Describe accurately the variations in the points of sunrise and sunset and meridian transit at noonday, to an observer within the tropics, during the course of the year.

8 Define exactly what is meant by the terms *mean solar day*, *tropical year*, *sidereal year*, *anomalistic year*, and *equinoctial time*.

Explain what is meant by the equation of time due to the sun's unequal motion in the ecliptic, and investigate its variations throughout the year.

9. Investigate the apparent motion in the heavens of a *superior* planet, and show that it can never appear dichotomized.

10. Describe the phenomenon of a lunar eclipse, and show how to calculate whether at any given opposition the moon will be eclipsed, and to what extent.

Find the apparent radii of the *umbra* and *penumbra* at the moon's distance, given that parallax of sun $= 8{\cdot}57''$, parallax of moon $= 57'$, and sun's angular diameter $= 32'$.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner—Mr. E. Lethbridge, M.A.

1. Mention the various races from which the English are descended; and describe carefully the process and the extent of the amalgamation in each case. What grounds have you for supposing that there may be considerable differences in point of race between the people of Lincolnshire and those of Cumberland, of Kent, and of Cornwall respectively?

2. What were the territorial divisions and subdivisions of England in later Anglo-Saxon times? How was the administration of justice connected with these divisions? How were the Courts of Justice constituted?

3. Had Edward I. any right to claim the feudal lordship of Scotland? Trace the relations between the English and Scotch Crowns from the time of Edward the Elder to that of Edward I.

4. In the insurrection of Wat Tyler, what were the grievances complained of by the rebels? What do you infer therefrom with regard to the social condition of England at the time?

5. What were the chief provisions of the Will of Henry VIII.? On what occasions and in whose behalf were some of these provisions subsequently quoted? What is the theory of the British Constitution with regard to the descent of the Crown?

6. Against what encroachments on the liberty of the subject was the Bill of Rights particularly directed? Justify its chief clauses by references to the history of the Stuarts.

7. Give full explanations of the following historical terms:—Abhorrers, Covenanters, Nonjurors, Trimmers, Danelagh, Primer Seisin, Peterloo, Pride's Purge.

8. Sketch briefly the history of the Peninsular War, and draw a map of the Peninsula, showing the position of the most important engagements.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. Describe concisely the constitution of a Hindu township or village community. Show how the village communities have contributed to the preservation of the people of India through all the revolutions and changes that have passed over them.

2. State briefly the distinguishing features of the six principal schools of Hindu philosophy. Give a short account of the Sankhya school, and show its connexion with Buddhism.

3. Describe the internal state of the Muhammadan empire in India at the beginning of Akbar's reign. Give a short account of Akbar's treatment of the Hindus, the reforms which he imposed on them, his revenue system, and his personal character and tastes.

4. Name, with dates, the Muhammadan emperors of India from Baber to Aurangzib. Is the dynasty inaugurated by Baber correctly called the Mogul dynasty? Describe briefly the literary and historical merits of the Autobiography of Baber.

5. Trace the rise and progress of the Sikh power down to the supremacy of Runjeet Singh. Give an accurate geographical description of the Sikh dominions at the death of Runjeet Singh.

6. Enumerate the most important events during the administration of Lord Hastings, and describe geographically the territories which he annexed to the British dominions. Sketch the political condition of India at the beginning and end of his administration.

[N.B.—Candidates may answer either the questions under (*a.*), or (*b.*), or (*c.*), but not parts of each. Only *one group* is to be answered.]

(*a.*) *Arnold's Lectures on Modern History.*

1. State briefly the theory of government which Arnold maintains in the Inaugural Lecture.

2. Give an outline of the course of reading to be pursued by the student of modern history. Notice some of the principal difficulties or questions which the historical student will encounter, whether the period he has chosen belongs to the times of imperfect or of advanced civilization.

3. Describe briefly the state of the religious or ecclesiastical parties of England in the reign of Elizabeth.

(*b.*) *Mill on Representative Government.*

1. State briefly the criterion of a good form of government.

2. What is the ideally best form of government? Discuss the question of the executive in a representative government; and show that it is a most important principle, that no executive functionaries should be appointed by popular election.

3. Discuss the question of nationality as connected with representative government, and show that free institutions are next to impossible in a country which is made up of different nationalities.

(*c.*) *The history of the Jews from the beginning of Monarchy to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.*

1. Give a sketch of the history of Josiah and his successors

2. Describe the effect on the Jewish national character produced by the captivity in Babylon. Against what social and moral evils had Ezra and Nehemiah to contend? Describe briefly the state of parties during the siege of Jerusalem, and mention the chief circumstances of its capture by Titus.

3. Give some account severally of the Samaritans, the Sadducees, the Pharisees, the Essenes, and the Herodians.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Hamilton reviews the history of early Greek Philosophy to prove that the aberrations of philosophy have been only violations of its one possible method:—

(*a.*) State and explain that one possible method.

(*b.*) Give the leading features of his historical review.

2. For what reasons does Hamilton decline giving a definition of Consciousness? What *elements* are discernible in every form of Consciousness? By what mental operation? What judgment is affirmed in every act of Consciousness? Illustrate the last three queries of this question by reference to an act of Imagination.

3. What does Hamilton mean by the assertion that knowledge is only of relative existence? In how many ways is our knowledge of this relative existence limited? Explain and illustrate Reid's use of the term *relative*

4. Prove that we cannot be conscious of an intellectual operation without being conscious also of the object of that operation. What is the object of which we are conscious in an act of memory? "It "is undeniable that we see the sun in the sky, and therefore, "according to Sir W. Hamilton's teaching, we are conscious of "the sun as the object of that act of perception." Discuss, with reference to this statement, the truth of Hamilton's doctrine.

5. Describe the Cartesian hypothesis to explain the intercourse of Mind and Matter. By what names is this hypothesis known, and why is it so called? With what inconsistency does Reid charge Des Cartes' exposition of his doctrine of Perception, and how does Hamilton vindicate Des Cartes' consistency?

6. The representative hypothesis has been defended on the ground that the mind can know only that to which it is immediately present; in what way has this argument been met by (*a*) Reid and Stewart, and (*b*) by Hamilton? In combating Reid and Stewart's explanation of the process of Perception, Hamilton lays stress upon two points in which his theory differs from theirs and refers to a distinction in the Order of Nature and the Order of time: explain.

7. State the theory which Hamilton gives to explain the phenomena of Retention. What two observations does he say

arise out of this theory? Explain the relation in which the Special Faculties stand to Consciousness, and examine the consistency of Hamilton's account of the special conditions of Consciousness with (*a*) this explanation of the phenomena of Retention, and (*b*) his doctrine that Feelings are retained and awakened equally with Cognitions.

8. State the question at issue with reference to Causality. Hamilton charges some philosophers with accommodating the problem to their solution instead of accommodating their solution to the problem; explain. Give his own statement of the problem and his solution of it. Is it open to the same objection? State and refute Maine de Biran's theory.

INDUCTIVE LOGIC AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner.—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D.Sc.

(*One group of questions only to be answered.*)

Inductive Logic.

1. Distinguish clearly between Inductive and Deductive Inference. Having observed, as far as our experience has gone, that animals flying through the air lay eggs, we infer regarding some newly discovered species that they will lay eggs; of what value is this inference? Is it inductive or deductive? Justify your answer.

2. What is classification, and of what importance as subsidiary to induction? Explain and illustrate the distinction between a natural and an artificial system of classification.

3. What is the nature and value of scientific hypotheses? What are the conditions of the legitimacy of an hypothesis? Illustrate the distinction between an adequate and an inadequate hypothesis.

4. Describe the Method of Agreement. What imperfections does it involve, and how are they to be corrected?

5. "A ray of light proceeding from incandescent hydrogen is passed through a prism, and it is invariably found that in the spectrum thus obtained there are two bright lines occupying precisely the same position. Moreover, rays of white light proceeding from various incandescent substances are passed through incandescent hydrogen, and the emergent light is then broken up by a prism. In the spectra thus obtained it is found that there are invariably two dark (or under certain circumstances) bright lines occupying exactly the same positions in the spectrum as the lines above mentioned. But if we try the same experiments with any other element than incandescent hydrogen, although we may obtain bright or dark lines, we never find these lines occupying the same positions in the spectrum as the two lines in question." What inference may be drawn from these experiments? and how may this inference be applied in a deductive argument? Explain fully the method here illustrated.

6. Explain and give an example of the Method of Residues.

7. Explain the argument from analogy. What cautions, according to Fowler, require to be observed in drawing an inference by analogy.

8. Explain the fallacies illustrated in the following:—

(*a.*) That a tree should be simply a collection of ideas is absurd, because men see it at a distance, and feel it to be a hard resisting body.

(*b.*) Christians are of a proud, overbearing disposition, and addicted to indulgence in strong drink.

(*c.*) The Bengali, Mahratti, Hindi, and Uriya languages are all derived from Sanskrit, as is seen from their possessing so many words manifestly changed from Sanskrit words.

(*d.*) In many cases population increases faster than the supply of food increases. Hence, the time must come in some countries when the bulk of the people will be reduced to a state of starvation.

(*e.*) A great and permanent diminution of corn, coal, or iron throughout the world would be a serious and lasting loss; and again, if the fields and coal mines yielded regularly double quantities with the same labour, we should be so much the richer; hence, it may be inferred that if the quantity of gold and silver in the world were diminished one-half or were doubled, like results would follow; the utility of these metals for the purposes of coin being very great.

Fleming's Moral Philosophy.

1. Define a *human action* considered as being subject to moral law. "Brutes understand not the connection between means and ends, and are prompted to act by mere impulse." Examine this statement.

2. Describe, classify, and distinguish the springs of action.

3. What are desires? Examine attempts made to resolve all our desires into one general desire of happiness or pleasure.

4. What position does Fleming give to Prudence as a guide of human action? Examine this position from the Utilitarian point of view.

5. Explain the doctrines held by important ethical philosophers regarding the influence of Association in producing the matured moral faculty. Answer fully.

6. What are the doctrines regarding the nature of Virtue held by Hobbes, Cudworth, Edwards, Butler, Hume, and Paley?

7. Describe and classify motives. Distinguish between a motive and a volition, defending your distinction.

8. What are the important points of difference between Libertarians and Necessitarians? Harmonize their views, as far as possible by rejecting subordinate differences, and examine whether the point at issue is really essential to moral responsibility.

Butler.

1. "All presumption of death's being the destruction of living beings, must go upon supposition that they are compounded and so discerptible." Examine the validity of this proposition. State and examine the argument which Butler founds upon it.

2. In what does *government* consist? What conclusions does Butler draw from the fact that government exists?

3. Trace briefly Butler's arguments to establish a *moral* government, present and future.

4. State and answer objections to our present life being considered a state of probation with reference to a future life.

5. What, in brief, does Butler teach regarding the influence of the doctrine of necessity upon the proof (1) of the existence of a moral Governor, and (2) of a moral Government?

6. What, according to Butler, is the proper object of the moral faculty? Is benevolence of the nature of virtue? Does it constitute the whole of virtue? Defend your answers.

7. Describe Butler's analysis of the human constitution.

8. "Had it (conscience) strength, as it has right; had it power, as it has manifest authority; it would absolutely govern the world." Explain and defend this statement.

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner—Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B.A.

1. Find by extracting the square root what value must be given to x to make the expression

$$x^4 + 8x^3 + 22x^2 + 23x + 19 \text{ a perfect square.}$$

2. Show that the difference between any two consecutive convergents to a continued fraction is a fraction whose numerator is unity and denominator the product of the denominators of the convergents. Find the value of $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} +$ &c.

3. Sum the series $1.3 + 2.9 + 3.27 +$ &c. $+ n.3^n$.

Find the number of shot in a rectangular pile in which the number in the lowest course is 600 and in the top ridge 11.

4. Prove that the arithmetical mean between any number of positive quantities is greater than the geometrical mean.

If x, y, z be three unequal positive quantities whose sum is unity, then will $\left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{y} - 1\right)\left(\frac{1}{z} - 1\right) > 8$.

5. If n be a prime number, and N prime to n, then $N^{n-1} - 1$ is divisible by n without remainder.

Find the sum of the divisors of 840.

6. Show that $\cos^2\theta - 2\cos\theta\cos a\cos(a+\theta) + \cos^2(a+\theta)$ is independent of θ.

7. Investigate a formula for the area of a triangle in terms of the radius of the circumscribing circle and the angles.

The internal bisectors of the angles of a triangle ABC are

produced to meet the circumscribing circle in the points D, E, F; prove that

$$\Delta ABC : \Delta DEF :: 8 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} : 1.$$

8. Enunciate Demoivre's theorem, and prove it when the index is a negative integer.

9. Prove that

$$\cos a + \cos (a + \beta) + \cos (a + 2\beta) + \&c. + \cos \left\{ a + (n-1)\beta \right\} = \frac{\cos \left\{ a + \frac{(n-1)}{2}\beta \right\} \sin \frac{n\beta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\beta}{2}}$$

and find the value of

$$\frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{2 \cos 2x}{\sin^2 2x} + \&c. + \frac{2^{n-1} \cos 2^{n-1} x}{\sin^2 2^{n-1} x}.$$

ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A.

1. Find the co-ordinates of the point which divides in a given ratio the line joining two points.

OA and OB are oblique axes, and A a fixed point through which any straight line AP is drawn cutting OB in P. Find the equation to the locus of the middle point of AP.

2. Find the angle between the lines $ax + by + c = 0$ and $a'x + b'y + c' = 0$. Deduce the conditions that the two lines may be (i) at right angles, and (ii) parallel.

Find the angle between the lines $y = \sqrt{3}.\ x$ and $x = \sqrt{3}.\ y$.

3. Find the length of the perpendicular from the point (h, k) drawn to the straight line $ax + by + c = 0$.

Hence find the co-ordinates of a point, the distance of which from the straight line whose intercepts on the axes are a and b, shall be equal to its distance from either axis.

4. Find the equation to the tangent at any point (h, k) of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$.

Prove that the circle whose equation is—

$$\left(x - \frac{6}{5^r}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{8}{5^r}\right)^2 = r^2,$$

touches the circle $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$; and find the equation to each of the four straight lines which touch both circles.

5. Find the equation to the parabola referred to any diameter and the tangent at the extremity of that diameter.

Deduce the equation to the parabola referred to oblique axes $Ox\ Oy$ (of which Ox is a diameter and Qy the tangent at its extremity)

that touches the straight line $\frac{y}{b} - \frac{x}{a} = 1$; and find the co-ordinates of the point of contact.

6. Find the equation to the diameter of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, conjugate to chords in the direction (l, m).

7. Investigate the equation to the hyperbola referred to its asymptotes as axes

Find the co-ordinates of the centre of perpendiculars of the triangle whose angular points are $\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$, (h, k) and (k, h), where the point (h, k) is on the rectangular hyperbola $2xy = a^2$; and show that this centre of perpendiculars lies also on the same hyperbola.

8. Through five points, no four of which are in a straight line, one conic and only one can be drawn.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. J. Willson, B.A.

1. How many grams of zinc and sulphuric acid would be required to fill with hydrogen a gas-holder of 12 litres capacity, the temperature of the room being 28°C. and the barometer standing at 735 mm., the mass of a litre of hydrogen at 0°C. and 760 mm. being 0 089 grams?

2. The total quantity of heat Q which is required to raise one pound of water from 0°C. and convert it into steam at the temperature T°C. is given by

$$Q = 606{\cdot}5 + 0{\cdot}305T.$$

From this calculate the latent heat of steam at 125°C. How many pounds of steam at 125°C. would be required to raise 30 lbs. of ice from 0°C. to water at 75°C.?

3. A mixture measuring 1·2 litres of oxygen and carbonic oxide, of unknown proportions, at 15°C. and 740 mm. pressure, was exploded by the electric spark. After agitating the exploded mixture with caustic potash, and reducing to the same temperature and pressure, the remainder was found to occupy 0·4 litres and to be pure oxygen. What was the composition of the mixture by weight?

4. Give in symbols the reaction which takes place in the preparation of nitric oxide. Explain how its composition may be determined, and state your reasons for taking N O and not N_2O_2 for its molecular formula.

5. You are given alcohol and strong sulphuric acid; what gas could you prepare from these materials, and how? Two volumes of a gaseous hydrocarbon, 15 times as dense as hydrogen, when mixed with 8 volumes of oxygen and exploded, produced 4 volumes of carbon dioxide, while one volume of oxygen remained uncombined: find the formula of the hydrocarbon.

6. Write down the names and formulæ of the acids of chlorine. Explain how perchloric acid may be obtained from potassium chlorate, giving the reactions in symbols.

7. Give the reactions which take place in the preparation of sulphuric acid of commerce. How many tons of chamber vitriol, containing 60 per cent. of pure acid, can be obtained from 120 tons of pyrites containing 45 per cent. of sulphur?

8. Name the metals which are found native, and the systems in which they crystallize.

9. Give the formula of *white lead*, and explain with symbols one of the common methods of preparing it on the large scale.

10. Write down the names and formulæ of the principal ores of copper. How is pure copper obtained from copper pyrites?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. What is the true form of the earth, and how has it been ascertained?

2. What is the mean density of the earth? Give a short description of the three methods by which this density has been ascertained.

3. How does Mr. Croll seek to explain the extensive glaciation of the British Isles, the Alpine region, &c, in past times?

4. How may the antiquity of a mountain chain in respect of the period of its elevation be judged of? Illustrate your answer by the case of any Indian mountain, chain or hills, the age of which is approximately known.

5. What causes operate to render the higher strata of the air colder than the lower strata, and to cover with snow the summits of lofty mountains, even in the tropics.

6. What geographical conditions are favourable to rainfall? Illustrate your answer by instances taken from India, and explain the great differences in the rainfall of different parts of India.

7. What is Hadley's or the convection theory of the winds? Explain the monsoons on that theory. Mention any winds that seem to form an exception to it.

8. Describe a glacier and its work as a denuding agent.

9. Show how the variations in river discharge depend on geographical conditions.

10. Explain the formation of lagoons.

11. Give a short description of the form of the surface of the Europe-Asiatic continent, specifying the principal mountain systems, the table-lands, plains and drainage systems: their relative positions and mutual relations.

SOUND, ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner—MR. J. WILLSON, B.A.

1. Describe the propagation of a wave of sound along a straight tube filled with air. Show that in an uninclosed medium the intensity of sound diminishes inversely as the square of the distance of the sonorous body from the ear.

2. Explain with diagrams the nature of the beats produced when two simple tones whose vibration numbers are as 3 to 2 are sounded together. What is the cause of the dissonance in the interval of a major seventh?

3. Write down, explaining the meanings of the symbols, the formula which expresses the laws of the transverse vibrations of strings. A platinum wire is 4 feet long; calculate the length of a brass wire of double the section which would vibrate in unison with it when the wires are stretched with equal forces, the specific gravity of platinum being taken as 22·5 and that of brass 8·1.

4. Give a brief account of the nature of the instruments used, and the methods of measuring the magnetic dip and declination of a place.

5. Distinguish, giving a few examples of each, between paramagnetic and diamagnetic substances. What remarkable change is produced in a polarised ray of light when it is passed through a plate of glass placed between the poles of a powerful electromagnet?

6. An electrified stick of sealing wax is brought near the knob of a gold leaf electroscope. The knob is then touched with the finger, and the leaves collapse. But when the finger is first removed, and then the sealing wax, the leaves diverge; account for this. A second electrified body is now gradually brought near the knob. It is observed that the leaves at first collapse, but when the body is approached nearer, they again diverge; explain this, and state the kind of electricity with which the second body was charged.

7. Explain the theory of an electrical condenser, and calculate the quantity of electricity accumulated, under given circumstances, on each of the plates.

8. Describe some applications of electrolysis in the arts. Give the explanation of the electrolysis of water, sulphate of copper and sodium sulphate according to the theories of Faraday, and also according to the views now generally received.

9. Describe one method of determining each of the following:—

(1). The internal resistance of a single element

(2). The electromotive force of a single element.

10. Assuming the laws of angular currents, show how a circular horizontal current produces continuous rotation in a radial horizontal current moveable about a vertical axis through the centre of the circular current.

HEAT AND LIGHT.

Examiner—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. Prove that in polarising light by reflection, the tangent of the angle of polarization is equal to the index of refraction of the two transparent media.

2. Explain by means of a diagram the principle of the simple microscope, and show that magnification equals the ratio of the distance of most distinct vision to the focal length of the lens approximately.

3. Describe experiments which prove that the coloured rays of the spectrum are unequally refrangible, and that by their composition they constitute white light.

4. Describe the several methods by which the velocity of light has been measured.

5. Ten cubic feet of air, which has been passed through a chemical hygrometer, has deposited 70 grains of water. The barometer stands at 760 mm., and the temperature is 27°C. If one cubic foot of dry air at 760 mm. and 0°C. weighs 536 grains, and water vapour weighs $\frac{5}{8}$ as much as air of the same pressure and temperature, what was the relative humidity of the air before being dried. Give the tension of saturated vapour at 27° = 25·5 mm.

6. Describe an experiment with the thermopile which proves that the law of the inverse squares holds good in the case of radiant heat.

7. One hectogram (0·1 kilo.) of a metal at 100°C. is immersed in 1 kilogram of water at 25° contained in a copper vessel weighing 0·25 kilogram, and at the same temperature. The vessel and its contents acquire a temperature of 25·68°C. What is the specific heat of the metal, that of copper being taken at 0·095?

8. What is the principle of the single acting steam engine,—of the double acting engine,—of the high pressure and low pressure engines?

9. A cannon ball weighing 24 pounds is fired into water with a velocity of 1,000 yards in a second, and its motion is stopped. Supposing that all the heat developed by the impact is absorbed by 1,000 lbs. of the water, by how much will its mean temperature be raised.

10. In order to obtain on a screen the image of the electric arc and carbon points of the electric lamp, the light is allowed to pass through a small aperture in a diaphragm. Explain the phenomenon, and show what will be the effects of enlarging the aperture: also show how the image can be increased or reduced in size.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. G. King, M.B.

1. Give the diagnostic marks of the natural orders to which the plants respectively marked A, B, C, D, belong.

2. Describe the plants E, F, G, and fill up a schedule in the form subjoined for a flower of each.

Organ.	No.	Cohesion.	Adhesion.
Sepals.			
Petals.			
Stamens.			
Pistils.			

3. Give a brief morphological description of the objects numbered 1, 2, 3, 4.
4. Mention the peculiarities of the anthers in the natural orders Compositæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Malvaceæ, Orchidaceæ.
5. Give a brief account of the mode of fertilization in the flowers of orchids.
6. Describe the various modes of dehiscence in capsular fruits.
7. Describe the fibrovascular bundle of a monocotyledon.
8. Enumerate the economic products known to you, which are derived from Indian Leguminosæ, and give the botanical name of the plant producing each.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. G. King, M.B.

1. Mention as many as you remember of the plants of which fossil remains are found in coal.
2. Give some instances in which there occurs a perceptible evolution of heat by plants or parts of plants.
3. What is latex? State generally its composition.
4. Describe minutely the structure of the ovule in angiospermous phanerogams.
5. Define the terms Linnæan system, Endosmose, Liber, Chlorophyll, Medullary ray, Species.
6. Describe the minute structure of dicoty ledonous bark.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. D. D. Cunningham, M.B.

1. Enumerate the orders of the class Aves, and give the distinguishing characters of each.
2. Mention the distinguishing characters of the class Reptilia.
3. To what sub-kingdoms, classes and orders do the following animals belong:—1, scorpions; 2, frogs; 3, barnacles; 4, leeches; 5, bats; 6, starfishes; 7, amœbar; 8, seals; 9, lizards; 10, pigeons; 11, dolphins; 12, white ants.
4. What is a Paramecium? Mention all that you know regarding such an organism.
5. Enumerate the divisions of the sub-kingdom Cœlenterata.
6. What are the Foraminifera?

N.B.—Any four of the above questions to be answered.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. D. D. Cunningham, M.B.

1. What do you understand by the term Asphyxia? What are the influences at work in the production of the condition indicated by the term?
2. What effect is exerted on the circulation of the blood by inspiration, and by what means is it exerted?
3. Describe the mechanism of sneezing and coughing.
4. What are the papillæ of the tongue? What are the various forms of them? Mention the sources of their nervous supply, and state which region of the tongue is regarded more especially as the seat of the sense of taste. By what nerve is this region supplied.
5. What are the principal forms of epithelium, and in what parts of the body would you expect to meet with examples of each variety.
6. By what means are the edges of the auriculo-ventricular valves prevented from flapping backwards during the contraction of the ventricles.

N.B.—Any four of the above questions to be answered.

B. L. Examination.

1876.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Mr. E. J. Trevelyan.

1. When is ignorance or mistake an excuse in contract? Explain the reasons for the rule that ignorance of the law excuses no man. What was the Roman law on this subject?

2. Define a sanction, and distinguish between a *derivative* and an *ultimate* sanction.

3. Over what kinds of claims and to what pecuniary limit has a Court of Small Causes in the mofussil jurisdiction?

4. A, who dwells at Calcutta, goes to Madras, and there enters into an agreement with B to deliver goods to B at Bombay. In what Court or Courts can B sue A for non-delivery of those goods? Give reasons for your answer.

5. What changes were made in the constitution of the Legislative Council in 1853 and 1861 respectively? What measures require the previous sanction of the Governor General before they can be introduced into the Council?

6. What right has a Hindu widow in her husband's property? How were these rights affected by the prevention of the practice of suttee.

7. A lakh of rupees is bequeathed to C for life, and after his death to A, and in case of A's death without children, to B. A survives C, and then dies without leaving any children; to whom does the legacy then go?

8. X is the owner of 30 shares in a Limited Company. At a meeting held during his lifetime a call is made of Rs. 50 per share payable by three instalments. X bequeaths his shares to Y, and dies between the day fixed for the payment of the first and the day fixed for the payment of the second instalment. Must X's estate or Y pay these three instalments?

9. What evidence is necessary in order to prove the due execution of an unprivileged will?

10. Define the right of personal security, and state at what time life begins in contemplation of law.

11. What is the distinction between *natural* and *local* allegiance? Can a British subject free himself by any and what method from the former?

12. Into what different classes may the direct prerogatives of the crown be divided? Give examples of each class.

LAND TENURES.

Examiner—Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen.

1. What was the general object of the Government Proclamation enacted into a Regulation by Regulation I of 1793? What declaration is made in it as to the right of proprietors to alienate their lands?

2. With whom was the settlement of land-revenue to be concluded under the provisions of Regulation VIII of 1793? And what rules were made by that Regulation as to pottahs to be granted to ryots by those with whom the settlement was made?

3. Give a description of the tenure known as *putnee talook;* what rules were made as to the disposal of the purchase-money when a *putnee talook* was sold for arrears of revenue?

4. If a chur is thrown up in a river, under what circumstances does it belong—(*a*) to the Government; (*b*) to the proprietors of land contiguous to it; (*c*) to the proprietor of the bed of the river?

5. If land belonging to several joint proprietors, whose shares have been defined, is to be sold for arrears of revenue due from one of the proprietors, how far are the other proprietors liable to satisfy such claim for arrears (*a*) in Lower Bengal under Act XI of 1859; (*b*) in the N. W. Provinces under Act XIX of 1873.

6. How far is land on account of which revenue is *not* due liable to satisfy claims against the owner for land-revenue due on account of other land belonging to him?

7. What is the rule as to the acquisition of a right of occupancy in land? What are the exceptions to this rule? What is an ex-proprietary tenant? Under what circumstances are their rents liable to enhancement.

8. A, having insured his life, dies intestate; when would a claim for the amount of the policy be barred by the statute of limitations?

9. Distinguish between leases which the Registration Act requires to be registered and those which may be registered. In what time after execution must a lease be registered? Where is it to be presented for registration? And by whom must it be presented?

10. Under what circumstances and for what reasons may the property of a minor be mortgaged? What duties are incumbent on the mortgagee when a minor's property is mortgaged? What were the points raised in the case of *Hunoomanpersad Pandey?*

11. Under what circumstances is a mortgagee required to account for the rents and profits of lands mortgaged to him? What are the two modes of making up the accounts?

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—MR. C. F. EGERTON ALLEN.

1. Explain the difference between succession by survivorship and succession by inheritance. Upon what does succession by survivorship depend?

2. Can there be any succession by survivorship to property, which the deceased did *not* hold in *co-parcenary?* Give reasons for your answer.

3. On what principle do widows and daughters succeed by inheritance according to the Bengal school? What is the difference in the nature of the interest taken in inherited estate by the widow and daughter respectively?

4. Make a chart of inheritance according to the Bengal school, showing the order of inheritance down to and including brothers of the half blood. Why does a daughter's son inherit before the father?

5. Setting aside female heirs, what are the four classes of heirs according to the Bengal school? Who are bandhus?

6. What were the two principal causes of exclusion from inheritance according to the Hindu law? What changes in these rules were made by English legislation?

7. How do the following circumstances respectively vary the interest of a widow in her husband's estate: (*a*) unchastity; (*b*) remarriage, where she herself is in possession; (*c*) remarriage where the son was in possession at the time of the remarriage.

8. What is the usual custom as to succession to the office of Mohunt of hereditary Muths?

9. Point out the difference between *sharers* and *residuaries.* Under what circumstances can a *sharer* become a *residuary?* How ought a man's estate to be divided among the following *sharers* and residuaries: widow, father, son, son's son, and two daughters.

10. Who can claim the right of pre-emption? What is the law as to improvements to property made—(*a*) by the first purchaser, when the property passes to the claimant by pre-emption; (*b*) by the claimant by pre-emption, when the property passes to a third person entitled to oust him.

11. What is the Mahomedan law of divorce? and of re-union between a divorced husband and wife?

12. When can the superintendent of endowed property be removed? Who succeeds on his death? And under what circumstances can the directions of the appropriator be departed from?

CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

Examiner—MR E. J. TREVELYAN.

1. Can a man have a right of action as for redress of a civil injury, though the case may in its circumstances amount to a crime? Illustrate your answer by examples.

2. What is a libel? What differences exist between such an imputation as will support an action for slander, and such as will, if written, amount to libel?

3. To what extent has a partner power to bind a co-partner?

4. What remedies does the law give to a man for injuries inflicted on him in his character of husband, or of father?

5. A binds himself apprentice to B, a surgeon, and in his deed of apprenticeship contracts with B that if A practises as a surgeon within Calcutta he will pay B Rs. 10,000. A practises as a surgeon in Calcutta. To what compensation is B entitled?

6. With what exceptions is an agreement made without consideration void?

7. A, B and C are sureties to D for the sum of Rs. 3,000 lent to E. E makes default in payment. D sues the sureties and recovers the whole sum from A. Has A a right of action against B, C, or E; and to what extent could he recover against each of them?

8. Define and distinguish between an *express* and an *implied* authority, and give examples of each.

9. What are the legal requisites of a tender as to—(*a*) the person to whom and by whom the tender is made; (*b*) the thing tendered; (*c*) the time of the tender; (*d*) the place of the tender.

10. A contracts with B to deliver to B, by a fixed day, for a specified price, 500 bales of jute. A does not deliver any jute at the time specified, and in consequence of this B is obliged to procure jute elsewhere, and is prevented from performing a contract which B had made with a third person at the time of his contracting with A (but which had not been communicated to A), and is compelled to make compensation for breach of that contract. What is the measure of damages in an action brought by B against A for non-delivery of the 500 bales of jute?

11. Under what circumstances is a bill of exchange said to be negotiable? When a bill of exchange has been accepted by the drawee, subject to what conditions can the holder have recourse to the drawer and indorsers for payment?

12. Explain and give some instances of the application of the maxim "sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas."

PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

Examiner—Mr. E. J. Trevelyan.

1. In what manner may service of a summons be made on—
   (*a*) Government servants;
   (*b*) Officers and soldiers;
   (*c*) A corporation or company?

2. What ought a judgment and a decree to contain respectively.

3. How may a decree of one Court be executed within the jurisdiction of another Court? In what cases has the Court within whose jurisdiction the decree is sought to be executed, power to inquire into the validity of the decree?

4. On what grounds is an award, made on a reference to arbitration, liable to be set aside; and in what cases may the Court remit it to the arbitrator for reconsideration?

5. From what decisions and on what grounds will a special appeal to the High Court lie?

6. What effect has the bankruptcy or insolvency of a plaintiff upon the continuance of a suit?

7. By what evidence may handwriting be proved?

8. A, who is a pleader and the manager of B's affairs, purchases some land from B. After the sale, B brings a suit against A to set aside the sale on the ground that A did not act in good faith in the transaction. On whom is the burden of proof?

9. Define and explain "estoppel." In an action brought by a mortgagee against his mortgagor for foreclosure or sale of the mortgaged property, the defendant sets up as a defence that he had no title in the mortgaged property at the time of the mortgage, and that it belonged to a third person. Is this a good defence?

10. In what cases may a witness refresh his memory, while giving his evidence, by a reference to documents?

11. Where is evidence in a former judicial proceeding relevant?

12. Property, which is subject to a mortgage, is sold by a decree-holder. Is the mortgagee entitled to be paid out of any surplus which may arise from such sale?

CRIMINAL LAW.

Examiner—MR. C. F. EGERTON ALLEN.

1. Give instances of offences which may be punished with whipping in lieu of any other punishment, and of offences which may be so punished in addition to any other punishment. What classes are exempt from the punishment of whipping?

2. What rules are laid down in the Indian Penal Code as to solitary confinement of prisoners?

3. A having shot B intentionally and without cause, what must be proved at the trial in order that A may be acquitted of the murder on the ground of insanity?

4. Is a resident in a native state who by letter asks inhabitants of British India to join a conspiracy forming in the native state to wage war against the Queen, liable to punishment under the Indian Penal Code? What duty is imposed by law upon those to whom he writes?

5. Distinguish between *giving* and *fabricating* false evidence. How far is a man bound to give information of an offence? And to retain intact documentary evidence of an offence?

6. Define any three of the following terms: *Wrongful restraint—Wrongful confinement—Force—Criminal force—Assault—Kidnapping from British India—Kidnapping from lawful guardianship—Abduction.* What provisions are made in the Indian Penal Code as to slavery?

7. Can a Magistrate take notice of the complaint of a private person? Does it give him jurisdiction to enquire into the offence complained of? What power has a Magistrate to enquire on suspicion, without any report from a police officer?

8. Explain shortly the procedure to be followed at enquiries before Magistrates preliminary to commitment to a Court of Sessions.

9. At the trial before the Court of Sessions what are the rules as to the examination of the accused? In what way and under what circumstances are the statements of the witnesses before the committing Magistrate to be used before the Court of Sessions?

10. In what cases is there no appeal from the sentences or orders of the Magistrate of a District?

11. Give an instance where one charge would be sufficient, although two distinct offences had been committed at two distinct times. When can a man be convicted of an offence with which he is not charged.

12. What powers are given to Civil Courts to inquire into offences, to commit for offences and to take bail, and to bind people to give evidence, respectively?

L. C. E. Examination.

1875.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—Mr. H. Woodrow, M.A.

1. In working a question in subtraction, explain what is meant by the unsuitable phrases 'borrowing' and 'carrying.'

2. Divide 1,007 farthings by 48, using the factors 3, 2, 4 and 2, and show clearly what is the value of the final quotient and of each remainder.

3. Multiply 6,372 and 6,30,072 by 567, and explain why the difference of the two products is divisible by 11 and by the squares of 7 and 10, and by the fourth power of 9.

What change would occur in these factors if the two zeros instead of being in the centre of the digits 6, 3 and 7, 2, occupied some other position still being together?

4. In English gunpowder 75 parts by weight are saltpetre, 10 parts sulphur, and 15 parts charcoal. How many pounds weight of each ingredient are used in the manufacture of 16 cwts. of gunpowder.

5. If a terminated numerical quantity be not a perfect square, prove that its square root will be in the form of a decimal, not terminated and not recurring.

6. Show how to reduce circulating decimals to vulgar fractions. Subtract ·03 from $\cdot\dot{0}\dot{3}$ and divide the result by $\cdot 1\dot{0}\dot{2}$

7. Define the terms 'interest' and 'discount,' and show by general reasoning that the discount of a sum due at the expiration of a certain time is less than the interest on that sum for the same time by the interest on the discount.

The discount and interest on a certain sum for the same time are £22 and £24 respectively, find the sum.

8. Find the greatest common measure of the following quantities:—

(1). x^3-3x^2+4x-2 and x^3-2x+4.

(2). x^m-x^{-m} and $x^m+x^{-m}+2$.

9. Solve the equations—

(1). $\dfrac{mx}{mx+a}+\dfrac{nx}{nx+a}=2\dfrac{px}{px+a}$

(2). $x^{\frac{1}{n}}+x^{-\frac{1}{n}}=a-2$.

(3). $yz=bc, \dfrac{x}{a}+\dfrac{y}{b}=1$ and $\dfrac{x}{a}+\dfrac{z}{c}=1$

10. Give an algebraical solution of the proposition, Euclid Book II., Prop. 11. To divide a straight line into two parts, so

that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square of the other part.

Interpret the two answers.

11. If $\frac{x}{a}=\frac{y}{b}=\frac{z}{c}$ prove that each of these ratios is equal to

$$\frac{x^2+y^2+z^2}{ax+by+cz}$$

12. Find the number of terms of an arithmetical progression in which the first term, the common difference, and the sum of the terms is given. How many terms of the series 15 + 14 + 13 +, &c., must be taken in order that the sum of the terms may be 120.

Explain the double answer in this case.

13. Find the number of combinations of n things taken r together? What is the number of different combinations of the letters in the word 'Engineering' taken 5 together.

14. Assuming the binomial theorem for positive integral indices, prove it for fractional and negative indices.

Find approximately to 4 places of decimals the square root of 26.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—Mr. H. Woodrow, M.A.

1. What is the circular measure of $11\frac{1}{4}°$ having given $\pi=\frac{355}{113}$?

If each of the two joints at the end of the first finger is one inch in length, and if its distance from the eye is 17 inches, when the arm is so held out that the straightened first finger is at right angles to the line joining its first joint and the eye, what is the measure in degrees of an object that subtends at the eye, an angle equal to the angle subtended by the first two joints?

2. Prove geometrically that $\cos(A+B)=\cos A\cos B-\sin A\sin B$ when $A+B<90°$ and also when A and B are each $>90°$ and $A+B<270°$.

3. Find $\sin\frac{A}{2}$ and $\cos\frac{A}{2}$ from $\sin A$. Explain geometrically why in determining $\sin\frac{A}{2}$ or $\cos\frac{A}{2}$ from $\cos A$ we get two values, but from $\sin A$ four different values.

4. If $\alpha+\beta=\omega$. Then $\cos^2\alpha+\cos^2\beta-2\cos\alpha.\cos\beta\cos\omega=\sin^2\omega$

5. In any triangle prove that $b\cos c+c\cos B=a$, and that $\frac{\sin A}{a}=\frac{\sin B}{b}=\frac{\sin C}{c}=\frac{1}{2R}$ where R is the radius of the circumscribing circle?

6. Given $\log 648 = 2{\cdot}81157501$, $\log 864 = 2{\cdot}93651374$ } find log 3 and log 5.

7. Can $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{3}$, and $\sqrt{10}$ be the three sides of a triangle.
Given $\log 2 = 0{\cdot}3010300$ $\log 1{\cdot}4142136 = 0{\cdot}1505150$
$\log 3 = 0{\cdot}4771213$ $\log 1{\cdot}732050 = 0{\cdot}2385606$
$\log 3{\cdot}162277 = \frac{1}{2}$.

8. Having given the tabular logarithms of the sine and cosine of 17°·59′, complete a table in the following form for the tabular logarithms of the several trigonometrical ratios of 72° and 72° 01′ and their differences for one minute.
17 Degrees

M.	Sine.	Diff for 1′.	Cosecant.	Tangent	Diff for 1′.	Cotangent	Secant.	Diff for 1′.	Cosine.	M.
59	$\bar{9}{\cdot}4895934$	 3890						 411	9 9782474	1

9. Show how to solve a triangle when two of the sides and the included angle are given. Ex. $A = 63°$, $b = 13$, $c = 11$. Find the numbers of degrees and minutes and seconds in the angles B and C. Given
L. cotan 31°·30′ = 10·21268
L. tan 7°·44′ = 9·13289
L. tan 7°·45′ = 9·13384
log 2 and log 3 are given in question 7.

10. The sides of a quadrilateral figure taken in order are 15, 13, 14, 12 chains, and the diagonal joining the extremities of the two sides 15 and 13 is 16 chains in length: find the area of the quadrilateral in chains and also in acres, roods and poles.

11. Show by a geometrical construction that the volume of a cone, hemisphere and cylinder on the same circle as base and of the same altitude, *i.e.*, the radius of the hemisphere, are to one another as 1 : 2 :: 3.

12. A pointed shot consists of a cylinder whose diameter is 2 inches, and length 4 inches. One end of the cylinder is capped by a cone whose axis is 2 inches in length, and the other end of the cylinder is hollowed out in the form of a hemisphere having the same diameter as the cylinder. What is the volume of the shot and its weight in lbs. and oz., if iron weighs 7·81 as much as water, and a cubic inch of water weighs 252·95 grains troy, and 7,000 grains troy = 1 lb. avoirdupois.

GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—Mr. H. Woodrow, M.A.

1. If a parallelogram and a triangle be on the same base and between the same parallels, the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle.

Show by a figure how to divide a triangle that its parts may be made to coincide exactly with a parallelogram on the same base as the triangle and half of its altitude.

Show also by a figure how this parallelogram may be divided, so as to coincide exactly with a rectangle on the same base and of the same altitude as the parallelogram.

2. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

If the interior angles of any quadrilateral are bisected by four straight lines, prove that the quadrilateral formed by these lines can be inscribed in a circle.

3. If the exterior angle of a triangle made by producing one of the sides be bisected by a straight line, which also cuts the base produced, the segments between the dividing lines and the extremities of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.

If the base BC of the Δ ABC be divided in D and produced to E, so that DAE is a right angle, and BD : DC :: BE : CE, then AD and AE are the internal and external bisectors of the angle BAC.

4. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than a third.

If a solid angle be contained by any number of plane angles, the sum of all the plane angles but one is greater than that one.

5. A prism having the Δ^s ABC. DEF as its opposite, and parallel faces is made up of the pyramids ABD, C and EBD, C and CEF, D, shew that these pyramids are each equal to one-third of the prism.

In the proof of this deduction, a pyramid on a parallelogram as its base is considered to be generated by the motion of the parallelogram parallel to itself from the base to the vertex.

6. If each of the edges of a well-made brick be cut off by a narrow plane parallel to the edge, what is the number of edges, faces, plane angles and solid angles in the resulting figure.

If the cutting plane parallel to each edge be so wide as to pass through the centre points of the faces forming the edge, what is the number of edges, faces, plane angles and solid angles in the resulting solid? What portion of the brick is this solid?

7. In the parabola if PN be the ordinate at the point P, A the vertex, AN the abscissa of the axis, and S the focus, show that $PN^2 = 4AS.AN$.

If a circle be described about the triangle SPN, the tangent to it from A is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ PN.

8. Defining the ellipse as the curve traced out by a point, which moves in such a manner that its distance from a given fixed point continually bears a ratio less than unity to its distance from a given fixed line, and adopting the ordinary rotation, show that—

$$CA : CX :: SA : AX$$
$$\text{and } CS : CA :: SA : AX$$

Deduce from the property of the ellipse that the sum of the distances of a point on the curve from the foci is always the same.

9. In the ellipse SY and S′Y′ are drawn from the foci S and S′ at right angles to the tangent at P, show that Y and Y′ are on the circumference of the auxiliary circle, and that $SY.S'Y' = BC^2$.

10. If through any two points Q and Q′ of the hyperbola, a line RQQ′R′ be drawn in any direction meeting the asymptotes in R and R′, show that QR = Q′R′.

If a series of parallel chords be drawn in an hyperbola, their middle points will all lie in the line through the centre and the point where the tangent parallel to the chords meets the hyperbola.

11. In any conic section, show that the straight line drawn from the focus to the point in which the tangent meets the directrix. is at right angles to the straight line drawn from the focus to the point of contact. Also show that tangent at the ends of a focal chord intersects in the directrix.

12. The curve formed by the intersection of the surface of a right cone with a plane, which neither passes through its vertex, nor is at right angles to its axis, will be a parabola, an ellipse or hyperbola, according as the inclination of the cutting plane to the axis of the cone is equal to, greater than, or less than the constant angle which the generating line forms with the axis.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—Mr. H. Woodrow, M.A.

1. Assuming the parallelogram of forces, prove that if three forces acting at a point are in equilibrium, each force is proportional to the sine of the angle contained between the directions of the remaining two.

A string having its extremities fastened to the ends of a uniform bar of known weight passes over four tacks, so as to form with the bar a regular hexagon, the bar being horizontal. Find the tension of the string and the vertical pressure on each tack.

2. Four uniform bars are jointed together at their extremities, and two of the adjacent bars are connected at their middle points by an inextensible string without weight and of such length that when the bars are suspended at one of the joints they form a square. Find the tension of the string and the pressure at the corner of the square opposite to the string.

3. Prove that the algebraical sum of the moments of two forces acting in one plane is equal to the moment of their resultant.

4. Find the centre of gravity of a triangle.

A square is divided into four equal triangles by its diagonals, which intersect in O. If one triangle be removed and G be the centre of gravity of the figure formed by the three remaining triangles, show that OG = $\frac{1}{6}$ × side of square.

5. Find the conditions of equilibrium on an inclined plane when a body of known weight is supported on the plane by a force, the direction of which makes a given angle with the plane, friction being taken into account.

Explain why in walking up a hill we appear to lean forwards, and in walking down to lean backwards. Is friction with the ground called into action?

6. Prove that any displacement of a rigid body in one plane can be effected by a rotation about some one point in the plane.

7. State the second law of motion. By what experiments is it illustrated?

8. Professors Thomson and Tait, at page 56 of the Elements of Natural Philosophy, write thus—

"A merchant with a balance and a set of standard masses "would give his customers the same quantity of matter, however "the earth's attraction might vary, depending as he does on *masses* "for his measurement; another using a spring balance would "defraud his customers in high latitudes and himself in low, "if his instrument (which depends on forces and not on masses) "were correctly adjusted in London."

Explain why a tradesman in India would lose in selling his wares by using a spring balance instead of a pair of scales.

9. What would be the numerical value of the accelerating force of gravity if a yard and a minute were the units of space and time instead of a foot and a second, assuming in the latter case that $g = 32\ 2$.

10. Prove the formulæ $s = \frac{1}{2}ft^2$ and $v^2 = u^2 \pm 2fs$.

Find the velocity with which a particle must be projected upwards from the foot of a tower, so as to meet half way another particle let fall at the same time from the top of the tower.

11. Two bodies, P and Q, are connected by an inextensible string which passes over a smooth fixed pulley; determine the motion of each body and the tension of the string.

What is the ratio of the weights when the accelerating force is half that of gravity?

12. A body projected in any direction which is not vertical and acted on by the force of gravity only, will describe a parabola.

The velocity at any point of its path is equal to that due under the action of gravity to the vertical distance of that point from the directrix.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—Mr. H. Woodrow, M.A.

1. What are the fundamental properties of a fluid? How is fluid pressure measured?

2 Prove that the whole pressure of a fluid on a surface is equal to the weight of a column of liquid, of which the base is equal to the area of the surface, and the height is equal to the depth of its centre of gravity below the surface of the liquid.

3. A cubical box, filled with water, has a close fitting heavy lid fixed by small hinges to one edge: compare the tangents of the angles through which the box must be tilted about the several edges of its base, in order that the water may just begin to escape.

4. The specific gravity of pure gold is 19·3 and of copper 8 62 · required the specific gravity of standard gold, which is a mixture of eleven equal parts of gold and one of copper.

5. Howson's barometer consists of three parts: (1) the mer-

cury, (2) a wide strong cylindrical barometer tube suspended in a vertical position from a strong knob at the top, and (3) a cistern in which the lower end of the barometer tube is plunged, and the portion of the mercury outside the tube is exposed to the atmosphere. The cistern is unconnected with the tube. A long light stem about the line of axis of the barometer tube is firmly fixed to the base of the cistern, and projects up the barometer tube without touching it nearly as far as the upper surface of the mercury.

The cistern with its stem and mercury floats unsupported except by air. Explain how this happens.

6. Describe the experiment, verifying Boyle's law that the elastic force of air at a given temperature varies inversely as its volume.

If the temperature be altered, what is the alteration in the pressure.

A heavy piston just fits into a cylinder and descends by its own weight, compressing the air in the cylinder. Find the position of equilibrium, also how much the temperature of the enclosed air must be increased in order that the piston may be just forced out of the cylinder.

7. In Nicholson's hydrometer it is found that when a certain solid is placed in the upper cup, a weight of $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. must be placed in the upper cup to sink the instrument in a liquid to a given depth; and that when the solid is placed in the lower cup, a weight of 3oz. must be placed in the upper cup to sink the instrument to the same depth: compare the specific gravities of the solid and the liquid, the weight of the solid being 2oz.

OPTICS.

8. Explain what is called the critical angle, or the angle of total reflection. Prove that light which has been refracted into a sphere from vacuum can never be totally internally reflected.

9. A person sits sideways before a large vertical mirror, and holds in his hand a small mirror, which is in make a vertical plane, and is inclined at an angle of 60° to the other mirror. Trace one of the rays by which he sees, looking at the little mirror,

(*a*) his profile by two reflections, and (*b*) nearly his full face by three reflections.

10. Find the position of the geometrical focus of a pencil refracted directly at a concave spherical surface, the origin being on the surface.

Show how the formula for reflection may be deduced from the formula for refraction.

11. Show that in refraction through a prism, the deviation increases as the angle of incidence increases.

12. What is the cause of "long-sightedness," and how is it remedied.

A person who can read small print at a distance of 2 feet, finds that with a pair of plane convex spectacles, he can read it at a distance of one foot: find the radius of the curved surface, the refractive index of glass being $\frac{3}{2}$.

13. Trace a pencil of rays through the astronomical telescope,

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, No. I.

Examiner—MAJOR ECKFORD, R.E.

1. Describe generally the process of preparing clay for the brick moulder: if the clay is too stiff, how are the bricks in the kiln affected by this quality? If the clay is too sandy, how does this affect the quality of the burnt bricks? If the kiln is opened without being permitted to cool slowly, how will this injure the bricks? Describe the appearance of a good brick; what is the weight of a cubic foot of brickwork, and what is the crushing strength per square inch of bricks alone, and also of a mass of bricks set in good mortar after being allowed to set for three months?

2. In building with stratified stones, on what face should they be laid to exhibit the greatest resistance to crushing?

3. Which is preferable for the manufacture of mortar, a pure or an earthy limestone? What proportion of puzzolana renders the mortar most hydraulic; what appliances are commonly used for preparing mortar.

4 Describe the method of manufacturing Portland cement. Against what have you to guard, particularly in India, on account of the power of bricks to absorb water; what quantity of water should be used in making mortar? what quality of bricks make the best soorkee? Should soorkee be ground fine or coarse? Does soorkee form a mechanical or a chemical admixture with the lime in mortar? State the chemical equivalents of the compound formed by soorkee, pure lime, and what is the adhesive power per square inch of hydraulic cement?

5. Is it advisable to ram concrete after it is laid? Give a general description of the mode of manufacture of large Beton blocks composed of broken stone and Portland cement. Describe the method of using hoop iron as an aid to mortar,

6. Describe the process of creosoting wood. Give a specification for ordinary stone-work, such as that used in the Jubbulpore circle by Mr. C. Campbell, R.E.

7. How is good brickwork attained? What is the Bond usually called English Bond? Give a specification such as that used in the Jubbulpore circle, for soaking bricks, watering the masonry, and carrying the walls up at a uniform level.

What remarks are made as to the carrying up of chimneys in such specification?

PRACTICE OF BUILDING, No. II.

Examiner—MAJOR ECKFORD, R.E.

1. How is a terrace roof made? What slopes are used for thatch and for tiled roofs? What is the use of a wall plate? Give a sketch of a cast-iron shoe to admit a rafter 9″ × 6″, and an iron tie-rod 1″ in diameter.

2. Why are sand cylinders used to support the centering of a bridge?

3. How are screw piles usually driven, such as the piles of the Calcutta Jetties?

4. Describe how the pressures differ in a sand pile from a wooden pile.

5. Give a sketch of Bull's dredger, and of Fouracres' excavator.

6. What is the usual rise of an arch in proportion to its span?

7. What are spandrill walls, and in an arch whose curve is an arc of 60°, how would you build up the spandrill walls and backing of the arch?

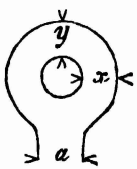
8. What is the usual thickness of bridge piers in terms of the span?

9. Why are curtain walls placed under a bridge? Which is the more important, the upstream or the downstream wall? Why is there no need of them in bridges built on foundations running right down to solid ground?

10. What is chain rivetting? What is a cover plate? Why are two cover-plates of half the thickness better than one cover plate of the same thickness as the plate to be joined?

11. What is the usual way of stiffening the web of a plate girder? Why is the web stiffened?

12. In the link of a suspension bridge, what are the areas of metal if A is the area of the cross section of link at *a*. State the areas of x and *y* and the area of the pin, supposing that the suspension chain consists of one link and two links alternately.



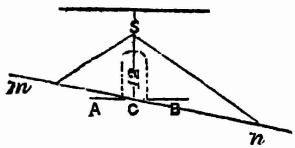
13. What is the tension strength of wrought-iron, and what its crushing strength, and what its resistance to shearing?

ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

Examiner—Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E.

1. A bench-mark at the entrance of a tunnel is 374·65 feet above datum, and 7·45 feet above formation level at the same point. The line rises one in 330 through the tunnel uniformly from the B.M. A shaft, at a distance of 1,650 yards from the entrance, has been sunk 155 feet in depth. The contractor requires to know how much deeper he must sink to formation level, the top of the shaft being 559·24 feet above datum. Draw a sketch section, and give the required depth.

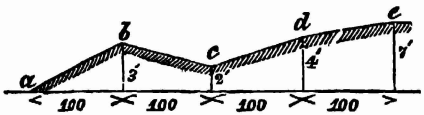
2. The line AB represents the surface in cross sections of a line of railroad at the level of the rails, the surface of a road intersecting at C is shown by the line mn having a gradient or slope of 1 in 28. The road is to be raised 20 feet, namely, from C to S, to admit of an "over-bridge" being constructed; the approaches of the bridge (Sm & Sn) having an inclination of 1 in 18; calculate the distances Cm and Cn at which the embankments meet the road.



3. On the Ceylon railway there are curves of 5 statute chains radius. What must be the superelevation of the outer rail upon such curves for a speed of 12 miles per hour, the gauge being 5 feet? State all the disadvantages of curves on railways, and describe all the remedies that have been adopted.

4. Describe with explanatory sketches the plan adopted on a railway having long, steep gradients, for arresting the progress of a runaway train, supposing the brakes and engine to have lost all control over it.

5. Adjoined is the section of a portion of a cutting, the base of which at formation level is to be 36 feet. Ratio of side slopes 1½ to 1, and transverse slope of the ground 6 to 1. Calculate the number of cubic feet to be excavated between the points (*d*) and (*e*), and also the horizontal projections of the half widths at *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*.



6. Describe fully the earthwork tables of Mr. Bidder, and the manner in which they may be applied, so as to give the areas of the side slopes. Give a numerical example.

7. Describe, and explain the method of using, the instruments employed for correctly setting out the side slopes of cuttings and embankments. How may the longitudinal slope of a road or railway be set out by means of boning staves?

8. What is the most advantageous position for a wayside railway station with reference to (1) the gradients; (2) the level of the rails?

9. Describe, giving explanatory sketches, the method of carrying out the excavation of a deep railway cutting. At a certain depth the cost of open cutting is supposed to equal that of tunnelling; what is this depth, and show how it has been determined?

10. A train, 330 tons in weight, ascends a gradient of 1 in 500, what is the maximum speed with an engine of 120 horse-power; the friction of the rail being 8lbs. per ton?

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner—Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E.

1. Compute the deflection at the centre of a wrought-iron girder, 120 feet in the clear span, and 15 feet deep; the strain in the upper flange being 3·6 tons per square inch, and in the bottom flange 4·8 tons per square inch.

Modulus of elasticity of wrought-iron = 25,000,000.

2. The span of the chains of Clifton suspension bridge is 702 feet, and the dip or versed sine 70 feet; the clear distance between the abutments is 636 feet, and the width of the roadway 31 feet. The total weight of the structure is 994 tons, and it is designed to carry a load of 70 lbs. per square foot, distributed over the surface of the roadway. What must be the total sectional area of the chains at the centre, so as to ensure the material not being strained more than 4·93 tons per square inch?

3. A godown, 30 feet wide, is to be covered in with an ordinary flat terrace roof, weighing 112 lbs. per square foot of surface. The beams are of teak timber placed 3 feet apart centres; what must be their scantling, the factor of safety being 10, and the constant for teak 814?

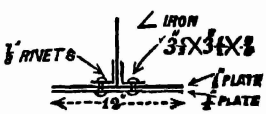
4. A retaining wall, 36 feet high and 8 feet thick throughout, has to support the pressure of earth, the natural slope of which was found to be 34°, and the weight of a cubic foot 112 lbs.; the wall is built of sandstone, a cubic foot of which weighs 144 lbs.; will it stand or fall?

N.B.—*All* the calculations by which your answer has been obtained, must be given.

5. Calculate the horizontal thrust of a brick arch, span 100 feet, rise 20 feet, the depth at the key 2 feet 3 inches, and the weight of the brickwork 120 lbs. per cubic foot, the outside width of the bridge being 30 feet, and the curve of the arch, the segment of a circle.

6. A locomotive engine having 7 tons upon each driving wheel stands with these wheels exactly over a cross girder, which rests on the bottom flanges of the two outside main girders; the clear bearing of the cross girder is 25 feet, a double line of railroad passing between the main girders; the central space between the up and down rails is 6 feet, the gauge 5 feet 6 inches; compute the weight which each main girder bears from these driving wheels.

7. The cross girder in the last question having a uniform effective depth of 1 foot 9 inches, calculate the total strain in the flanges at its centre when the driving wheels of two engines weighted as before, are resting on each line at the same time, and also the transverse area of the top and bottom flanges which would be required. Adjoined is a cross section of the bottom flange at the centre; show clearly whether it is sufficiently strong or not.



8. The breaking weight of a hollow cast-iron column being given in tons by the formula $42{\cdot}35\ \frac{d^{3\cdot5}-d_1^{3\cdot5}}{l^{1\cdot6}}$, in which ($d$) the external diameter and (d_1) the internal diameter are in inches, and (l) the length in feet; calculate the ultimate strength of a column 26 feet high, and having 13 inches external, and 10·75 inches internal, diameter.

9. Calculate the diameter of a solid cast-iron pillar having the same quantity of metal and same height as in last question, also its ultimate strength. Under what circumstances would you substitute wrought-iron for cast-iron pillars?

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner—MAJOR ECKFORD, R.E.

1. What do you mean by hydraulic mean depth? Give Beardmore's formula for the amount of water flowing in a channel, whose area of cross section of water $= a^2$, length of wetted border $= l$, fall per mile $= d$ feet.

2. What velocity must you not exceed for clay mixed with stones? what for coarse sand? what for fine gravel?

3. What proportion does the surface velocity bear to the average velocity of water flowing in an open channel?

4. What is the coefficient of contraction of water flowing through an orifice? Give the first decimal of the proportion only. With what velocity would water issue from an orifice with a constant head of 9 feet above it?

5. Describe a puddle wall in a canal bank. Show how the puddle is made.

6. On what length of wells are the anicuts of the Madras canals usually built? How is the down stream side of the anicut usually protected from the action of water flowing over the anicut? Where is this action certain to be worst; and what particular portions of the anicut must be specially protected?

7. How do the ordinary large drainage channels of the country usually cross a canal in Upper India?

8. Supposing you have plenty of wood in round logs and bar iron and stones or bricks, sketch a strong construction of groin or spur for protecting a river bank, especially where the groin is subject to be submerged.

9. What is by far the best means of clearing solid obstacles, such as trees, sunk boats or masonry, out of the sandy bed of a river? How would you try to deepen the channel if there were only sand? What is a floating spur?

10. Give a sketch in plan and section of a canal channel with fall and lock channel, and a road bridge over the fall and lock, the lock to admit boats of one hundred feet long, the canal to be 150 feet broad in its ordinary channel, and the fall to be 9 feet deep. The arches to be 50 feet wide.

GEODESY.

Examiner—Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E.

1. With a level in perfect adjustment, a distinct point, known to be 3 miles 5 furlongs distant, appears to intersect the cross wires. Taking refraction and curvature into account, what is the true relative position of the point with respect to the eye ?

Prove the formula you employ.

2. A survey having been made, the area was determined to be 209 acres 3 roods 20 poles, but the chain (statute) which was used being found to be one-fourth of a link too long, calculate the true area

3. The centre lines of a railway meet at an angle of 140°, and are to be joined by a curve of 1200 feet radius. Calculate the tangent lengths, the secant point, and the length of the curve, all in feet.

4. In the last question if the first odd distance had been 40 feet, and a theodolite, with the broad arrow of the vernier placed at zero, had been set up at the springing point, compute the several angles which must be read off in order to place pegs at the first odd distance, at 100 feet intervals throughout the curve, and at the last odd distance.

5. If in question 3, the point of intersection were inaccessible, and a transverse line 600 feet in length had been chained from one tangent to the other, making angles of 15° and 25° with them, calculate the radius of the curve which will touch this transverse line and the two tangents.

6. Upon the contoured sheet given below, draw from the point (A) to the lowest contour line, the centre line of a road which shall have an inclination of 1 in 30, the vertical distances of the contours being 10 feet. Give a sketch of a series of contours crossing the bed of a stream which flows in a deep gorge down the side of a mountain.

7. Explain the principle upon which the sextant is constructed, and prove that the angle between the first and last direction of the ray is double the angle between the mirrors. What is the objection to the sextant as a surveying instrument ?

8. The traverse sheet handed to you has been partly filled up : you are required to complete it, giving all calculations, checks, &c. The distances were measured with a Gunter's chain. The completed sheet *and calculations* to be given in with your other answer papers.

9. In graduating the limb of a theodolite, errors to a certain extent must creep in ; in order to ensure that a series of angles as in question 8 shall be as correct as possible, what course is the best to adopt ?

10. Explain the construction of the vernier, and taking the length of one degree upon the limb (which is divided to half degrees) to be ¼ inch, draw to scale a vernier placed so as to read 0° 37′.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner—MAJOR ECKFORD, R.E.

1. Sketch a shoe to contain two principal rafters 8″ and 5″, and a king rod of ¾″ in diameter.

2. Sketch how you would arrange two suspended king pieces, so as to allow the principal rafters to abut against each other.

3. Draw a slanting scarf with a key and strengthened by bolts, in two pieces of wood, each 12′ square, giving written dimensions of the sketch.

4. Draw a rectangular scarf in the same two logs. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the two methods? Give written dimensions of the sketch.

5. Draw a fished joint in the same logs, giving dimensions. What are its advantages?

6. Sketch a compound screw with three threads to the inch on one screw, and two threads to the inch on the other, and with handles a foot long from the centre of the screw. If a man presses with a force of fifteen pounds on the handles, what weight will he lift with one twist of the handles?

7. What power would a similar force exert with handles of the same length, but with a single screw of six threads to the inch, instead of a compound screw?

8. What advantage might the compound screw have over the single screw just mentioned?

9. Describe an endless screw commonly called a screw and worm wheel.

10. What pressure would a screw exert, whose handles are one foot long from the centre of the screw; the screw having two threads to the inch, the diameter of the toothed wheel being 3 feet, and the wheel having an axle of six inches diameter attached to it, from the circumference of which axle the required pressure is hung?

10. Describe a hand and screw jacks.

11. What is a fly press, and what is a fly wheel? In what do they resemble one another?

12. What is an eccentric? Sketch an eccentric applied to a pair of shears to cut metal, and supposing that the jaw of the shears is six inches long, the lever which works them 5 feet long, what would the throw of the eccentric be to open the jaws of the shears 3 inches at their outer extremity; and reckoning the resistance to shearing to be 20 tons per square inch for wrought-iron, what horse-power would be required to cut two feet long of ¼″ thick per minute.

13. Can you sketch the gland or stuffing box by which the piston is passed into the cylinder of an engine, so as to make a steam tight joint.

14. Why is the barrel of a pump or water pipe enlarged wherever a valve or bucket is placed? Can you sketch the valve of any pump, showing an ordinary arrangement to prevent its opening too wide and to make it close quickly on the return stroke of the pump bucket?

15. What is the use of the air chamber attached to a fire-engine?

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner—W. G. WILLSON, M.A.

1. A balloon has a capacity of one thousand cubic metres Calculate how many kilograms of sulphuric acid would be required to produce hydrogen to fill it at a pressure of 750 mm , and a temperature of 27°C., assuming that the weight of a cubic metre of hydrogen at 760 mm. and 0°C. is 90 grams.

2. With the same data, regarding the weight of hydrogen, as given in the last question; calculate the volume of steam at 750 mm. and 127°C., which could be produced from a body of water which measures one cubic metre at 4°C.

3. Describe accurately how you would determine the proportion of carbon dioxide present in the air at any time

4. Explain, giving examples, what you understand by *acids, alkalis and salts.*

5. What reaction takes place when sulphuric acid is poured upon fluorspar? Describe the properties of the gas which is formed.

6. Describe the process and give the reactions which take place in the manufacture of sodium carbonate. For what purposes is this substance used in the arts?

7. Explain, with diagrams, the principles of the gridiron and mercurial compensating pendulums.

8. Distinguish between the coefficients of the absolute and apparent expansion of a liquid. If a ball of glass at 32°F. contain 976 grains of a liquid, and if, when its temperature is raised to 86°F., 3·87 grains be expelled; what is the coefficient of absolute expansion of the liquid, that of glass being 0·0000143?

9. Define *specific heat, atomic heat and latent heat.* One quarter of a pound of ice is put into two pounds of alcohol (specific heat, 0·55), whose temperature is 30°C. Calculate the temperature of the mixture when all the ice has been melted.

10. Describe the method by which Joule determined the mechanical equivalent of heat.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND MINERALOGY.

Examiner—W. G. WILLSON, M.A.

1. Illustrate the effects of differences of temperature arising from the thermal peculiarities of land and water, on the winds, by an account of the monsoons of India.

2. Describe and explain the causes of *spring* and *neap* tides. What is the explanation of the *bore* in such rivers as the Hooghly?

3. Contrast granitic and volcanic rocks as regards their physical and mineralogical characteristics, and their origin.

4. What evidence is there of recent elevation on parts of the Indian coast, and of depression in the Gangetic delta?

5. Describe the general structure of mountain ranges, and explain the probable mode of their formation.

6. Give a short history of the probable mode of formation of the delta of the Ganges. What circumstances have produced those peculiarities of levels in sections across rivers in their deltas, which in Calcutta have rendered it necessary to carry the drainage of the town into the salt lakes?

7. Describe the chief mountain ranges and plateaux of the Peninsula of India, and its drainage systems.

8. Give a general account of the average distribution of rainfall in India, and illustrate the effect on the rainfall of a mountain range running athwart the course of the vapour-bearing wind.

9. Give the names of the principal ores of iron, and the chemical composition of each. Which of these ores is principally used for the manufacture of iron in England, and why?

10. In what combinations is silver found in nature? Give short accounts of the different methods by which it is extracted from its ores.

DRAWING.

Examiner—Mr. H. H. Locke.

In the following exercises, all working lines are to be left in. "Inking in" is not required, but FAIR, CLEAN, *and* PERFECTLY DISTINCT *pencil outlines are necessary, and will be taken into account in the award of marks. The working lines should not be pencilled in so strongly as the lines which form the actual representation of the object itself.*

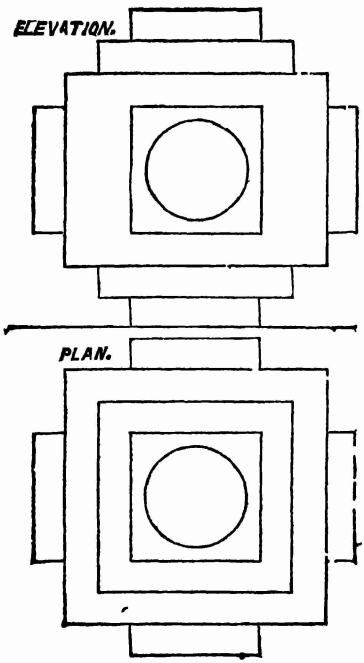
1. Draw an elevation, full size, of the keyhole side of the object placed before you; the key being taken out and the slide over the keyhole being raised so as to show the entire keyhole.

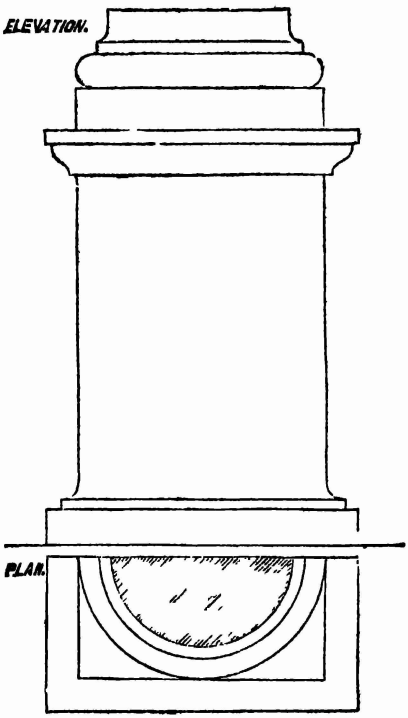
2. Draw, in side elevation, the key belonging to the above object twice its actual size.

3. Make a perspective drawing of the object which is exhibited in plan and elevation in drawing B. You are to select for yourself the station point, distance, height of horizon, and position of object and marks will be awarded according to the judgment displayed in so choosing them that a satisfactory drawing may result, that is to say, a drawing in which the object will be shown with good perspective effect, without abruptness or distortion, and in size not less than four inches in height.

4. Draw in elevation a capital suitable for use with the base and pedestal shown in drawing B, and of a size proportionate to that drawing.

5. Make an isometrical drawing of the object of which the plan and elevation are shown in drawing A, transferring the actual dimensions of that drawing to the isometric lines.




ELEVATION.
PLAN.

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination. 1876.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—Mr. Tawney, M.A.

1. Explain (with particular reference to the italicized words) and illustrate by quotations:

(*a.*) They would have me as familiar with men's pockets as their gloves or their *handkerchers;* which makes much against my manhood, if I should take from another's pocket to put into mine; for it is plain *pocketing up* of wrongs. I must leave them and seek some better service, their *villainy* goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must cast it up.

(*b.*) These things indeed you have articulate,
Proclaimed at *market-crosses*, read in churches,
To *face* the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour that may please the eye
Of fickle *changelings*, and poor dis-contents,
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of hurly-burly innovation;
And never yet did insurrection want
Such *water-colours* to impaint his cause;
Nor moody beggars starving for a time
Of *pellmell havoc* and confusion.

(*c.*) *Bast.* Once more to-day well met, *distempered* lords!
The king by me requests your presence straight.
Sal. The king hath dispossessed himself of us:
We will not *line* his thin bestained cloak
With our pure honours, nor attend the foot
That leaves the print of blood where'er it walks.

(*d.*) Then for the place where; where, I mean, I did *encounter* that obscene and most preposterous event, that draweth from my snow-white pen the ebon-coloured ink, which here thou viewest, beholdest, surveyest, or seest; but to the place where; it standeth north-north-east and by east from the west corner of thy *curious-knotted* garden; there did I see that low-spirited swain, that base minnow of thy mirth.

(*e.*) I have been content you should lay my countenance to pawn; I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you and your coach-fellow Nym; or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. I am damned for swearing to gentlemen my friends you were good soldiers and *tall fellows;* and when Mistress Bridget lost the handle of her fan, I took it upon my honour thou hadst it not.

Pist. Didst thou not share? Hadst thou not fifteen pence?

Fal. Reason, you rogue, reason: thinkest thou I'll endanger my soul gratis? At a word, hang no more about me, I am no gibbet

for you. Go, a short knife and a throng! To your *manor of Pickt-hatch!* Go.

From what plays of Shakespeare are the above passages taken?

2. Write short notes upon the following passage:

Thus Satan; and him thus the anarch old,
With faltering speech, and visage incomposed,
Answered:—I know thee, stranger, who thou art;
That mighty leading angel, who of late
Made head against Heaven's King, though overthrown,
I saw and heard; for such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded; and heaven gates
Poured out by millions her victorious bands
Pursuing.

3. Shew by quotations that Milton was a careful reader of Spenser Quote any passages in which he mentions Shakespeare. To what poem of Chaucer's does he refer? Give some account of it.

4. Quote any lines in which Byron gives his opinion of the Lake School of poets. Had he anything in common with them?

5. Analyze any one poem of Tennyson's.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—MR. TAWNEY, M.A.

Modernize.

(*a.*) And there groweth a maner of fruyte, as though it weren gowrdes, and when thei ben rype, men kutten hem a-to, and men fynden with-inne a lytylle best, in flesch, in bon and blode, as though it were a lytille lomb withouten nolle. And men eten bothe the frut and the best: and that is a gret merveylle.

(*b.*) There is nothing more swifter than time, nothing more sweeter; we have not, as Seneca saith, little time to live, but we leese muche; neither have we a short life by Nature, but we make it shorter by naughtynesse; our lyfe is long if we know how to use it.

From what authors are the above passages taken? Comment on any peculiarities of expression which seem to you to deserve notice.

2. Characterize the style of Sir Thomas Browne, or of the author of the Anatomy of Melancholy.

3. Do you agree with Macaulay in the judgment which he passes on Milton's prose works?

4. Explain the allusions in the following passages:—

(*a.*) Little did I dream that I should have lived to see such disasters fallen upon her, in a nation of gallant men, in a nation of men of honour and of cavaliers. I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone, that of sophisters, economists, and calculators has succeeded; and the glory of Europe is extinguished for ever.

(*b.*) A man is fallen indeed, when he is thus flattered. The anodyne draught of oblivion, thus drugged, is well calculated to preserve a galling wakefulness, and to feed the living ulcer of a corroding memory. Thus to administer the opiate potion of amnesty, powdered with all the ingredients of scorn and contempt, is to hold to his lips, instead of the "balm of hurt minds," the cup of human misery full to the brim, and to force him to drink it to the dregs.

(*c.*) Suppose then we were to ask, whether the king has been richer than his predecessors in accumulated wealth, since the establishment of the plan of Favouritism. I believe it will be found that the picture of royal indigence which our court has presented until this year has been truly humiliating.

5. Comment upon the following expression in a letter written by Francis to Burke: "I wish you would let me teach you to write English."

6. Examine the validity of the dictum—"A good writer will never have recourse to a Latinism, when a Saxon word will serve his purpose." Quote passages from Shakespeare and Milton in which the Latin element predominates.

ENGLISH.

General Paper.

Examiner—Mr. Tawney, M.A.

N.B.—You are requested to attempt five only of the following questions :—

1. What reasons have we for supposing that Shakspere travelled in Italy?

2. On what historical event is the plot of the Tempest founded?

3. Quote as much as you can remember of the Sonnet beginning—"Was it the proud full sail of his great verse" &c.
To whom is it supposed to refer?

4. Give a brief outline of the plot of those plays of Shakspere which are founded on Plutarch.

5. What was the occasion of Milton's Areopagitica? Give some account of the arguments which he employs.

6. Give an outline of the fifth book of Milton's Paradise Lost, Quote any passages that seem to you particularly fine.

7. Who are meant by Achitophel, Sporus, Atticus, Aristarchus, Appius?

8. Who were the authors of the loves of the Triangles? Quote any remarkable passages. Mention any other famous parodies.

9. Give some account of Sir Thomas More's Utopia.

10. What light does Piers Ploughman throw upon the social condition of England in the time of the author?

11. Write a short essay in the style of Bacon?

12. State and exemplify Grimm's law.

ESSAY.

Examiner—Mr. Tawney, M.A.

One of the following subjects to be chosen :—

1. What advantages may fairly be expected from the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
2. Compare the Elizabethan drama with that of India.
3. The effect of Polytheism on Art.

SANSKRIT.

Grammar, &c.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.

1. Decline the noun अप् (water) in all cases.

2. Compare the paradigma of conjugational terminations of Panini and Vopadeva, and show their respective merits—not disregarding Vedic conjugations.

3. State the effects which the following *redundancies* (इत्) in roots produce on the exclusion or preclusion of इट् or इम् in the conjugation of the Aorist or लुङ्, namely, औ इर लृ ऊ ।

4. State all the conditions in which verbs admit reduplication. Give also the rule under which reduplication may be dispensed with.

5. Which tenses admit the *augment* or अट् as Panini calls it, or अम् as Vopadeva names it? When is it omitted? What variations are observed in the Vedas in this respect?

6. Can the present tense be ever used in a past tense, or any past tense in an imperative tense?

7. Mention some verbs in Aor. (लङ् or टी) active voice terminating in इ in the 3rd person singular.

8. Can you give any instance of a verb which admitting इट् or इम् in the present tense excludes it in the Aor. or the future?

9. . Give an instance of a verb having more than one vowel in its original root.

10. Give instances of verbs in which semi-vowels are resolved into their corresponding vowels in the present and perfect tenses लट and लिट।

11. Give the roots of स्फीतः क्षीनः क्षितः दृढः स्पष्टः पीनः संग्रितः स्फार।

12. Give the imperative 2nd person singular of अस (*to be*) शास हन् श्रु कृ ऊ हा. Which of these have peculiar forms in the Vedas, and what are those forms?

13. Do you know a peculiarity of Vedic usage by which a verb in the second singular terminates in सि in the imperative tense? Describe it in detail.

14. What is the nominative singular active participle (तृच or तृण) of वह दृत् दृध मुह सह दम क्रम जन?

15. Give the infinitives of शम क्रम गम हन जन दृध, both in their simple forms and their casual forms. What peculiar infinitive forms are found in the Vedas?

16. Conjugate अस (*to be*) हन रुद् दा छिद् and ग्रह in all the persons and numbers of the present tense.

17. Carefully translate the following sentences into Sanscrit:

1. Hearing of Hanuman's leap over the sea and his destruction of the pleasure garden, Ravana became sore afraid of Rama.

2. Judhisthira, though a king, regarded asceticism as his treasure.

3. Bhima was all for honour, not caring for other virtues.

4. Draupadi's gentle rebuke, couched in loving words, struck Judhisthira's heart more sharply than Bhima's ebullitions of anger.

SANSKRIT.

Tattva Kaumudi, Rig Veda.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.

I. तन्मात्राण्यविशेषास्तेभ्यो भूतानि पञ्च पञ्चभ्यः।
एते स्मृता विशेषाः शान्ता घोराश्च मूढाश्च ॥

1. Translate this aphorism literally into English.

2. What is the difference between तन्मात्राणि and भूतानि ?

3. In what cases are पञ्च and पञ्चभ्यः respectively ?

4. What is implied by घोराः and what is the cause thereof ?

5. What in the Sankhya categories corresponds to the अणु of the Nyaya ?

6. What is meant by दृष्टवदानुश्रविकः in the 2nd aphorism of the Tattva Kaumudi ?

7. What is the argument used in the Sankhya for rejecting the remedies inculcated in the Vedas for human salvation ?

व्यक्तं हेतुमत् हेतुः कारणं तद्वत्। यस्य च यो हेतुस्तस्य तमुपरिष्टादक्ष्यति। अनित्यं विनाशि तिरोभावीति यावत् अव्यापि सर्वं परिणामिनं न व्याप्नोति कारणेन हि कार्यमाविष्टं न कार्येण कारणं न च बुद्ध्यादयः प्रधानं वेविषन्तीत्यव्यापकः।

8. Translate this extract literally into English.

II. महां इन्द्रः परश्च नु महित्वमस्तु वज्रिणे।
दौर्न प्रथिना शवः ॥ १। ८। ५।

9. What is the meaning of न? Give the rule under which it has that meaning here. Give the meaning of शवः also.

तां उशतो वि बोधय यदग्ने यासि दूत्यं।
देवैरा सत्सि बर्हिषि ॥ १। १२। ४।

10. Translate this mantra into English. Parse आसत्सि।

11. Translate the sentence दर्शं नु विश्वदर्शतं i. 25, 18. Parse दर्शं।

12. त्वं विश्वस्य मेधिर दिवश्च ग्मश्च राजसि। i. 25, 20.

What is the meaning of ग्मस्य ? Can you trace the origin of the word "zamin" for *earth* to any Vedic root ?

दधुष्ट्वा भृगवो मानुषेषु i. 58, 6.

13. Write these words separately, bereft of Sandhi.

अपामिव प्रवणे यस्य दुर्धरं i. 57, 1.

14. Can you refer to any sentiment of Kalidasa to the same effect ?

त्वे विश्वा तविषी सध्र्यग्घिता i. 51, 7.

15. Translate this sentence into English. Derive and show the Samasa in सध्र्यग्घिता.

16. Translate the following lines into English, noticing such peculiarities of Grammar and idiom as you may find in them.

नीचावया अभवद् वृत्रपुत्रेन्द्रो अस्या अव वध-
र्जभार ।

उत्तरा सूरधरः पुत्र आसीद्दानुः शये सहवत्सा
न धेनुः ॥.

अतिष्ठन्तीनामनिवेशनानां काष्ठानां मध्ये निहितं
शरीरं ।

वृत्रस्य निण्यं विचरन्त्यापो दीर्घं तम आशय-
दिन्द्रशत्रुः ॥

SANSKRIT.

Bhatti, Meghaduta, Sacuntala.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.

बुभुत्सवो द्रुतं सीतां भुत्सीड्वं प्रवदीमि वः ।

1. Parse बुभुत्सवः and भुत्सीड्वं ।

अनुजिघ्रासते वाथ लङ्कादर्शनमिन्दुना ।
तमापद्विमुक्तांशुपूर्वस्यां दिश्युदैयत ॥ ८ । ३५ ।
रावणस्येह रोक्ष्यन्ति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः । १२० ।
प्राणानामपणिष्टासौ रावणस्वामिहानयन् । १२१ ।
कृत्वा कर्म यथादिष्टं पूर्वकार्याविरोधि यः ।
करोत्यभ्यधिकं कृत्यं तमाहुर्दूतमुत्तमं ॥ १२७ ॥

2. Translate the above lines into English.

3. Render the following lines into prose in simple Sanskrit style.

मायानामीश्वरास्तेऽपि शस्त्रहस्तारथैः कपिं ।
प्रत्यावर्तिरे हन्तुं हन्तव्या मारुतेः पुनः ॥ ९ । १२ ।
तांश्चेतव्यान् क्षितौ क्षिप्त्वा वानरस्तोरणं युतान् ।
जघानाधूय परिघं विजिघृक्षून् समागतान् ॥ १३ ॥
भूयस्तं धिक्षु माक्रय राजपुत्रं दिदम्भिषुः ।
अहंस्ततः स मूर्च्छावान् संशिश्रीषुरभूद्रजं ॥ ३३ ॥

निजघानान्यसंसक्तं सत्यं रामो लताष्टगं ।
त्वमेव ब्रूहि सञ्चिन्त्य युक्तं तन्महतां यदि ॥१२६॥
कपिर्जगाद दूतोऽहमुपायं तव दर्शने ।
द्रुमराक्षसविध्वंसमकार्षं बुद्धिपूर्वकं ॥ १२८ ॥

4. Parse अनुजिज्ञासते and उदैयत.

5. By what is रावणस्य (3rd line of the extract above the 2nd question) governed? Refer to the rule which applies to it.

6. What is the root of अपणिष्ट and its present 3rd person singular?

7. Parse विजिघृक्षून् and धिक्षु and give the meaning of अन्यसंसक्तं and बुद्धिपूर्व्वकं.

8. What is the force of सञ्चिन्त्य and of एव in त्वमेव?

तस्यास्तिक्तैर्वनगजमदैर्वासितं वान्तवृष्टि-
र्जम्बूकुञ्जप्रतिहतरयं तोयमादाय गच्छेः ।
अन्तःसारं घन तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्ष्यति त्वां
रिक्तःसर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय ॥
नोपं दृष्ट्वा हरितकपिशं केशरैरर्द्धरूढै
राविर्भूतप्रथमसुकुलाः कन्दलीश्चानुकच्छम् ।
जग्धारण्येष्वधिकसुरभिं गन्धमाघ्राय चोर्व्याः
सारङ्गास्ते जललवमुचः सूचयिष्यन्ति मार्गं ॥

9. Translate the above lines into English.

10. Give the meanings of तिक्तैः and वासितं

11. What is meant by पूर्णता गौरवाय ?

12. Parse अनुकच्छम् and जललवमुचः and give the meanings of both.

13. Give the root of जग्ध्वा and its 3rd singular present and Aorist लट and लुङ।

कण्वः। अस्मान् साधु विचिन्तय संयमधनानुच्चैः कुलञ्चात्मनस्त्वय्यस्याः कथमप्यबान्धवकृतां स्नेहप्रवृत्तिञ्च ताम्।

सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्व्वकमियं दारेषु दृश्या त्वया भाग्याधीनमतः परं न खलु तत् स्त्रीबन्धुभिर्याच्यते॥

शार्ङ्गः। गृहीतोऽयं सन्देशः।

कण्वः। शकुन्तलां विलोक्य। वत्से त्वमिदानीमनुशासनीयासि वनौकसोऽपि वयं लोकज्ञा एव।

14. Translate the above lines into English.

15. What are the objectives governed by विचिन्तय

16. What is the force of कथमपि ?

SANSKRIT.

Kiratarjuniya—Viracharita.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.

I. परिवीतमंशुभिरुदस्त
दिनकरमयूखमण्डलैः ।
शम्भुमुपहतदृशः सहसा
न च ते निचायितुमभिप्रसेहिरे ॥ १८ ॥
अथ भूतभव्यभवदीश-
मभिमुखयितुङ्कृतस्तवाः ।
तच्च महसि ददृशुः पुरुष-
ङ्गमनीयविग्रहमयुग्मलोचनम् ॥ १९ ॥
स्थितमुन्नते तुहिनशैल-
शिरसि भुवनातिवर्त्तिना ।
साद्रिजलधिजलवाहपर्थं
सदिगश्रुवानमिव विश्वमोजसा ॥ २१ ॥
अनुजानुमध्यमवसक्त-
विततवपुषा महाहिना
लोकमखिलमिव भूमिभृता
रवितेजसामवधिनाधिवेष्टितम् ॥ २२ ॥
परिणाहिना तुहिनराशि-
विशदंसुपवीतसूचताम् ।

नीतसुरगमनुरञ्जयता
शितिना गलेन विलसन्मरीचिना ॥ २३ ॥
प्लुतमालतीसितकपाल-
कुसुदसुपरुद्धमूर्द्धजम् ।
शेषमिव सुरसरित्पयसां
शिरसा विकाशि शशिधाम बिभ्रतम् ॥ २४ ॥

(*a.*) Translate these lines into English :—

What is the subject and what the object of sloka 18 ?

Give the roots of अभिप्रसेहिरे अश्रुवान बिभ्रतं and their 3rd singular Aorist (लुङ् or टौ) and their infinitives.

(*b.*) Give the meanings of भूतभव्यभवदीश सहक अवधिना अनुरञ्जयता and the samasa in the first two of these words.

II. अवघूयारिभिर्नीता हरिणैस्तुल्यवृत्तितां ।१।५८।
जन्मिनो मानहीनस्य तृणस्य च समा गतिः ।५९।
तावदाश्रीयते लक्ष्म्या तावदस्य स्थिरं यशः ।
पुरुषस्तावदेवासौ यावन्मानान्न हीयते ॥ ६१ ॥
स पुमान्नर्थवज्जन्मा येस्य नाम्नि पुरःस्थिते ।
नान्यामङ्गुलिमभ्येति सङ्ख्यायामुद्यताङ्गुलिः ॥६२॥
गुरून् कुर्वन्ति ते वंश्यानन्वर्थां ते वसुन्धरा ।
येषां यशांसि शुभ्राणि क्षेपयन्तीन्दुमण्डलं ॥६४॥

(*a.*) Give the sense in English of these maxims.

(*b.*) Parse क्षेपयन्ति ।

(*c.*) What is the literal meaning of अन्वर्था तैर्वसुन्धरा ?

III. दीपितस्वमनुभावसम्पदा
गौरवेण लघयन्महीभृतः ।
राजसे मुनिरपीह कारय-
न्नाधिपत्यमिव शातमन्यवं ॥१३ । ३८ ।

(*a.*) Parse सम्पदा, लघयन्, and कारयन्, showing the syntactical connective of each.

(*b.*) Give the meaning of महीभृतः, अनुभाव and शातमन्यवं

IV. विस्मयः क इव वा जयश्रिया
नैव मुक्तिरपि ते दवीयसी ।
ईप्सितस्य न भवेदुपाश्रयः
कस्य निर्जितरजस्तमोगुणः ॥ ४० ॥

(*a.*) Derive दवीयसी

(*b.*) What is the subject and what the predicate in the last two lines ?

V. द्रष्टव्या हि निष्कारणप्रियकारिणो भुवनमहनीयमहिमानस्ते महात्मानः तच्च सीतावासचुम्बितमभिज्ञानं तद्दृष्ट्वासुकमभिसन्धाय तावद्गच्छावः ।

(*a.*) What is meant by निष्कारणप्रियकारिणः and भुवनमहनीयमहिमानः and सीतावासस्थुतमभिज्ञानं ?

(*b.*) Show all the samases involved in the words contained in the preceding question.

VI. एवमीदृशो हेमगिरिवास्तव्यस्य तत्र भवतः सवङ्गपुङ्गवानीकदृङ्गूयूथपतेः केसरिणः क्षेत्रसम्भवः सूनुराञ्जनेयो हनूमान्नाम। यस्य रेतोधाः पिता भगवान् मातरिश्वा।

(*a.*) Translate this passage literally into English.

(*b.*) Is रेतोधाः strictly consistent with the ordinary Grammar of Sanskrit ? Can you refer to any Vedic usage in support of it ?

(*c.*) Show the Samasa in हेमगिरिवास्तव्यस्य.

History and Political Economy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—Mr. Lethbridge, M.A.

1. Wealth has sometimes been defined as signifying "instruments." Explain and examine this definition.
2. Can the Government create industry without creating capital? Support your opinion fully, and point out any exceptions.
3. What are the chief causes of the diversity in the effective strength of the desire of accumulation in various communities?
4. Among what classes is the produce of the land generally divided? Mention the cases in which the same person receives two or more of those shares.
5. Describe the chief characteristics and the general result of the systems of land-tenure most prevalent in India.
6. What is the law of value for commodities not susceptible of being multiplied at pleasure? Give examples.
7. Is it true that an increase of the currency promotes industry? What have been the chief effects of the introduction of a paper-currency into India?

8. How far, and in what sense, is the rate of interest connected with the value of money?

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Examiner—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

1. Describe the Feudal system as it existed in England in the reigns of (1) William the Conqueror, (2) Edward III, (3) Charles II, respectively. Are any relics of it still to be found? Wherein did the English system differ from the Continental?

2. Sketch the history of Parliamentary Impeachment in England.

3. What was the first great naval victory won by the English? Trace the growth of English naval power from this time to that of the battle of Trafalgar.

4. What different views have been taken of the character of Edward I.? Examine them carefully; and state and justify your own opinion.

5. Into what provinces is British India now divided? What languages are spoken in each? Draw a map to show the distribution of the languages.

6 Enumerate the great Hindu Schools of Philosophy, mentioning the founders, the chief writers, and the characteristic tenets of each.

7. Who was the founder of the modern kingdom of Haidarabad in the Deccan? Write his life.

8. What were the chief Subahs of the Mughal Empire? Sketch the history of those that went to form the North-West Provinces.

MODERN HISTORY.

Examiner—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

1. What were the chief effects of the discovery of gunpowder—(1) on European warfare, (2) on the political and social condition of Europe?

2. Write a brief account of the more important of the great French fiefs. When and how was each successively brought under the direct power of the French Crown?

3. Give some account of each of the great Military Orders in Europe; with a more detailed history of the Teutonic Knights.

4. Sketch the history of the fall of the Moorish power in Spain.

5. "In the sixteenth century Venice was the bulwark of Christendom by sea, as Poland and Hungary were by land." Illustrate this.

6 Explain the following historical terms:—*The Holy Roman Empire, the Fronde, the Tiers-état, Lettres-de-cacket, Condottieri, Janissaries.*

7. Write a short life of Charles XII of Sweden. Trace briefly the vicissitudes of Sweden as a military power in Europe.

8. Give an account of Napoleon's invasion of Russia and of the retreat of the Grand Army.

GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner—Mr. Lethbridge, M.A.

1. How was the national character of the ancient Greeks affected by the geographical conditions of their country? Account for the comparative degeneracy of the modern Greeks.

2. It has been said of the Athenian Democracy when at the height of its power, that "Dêmos was himself King, Ministers, and Parliament." Illustrate this statement fully. Was its power generally well or ill used? Justify your opinion.

3. Describe the Greek system of Colonisation. With what races did the Greek Colonists chiefly come into contact? and how did the attitude of the colonists towards those races vary?

4. Sketch the history of the rise of the Macedonian power. What were the aims, and what the chief results, of Philip's general policy?

5. What was the first Roman Province in Asia? Give its history during the sixty years that preceded its acquisition by Rome.

6. What was the origin of the Social War? What were its results?

7. Institute a comparison between the Dictatorship of Sulla and that of Cæsar.

8. Who were the Flavian Emperors? Compare the history of the Flavian period with that which preceded it and that which followed it.

Philosophy.

METAPHYSICS.

Examiner—Rev. R. Jardine, B.D., D.Sc.

1. State what you think are the most essential differences between the phenomena of mind and those of the physical world. State and examine different theories of the relation between these two classes of phenomena.

2. Classify the phenomena of consciousness, defending your classification. Analyze the sensations into their simplest elements, and determine how far this analysis may be legitimately carried.

3. Accurately determine the object and describe the process of perception. Compare carefully important theories of the nature of perception.

4. Has "matter" any meaning? If so, what? Give different answers to these questions stating from whom they are taken, and discussing the points at issue.

5. Explain and compare different theories of the possibility of representation.

6. Explain the nature and origin of our conceptions of Space and Time, comparing your explanation with others.

7. What is the association theory of Causation? Criticise this theory, and examine important opposing theories.

8. Berkeley held, that knowing and being are one. Explain the meaning, and point out the ontological consequences of this doctrine. Trace briefly its development in subsequent times.

ETHICS.

Examiner—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D.Sc.

1. Distinguish clearly the sphere of Ethics from other parts of Philosophy, and unfold systematically the most important ethical questions.

2. Institute a careful analysis of the phenomena of consciousness which form the subject-matter of ethical science, and explain clearly the nature of ethical action.

3. What are the Platonic cardinal virtues? Do you know of any more correct classification. Define what, in your opinion, is the Idea of Goodness, stating the elements included in it.

4. Give a short history of important opinions regarding the Moral Faculty, its nature and origin; stating which you think nearest the truth.

5. State clearly the distinctive doctrine of the Utilitarians, comparing it with opposing doctrines.

6. State and examine Kant's doctrines of the Moral Imperative and the Good Will.

7. An essay upon "The Hobbian Ethics, and their influence in subsequent times."

LOGIC.

Examiner—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D.Sc.

1. Distinguish clearly between the spheres of Psychology and of Logic, showing at the same time the necessity of a psychological basis for logical doctrines.

2. Explain fully the distinction between analytical reasoning and acquisitive reasoning. Discuss the relations of logic to each.

3. What is Predication? Answer this question fully, comparing and examining different theories held regarding it.

4. Explain clearly the relations between the two terms of a predication, criticising theories.

5. What are the relations between Deductive and Inductive reasoning? Is there any more simple form out of which both are evolved?

6. Explain and examine the most important of Sir W. Hamilton's attempted improvements in formal logic.

7. What is the postulate of inductive logic? What is its nature and origin? Defend your answer.

8. Write a short history of inductive logic, mentioning the names of its chief promoters and indicating the improvements which they effected.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Rev. R. Jardine, B.D., D.Sc.

1. Describe generally the character and aim of the Pre-Socratic Greek philosophy. Compare the principles held by Pythagoras, Parmenides and Heraclitus to be the explanations of the origin or essential nature of the universe.
2. Describe and examine the method of Socrates and his doctrine of virtue.
3. Trace the probable historical origin of Plato's most important philosophical doctrines.
4. Describe and examine critically Descartes' method of establishing his belief in the existence of the world and God.
5. Indicate clearly the philosophical position, and estimate the influence of Hume in the history of Philosophy.
6. Describe and criticise Kant's exposition of space and time.
7. What is the influence of the Critical Philosophy upon theological doctrine? Give a brief account of the controversies connected with this subject recently carried on in Britain.
8. Modern British psychologists are divided into the associational and the intuitional schools. Indicate the nature, and estimate the importance of the differences between them.

Physical Science.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. Give an account of the theory of chemical types. By whom was it proposed, what purpose did it serve, and why has it now been abandoned by some of the more eminent living Chemists?
2. State fully the ground for regarding the molecule of hydrogen as consisting of two atoms?
3. What are colloids and crystalloids? How do they differ generally in chemical constitution and behaviour, in physical condition and stability? Mention some substances which are known in both forms.
4. What was Lavoisier's view of the constitution of acids? What discovery gave the first blow to this theory? Give a definition of acids in accordance with modern views.
5. The composition of a volatile fluid is ascertained by analysis to be as follows:—

Carbon	10·04.
Hydrogen	0·84.
Chlorine	89·12.

The density of the vapour is then determined by Dumas' method, and the following results are obtained:—

Capacity of globe at 18°C.	·03927	litres.
Weight of globe filled with dry air at 772 mm and 18°C.	106 8132	grammes.
Weight of globe filled with the vapour at 765 mm. and 100°C.	106·9218	"
Co-efficient of cubical expansion of the glass	0·000025839	

Compute the density of the vapour, and assuming that, as found by experiment, it is slightly in excess of the theoretical density, find the formula of the substance.

6. What series does Phosphorus form with Oxygen, Hydrogen, and an alkaline metal, or with Oxygen and one of the two latter only?

PHYSICS.

Examiner—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. Prove the laws of the Tangent and sine galvanometers.

2. Give an account of Faraday's theory of Electro-Static Induction, and of the series of experiments that led him to adopt it.

3. Let the resistances of the four sides AB, BC, AD, DC, of a Wheatstones bridge be respectively 1, 2, 3, and 4 units, and that of the bridge 5 units What proportion of the whole current will flow through the Bridge. Prove the formula you use in the computation.

4. Explain on Ampire's theory, and according to Electro-Dynamic laws, the rotation of a helici form conductor of a single series of coils (when traversed by a current) around the end of a magnet placed axially within it.

5. Give an account of Arago's and Herschel and Babbage's experiments on Magneto-electric induction with rotating discs, and an explanation of their several results.

6. Give an account of the *contact* and *chemical* theories of Voltaic electricity, and of any experiments of Volta, Faraday, Delarine, Schönbein, &c., that throw light on the question of the source of Electro-motive force.

7. What peculiarity of form characterizes crystals that are pyro-electric?

8. What is meant by the polarisation of Voltaic electrodes, and to what cause has the phenomenon been traced?

PHYSICS.

Examiner—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. To what tests should a Mercurial thermometer be subjected before it can be used with confidence? And what corrections must be applied to the readings of a regularly graduated thermometer to obtain the real temperature?

2. Describe Regnault's modification of Dulong and Petit's method of determining the absolute expansion of Mercury, and the mode of determining the absolute expansion of glass, that of Mercury being known.

3. What is meant by a perfect gas? What are the physical laws of such a gas in relation to heat and pressure?

4. Describe the phenomenon of *regelation*. What is generally regarded as the probable explanation, and what experiments have been made in confirmation of this view?

5. Describe at length Forbes's method of determining the *conductivity* of metal bars. Define the thermal conductivity of a substance, and demonstrate its analogy with electric conductivity.

6. Define *potential* and *kinetic energy*, and enumerate the chief proximate and ultimate sources of energy available to man. State the reasons for inferring a *secular dissipation* of energy.

7. By what means did Meyer endeavour to compute the *Mechanical equivalent* of the *heat unit*? Wherein was his method faulty in a philosophical point of view?

8. Define a perfect heat engine, and from its action derive Carnot's function $\frac{M}{\frac{dp}{dt}} = f(t)$.

PHYSICS.

Examiner—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. What experiments may be adduced to prove that every particle of a magnetized bar is polar? and show that this molecular polarity is consistent with the existence of two poles in the bar.

2. Prove that the total action of a bar magnet, whose length is $2l$, on a small magnetized needle at a distance R from the centre of the bar, and so placed that its prolonged axis intersects the centre of the bar at right angles to its axis, is inversely as the cube of the distance R when R is very great in proportion to $2l$.

3. Give an account of Coulomb's experiments from which he deduced the law of distribution of free magnetism in a magnetized bar.

4. A bar of soft iron is placed vertically with the lower extremity in the same horizontal plane as a very small magnetic needle freely suspended in the magnetic meridian by a silk thread, and due east or west of the axis of suspension of the needle. In this position it causes the needle to deviate through an angle $= \alpha$. The bar is then turned round its lower end as a pivot, through an angle of 90°, in a plane parallel to that of the magnetic meridian. In this (horizontal) position it causes the needle to deviate through an angle β. What is the magnetic dip of the place?

5. What is diamagnetism? Enumerate some diamagnetic substances, and give Faraday's theory of the phenomenon.

6. What are the four Methods of experimental inquiry laid down by Mill, and what is their relative validity?

7. What are *empirical* laws of phenomena? Give one or more examples of empirical laws in physical science.

Honor Examination.

1876.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B.

1. State some of the chief peculiarities which distinguish Chaucer's English from modern English.

2. Decline the pronoun *he* as used by Chaucer.

Give the present and past tenses of *conne* to be able, and *witen* to know.

3. Explain the following passages :—

(*a.*) The Mellere was a stout carl for the nones,
Ful big he was of braun, and eek of boones;
That prevede wel, for overal ther he cam,
At wrastlynge he wolde have alwey the ram.
He was schort schuldred, brood, a thikke knarre,
Ther nas no dore that he nolde heve of harre,
Or breke it at a rennyng with his heed.

(*b.*) A gentil Maunciple was ther of a temple,
Of which achatours mighten take exemple
For to be wyse in beyying of vitaille.
For whether that he payde, or took by taille.
Algate he waytede so in his achate,
That he was ay biforn and in good state.

(*c.*) A col-fox, ful of sleigh iniquite,
That in the grove hadde woued yeres thre,
By heigh ymaginacioun forncast,
The same nighte thurghout the hegges brast
Into the yerd, ther chauntecleer the faire
Was wont 'and eek his wyves' to repaire.

4. Write notes on the grammatical peculiarities of Spenser's style, and on the archaisms of the language he employs.

5. Give a description of the six counsellors of the Queen of Pride.

6. Explain :—

(*a.*) What wit of mortall wight
Can now devise to quit a thrall from such a plight?

(*b.*) Not far away (quoth he) he hence doth wonne,
Foreby a fountaine, where I late him left
Washing his bloody wounds, that through the steele were cleft.

(*c.*) And trembling horrour ran through every joynt
For ruth of gentle knight so fowle forlore.

(*d.*) His chaunged powres at first themselves not felt,
Till condled cold his corage gan assaile,
And cheareful blond in faintnesse chill did me't,
Which like a fever fit through all his body swelt.

7. Describe the two forms of Pride represented by Spenser as Lucifera and Orgoglio.

8. Give an outline of the 11th book of Paradise Lost.

9. (*a.*) Explain the metaphors in the following passage :—

To heaven their prayers
Flew up ; nor miss'd the way by envious winds
Blown vagabond, or frustrate : in the pass'd,
Dimensionless, through heavenly doors.

(*b.*) State your views on the following :—

Tyranny must be,
Though to the tyrant thereby no excuse,
Yet sometimes nations will decline so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty,
Their inward loss.

10. State some of the chief characteristics of Pope as a satirist.

11. Criticize the views of Pope on the authors referred to in these lines :

Waller was smooth ; but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic march, and energy divine.
Tho' still some traces of our rustic vein
And splay-foot verse remain'd, and will remain.

12. What are the reasons assigned by Sir John Davies for the immortality of the soul ?

What are the objections to the immortality of the soul which he refutes ? How does he refute them ?

Give a critical estimate of his poetry.

13. Give briefly the story of Aylmer's Field.

14. State in few words the purport of the following passages :—

(*a.*) The lawless science of our law,
That codeless myriad of precedent,
That wilderness of single instances ;
Thro' which a few, by wit or fortune led,
May beat a pathway out to wealth and fame.

(*b.*) That shadow of mischance appear'd
No graver than as when some little cloud
Cuts off the fiery highway of the sun,
And isles a light in the offing.

15. Analyse the character of Enoch Arden as delineated by Tennyson.

THE DRAMA.

Examiner—Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B.

1. Give a short analysis of the character of King Lear as represented in the play.

2. Delineate the character of Edmund in *King Lear.*

3. Explain the following passages :—

(*a.*) Love is not love,
When it is mingled with respects, that stand
Aloof from the entire point.

(*b.*) You have obedience scanted,
And well are worth the want that you have wanted.

(*c.*) He hates him,
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer.

(*d.*) O beware, my lord, of jealousy ;
It is the green-eyed monster, which doth mock
The meat it feeds on.

(*e.*) Besides this nothing that he so plentifully gives me, the something that nature gave me, his countenance seems to take from me : he lets me feed with his hinds, bars me the place of a brother, and, as much as in him lies, mines my gentility with my education.

(*f.*) Trifles, light as air,
Are, to the jealous, confirmation strong
As proofs of holy writ.

4. Contrast the two characters, Othello and Iago, with each other.

5. What great moral truths are elaborated in *King Lear* and *Othello* ?

6. Give an outline of the part taken by Rosalind in *As you like it*.

7. State briefly the plot of this play.

8. Interpret the meaning of these passages :—

(*a.*) Who steals my purse, steals trash ; 'tis something, nothing ;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands ;
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

(*b.*) I had rather be a toad,
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,
Than keep a corner in the thing I love,
For other's uses.

(*c.*) All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players :
They have their exits, and their entrances ;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages.

(*d.*) In his brain,—
Which is as dry as the remainder biscuit
After a voyage,—he hath strange places cramm'd
With observation, the which he vents
In mangled forms.

9. Mention the peculiar excellencies and defects of Marlow's dramas. What is the relation which, in these respects, Edward II sustains to Marlow's other plays ?

10. Criticize the conduct of Butler in Wallenstein.

11. Explain:—
(*a.*) The single difference 'twixt you and me
Is this: you placed the arrow in the bow,
I pulled the string. You sowed blood, and yet stand
Astonished that blood is come up.
(*b.*) We will find comfort, money, men and friends,
Ere long, to bid the English king a base.
(*c.*) He jets it into court.
(*d.*) I pass not for their anger.

12. Unfold the meaning of the following passages:—
(*a.*) Sweet are the uses of adversity;
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head:
And thus our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.
(*b.*) My age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, B.A.

1. Compare the design of More's Utopia with that of Plato's Republic; and mention other writings, ancient and modern, of a like character.

2. State the gist of More's arguments against over-rigorous punishments regarded merely from the point of view of sound policy. How is this subject noticed in Realmah? Refer to ancient Governments in illustration.

3. Put the following passages into modern English:—

(*a.*) An other commeth in with his five egges, and adviseth to hooke in the kynge of Castell with some hope of affinitie or allyaunce, and to bringe to their parte certaine Pieers of his courte for great pensions, whiles they all staye at the chiefeste doubte of all, what to do in the meane time with Englande, and yet agree all in this to make peace with the Englishman, and with moste suer and stronge bandes to bynde that weake and feable frendeshippe, so that they muste be called frendes and had in suspicion as enemyes. And that therefore the Skottes muste be hadde in a readines, as it were in a standynge, readie at all occasions, in aunters the Englishmen shoulde sturre never so lytle, in continent to set upon them.

(*b.*) For they have not deuysed one of all those rules of restrictions, amplifications and suppositions, verye wittelge invented in the smal logicalles, whyche heare oure children in every place do learne. Furtheremore they were neuer yet hable to fynde out the seconde intentions: insomuch that none of them all coulde euer see man himself in commen, as they cal him, thoughe he be (as you knowe) bygger than euer was annye gyannte, yea and poynted to of us euen wyth our fynger.

(*c.*) Wherfore it may wel be thoughte either that al justice is but a basse and a low vertue, and which analeth itselfe farre under

the highe dignitie of kynges: Or at the least wise, that there be two justices, the one meete for the inferious sorte of the people, goynge a fote and crepynge lowe by the grounde and bounde down on every side with many bandes, bycause it shall not run at rouers.

4. Explain the following passages:—

(*a.*) In the which fight, whiles health by litle and litle getteth the upper hande, that same procedyng, and (as ye would say) that onwardness to the wonte strength ministerreth that pleasure, whereby we be so refreshed. Health, therefore, whiche in the conflict is joyefulle, shall it not be mery, when it hath gootten the victorie?

(*b.*) Every man muste take his fortune wel a worthe.

(*c*) For if they by coueyne be wiped beside their goodes, they wreake their anger by absteininge from occupieng with that nation.

(*d.*) And them they sette in their neckes under the coloure of some olde tytle, of ryghte.

(*e.*) Nor ye Utopians passe not how many of them they bringe to destruction.

(*f.*) And therefore if the other part sticke so harde by it that the battel come to their handes, it is fought with great slaughter and bloodshed.

(*g.*) And spite of their tethes wrestinge oute of their handes the sure and undoubted victorye.

(*h.*) Their weapons be arrowes aloufe.

(*i.*) For that he coulde not away with the fashions of his countery folk.

5. What were the most prominent characteristics of the religion of the Utopians? Do you see in their system any indications of the particular church to which More belonged? On the subject of religious toleration compare the principles in vogue among the Utopians with the sentiments put into the mouth of the king of Brobdingnag.

6. (*a*) "An other counselleth to fayne warre, that when under this coloure and pretence the kyng hathe gathered greate aboundaunce of money, he maye, when it shall please him, make peace with greate solempnitie and holye ceremonies, to blinde the eyes of the poore communaltie:" Illustrate this by a reference to English history.

(*b.*) "An other putteth the kynge in remembraunce of certaine olde and moughteeaten lawes, that of longe tyme have not bene put in execution, whych because no man can remembre that they were made, everie man hath transgressed:" How has Shakespeare dealt with this question?

(*c.*) "Wherefore Plato by a goodlye similitude declareth, why wise men refraine to meddle in the common wealthe": Mention any country in which at the present day "wise men" are said to "refraine to meddle in the common wealthe," and state the reasons by which they are influenced.

7. Investigate the objects of Swift's satire in Gulliver's Travels i, ii, and iii. In what main respect does the voyage to Lilliput differ from the two other stories; what is it gives so natural a look to these Travels? Refer to *Realmah* for similar artifices.

8. Who is satirized under the soubriquet of Flimnap? Give your own idea of the character of the original.

"This speech was immediately published throughout the kingdom; not did anything terrify the people so much as these encomiums on his majesty's mercy; because it was observed that the more these praises were enlarged and insisted on, the more inhuman was the punishment, and the more innocent the sufferer:" what has Swift in view here?

9. Do you consider that Swift deserves to be called a misanthrope? State your estimate of him as a writer.

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, B.A.

1. In the Dimorphism of Latin words in the English and French languages, why are those which were early received transformed; while the later adopted maintain almost completely their original shape?

2. Elucidate,

"Wherever the passion of a poem is of that sort which *uses*, *presumes*, or *postulates*, the ideas, without seeking to extend them, Saxon will be the cocoon which the poem spins for itself: when the pathos creeps and kindles underneath the very tissues of the thinking, the Latin will predominate."

3. Shew that it is an error to attribute the large influx of French words into English to the influence of Chaucer alone. Compare the result of his development of language with that of Plautus.

4. How, at the revival of learning, did the Reformation maintain the balance between the classic and Teutonic elements of English?

5. State and illustrate the various motives for augmenting a vocabulary; and argue that the genius of a language is a safer guide to development than the deliberate interference of its scholars.

6. What is the meaning of the expression, in regard to Venice, "the traveller may be led to forget the humility of her origin?" Point out the principal errors in the romantic conception of "the Venice of modern fiction."

7. Give the substance of Ruskin's description of greatness in art, and state its chief characteristics. What is the real distinction between great and feeble artists?

8. What is the definition of architecture and its functions? How is it related to sculpture? Where are the proper studies of an architect?

9. How does Ruskin illustrate the taste of some European nations for the terrible? What is the ruling purpose of Greek poetry?

10. On what grounds might we be inclined to wish for an absolute command over all individual talent? Argue that compe-

titive examinations and prize-giving tend to that result, and state how far such arrangements are to be deprecated.

11. Where competitive examinations are tests of merit, why, according to Todhunter, are the Classics and Mathematics *juster* subjects than the Experimental and Natural Sciences?

12. Why should the judgments of eminent masters, with reference to the educational value of their own subjects, be received with some caution.

13. To what evil is the general student liable from a too long acquaintance with the expressive symbols in the Mathematics? Why is it not altogether paradoxical to complain of the *merits* of text-books?

14. State generally in what consists the superiority of the older practice in education over the modern.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, B.A.

1. On what grounds does the science of language claim a place in the circle of the physical sciences? State clearly the functions of Comparative Grammar. What do you mean by the radical and the formal elements of a language? Explain the terms "phonetic decay" and "dialetic regeneration," giving examples of each.

2. Describe the formation of adjectives in Sanskrit. Show the importance of the discovery of Sanskrit in regard to the classification of languages. To what languages does genealogical classification properly apply, and why to these only?

3. "Wherever we look, we shall see that the future is expressed by means of composition:" Illustrate this assertion. Explain the final *d* in *loved*. Analyse the formation of *loves* in *he loves*. What are primitive, secondary, and tertiary roots?

4. Into what branches is the Semitic family of languages divided? What is or has been their habitat? Explain what is meant by the "morphological classification" of human speech. What other terms have been used in the place of "radical," "terminational," and "inflectional" as applied to the stages of language?

5. Point out with examples the difficulties which attend the Onomatopœic theory. *Anhas* in Sanskrit means *sin*. Show how it came to have this meaning, and mention corresponding words in other languages.

6. Exemplify Grimm's law as regards the words *that*, *three*, and *those*. What points must be proved in order to show that sound etymology has nothing to do with sound? Give instances of different words taking the same form in one and the same language, and account for the verbal confusion

7. Mention some of the direct offshoots of the root *Mar*.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—REV. M. A. SHERRING, M.A., LL.B.

Select one of the following subjects:—

1. The influence of just criticism on the intellectual development of a nation.
2. The advantages to be derived from the study of history.
3. The rise, progress, and characteristics of the English Drama.

SANSKRIT.

Prose & Poetry.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHES'A CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Explain in Sanskrit :—

(*a.*) श्रितपुण्यसरःसरित्कथं
न समाधिचपिताखिलक्षपम् ।
जलजङ्गतिमेतु मज्जनां
दमयन्तीपदनाम्नि जन्मनि ॥

(*b.*) गोत्रानुकूलत्वभवे विवाहे
तत्प्रातिकूल्यादिव गोत्रशत्रु ।
पुरश्चकार प्रवरं वरं य-
मायन् सखायं ददृशे तया सः ॥

(*c.*) अपवन्धनुषः शिवान्तिकस्थै-
र्विवरेसङ्गिरभिख्यया जिहानः ।
युगपद्ददृशे विशन्वराह-
न्तदुपोद्दैश्च नभश्चरैः पृषत्कः ॥

(*d.*) हृता गुणैरस्य भयेन वा मुनें-
स्तिरोहिताः स्वित् प्रहरन्ति देवताः ।
कथं न्वमी सन्ततमस्य सायकाः
भवन्त्यनेके जलधेरिवोर्म्मयः ॥

(*e.*) नेचा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाग्रभूमी-
रालेख्यानां नवजलकणैर्दोषमुत्पाद्य सद्यः ।
शङ्कास्पृष्टाइव जचमुचस्त्वादृशा जालमार्गै-
र्धूमोद्गारानुकृतिनिपुणा जर्ज्जरा निष्पतन्ति ॥

(*f.*) तच च काञ्चित् कालकलां चन्द्राननानिदेशा-
च्चन्द्रशालैकदेशे तद्दर्शनचलितधृतिरतिष्ठम् ।

(*g.*) अथ भगवन्तं मरीचिं वेशक्रच्छादुत्थाय
पुनःप्रतिपन्नतपःप्रभावप्रत्यापन्नदिव्यचक्षुष-
मुपसंक्रम्य तेनास्मत्रेवम्भूतत्वदर्शनमवगमितः ।

(*h.*) अभिपत्य च मया निर्भयेन निर्भर्त्सितः
परिणमन् दारुखण्डसुषिरानुप्रविष्टोभय-
भुजदण्ड चण्डघटितप्रतिमानो
भीतवन्नावर्त्तिष्ट ।

2. Give in Sanskrit a brief abstract of the speech of Charvaka, and of the reply of the *devas*, as given in the 17th canto of Naishadha.

3. Explain the philosophical doctrine referred to in the following *s'loka*. Is the use of एनया in the

s'loka grammatically correct? If so, why? If not, why not?

अनया तव रूपसीमया
कृतसंस्कारविबोधनस्य मे।
चिरमप्यवलोकिताद्य सा
स्मृतिमारूढवती शुचिस्मिता॥

4. (*a.*) Explain the *samasas* in the following *sloka.* Why are the words अनुरूप ऋद्धि not joined according to the rules of *sandhi?*

स्वर्गापगाहेमसृणालिनीनां
नालासृणालाग्रभुजो भजामः।
अन्नानुरूपां तनुरूपऋद्धिं
कार्य्यं निदानाद्धि गुणानधीते॥

(*b.*) To what particular class of गुण, and to what particular species of cause, do the words गुण and निदान respectively refer? Is the principle indicated in the last *charana* of the above *s'loka* rightly applied?

5. हृत्पद्मसद्मन्यधिवास्य बुद्ध्या
दध्यावथैतान्नियमैकताना।
सुपर्वणां हि स्फुटभावना या
सा पूर्व्वरूपं फलभावनायाः॥

(*a.*) Give the different meanings of भावना in the above *s'loka.* In what different senses does the

mimansik school of philosophy use the word? Does भावना in the above *s'loka* admit of any of these meanings of the *mimansik* philosophy?

(*b.*) Why is सद्मनि used in the locative case, in violation of the following rule of Panini "उपान्वध्याङ्वसः"?

(*c.*) Give the etymology of नियमैकतान।

6. Illustrate the following *s'lokas* by means of parallel passages:—

(*a.*) इदमीदृग्गुणोपेतं लब्धावसरसाधनं।
व्याकुर्यात् कः प्रियं वाक्यं यो वक्ता
नेदृगाशयः॥
अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे।
अविज्ञातेऽपि बन्धौ हि बलात् प्रह्लादहे मनः॥

(*b.*) न भ्रमः खलु कोऽप्ययञ्जिघांसुः
स्खलति ह्यच तथा भृशं मनो मे।
विमलं कलुषीभवच्च चेतः
कथयत्येव हितैषिणं रिपुं वा॥

(*c.*) कस्यात्यन्तं सुखमुपगतं दुःखमेकान्ततो वा
नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण॥

7. न सुखं प्रार्थये नार्थमुदन्वद्वीचिचञ्चलं।
नानित्यताशनेस्त्रस्यन् विविक्तं ब्रह्मणः पदम्॥

Who utters the above speech? To what is it a reply?

8. Translate into English :—

राज्यं नाम शक्तित्रयायत्तं शक्तयश्च मन्त्रप्रभावोत्साहाः परस्परानुगृहीताः कृत्येषु क्रमन्ते मन्त्रेण हि विनिश्चयोऽर्थानां प्रभावेण प्रारम्भः उत्साहेन निर्वहणं। अतः पञ्चाङ्गमन्त्रमूलो द्विरूपप्रभावस्कन्धश्चतुर्गुणोत्साहविटपो द्विसप्ततिप्रकृतिपत्रः षड्गुणकिसलयः शक्तिसिद्धिपुष्पफलश्च नयवनस्पतिर्नृपकरोतु।

अथ कदाचिदायासितजायारहितचेतसि लालसालिलङ्गनगानघनकेसरे राजदरण्यस्थलीललाटलीलायिततिलके ललितानङ्गराजाङ्गीकृतनिर्द्रुकर्णिकारकाञ्चनच्छदे दक्षिणदहनसारथिरयाहूतसहकारचञ्चलकलिके कालाण्डजकण्ठरागरक्तरक्ताधरारातिरणाग्रसन्नाहशालिनि शालीनकन्यकान्तःकरणसंक्रान्तरागलङ्घितलज्जे दर्दुरगिरितटचन्दनाश्लेषशीतलानिलाचार्य्यदत्तनानालतानृत्यलीले काले कलिङ्गराजः क्रीडारसजातासक्तिरासीत्।

9. Translate into Sanskrit :—

Alas, what boots it now to reign,
Struck down by grief and well-nigh slain ?
Ah, both are gone, my sire, and he
Who was a second sire to me.

Grief upon grief thy hand has made,
And salt upon my gashes laid :
For my dear sire has died through thee,
And Rama roams a devotee.
Thou camest like the night of Fate
This royal house to devastate.
Unwitting ill my hapless sire,
Placed in his bosom coals of fire,
And through thy crimes his death he met,
O thou whose heart on sin is set.

SANSKRIT.

Rhetoric and the Drama.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHES'A CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Explain in Sanskrit :—

(*a.*) वत्स विभीषणत वाप्यलमिदानीं स्वार्थशाली-
नतया एवं परिणाममेवैतदस्तु ।

रावणोहि नास्तमेवेति मद्वृत्तान्तेनैव व्याख्यातम् ।

(*b.*) सीता । अज्जउत्तो दाणीं सि तुमं, अम्हहे
उक्खाणिदं दाणीं मे परिच्चाअलज्जासङ्कं अज्जउत्तेण ।

रामः । तत्रापि तावद्बाष्पदिग्धं चक्षुर्विनोदयामि ।

सीता । धस्सा सा जा अज्जउत्तेण बहुमणाअदि
जाअ अज्जउत्तं विणोदअन्ती आसाणिवन्धणं जादा
जीअलोअस्स ।

तम ।—अयि वत्से एवमात्मा स्तूयते ।

(c.) सुम । भूयसा जीविधर्म्म एषः यद्रसमयी कस्यचित् क्वचित् प्रीतिः यच्च लौकिकानामुपचार-स्तारामैचकं वा चक्षूराग इति तमप्रतिसंख्येयमनि-बन्धनं प्रेमाणमामनन्ति ।

(d.) प्रवृत्त एवायमुच्चण्डवज्रखण्डावस्फोटपटुरुत्-सर्पिस्फुलिङ्गगुरुरुत्तालतुमुललेलिहानज्वालासम्भार-भैरवो भगवानुषर्बुधः ।

(e.) मद । अज्जए दलिद्दो क्खु सो सुणीअदि ।

वस । अदोज्जेव कामीअदि, दलिद्दपुरिसमङ्कन्त-मणा क्खु सो सुणीअदि ।

मद । अज्जए किं झीणकुसुमं सहआरपादपं मञ्ज-अरीओ उण सेवन्ति ।

वस । अदो ज्जेव ताओ मञ्जअरीओ वुच्चन्ति ।

2. राजानं वीक्ष्य पुत्रं परमसमुदयेनाश्वमेधेन चेष्ट्वा
लब्ध्वा चायुःशताब्दं दशशतसहितं शूद्रकोऽग्निं
प्रविष्टः ॥

(a.) Explain why there is only one न in पुत्र ।

(b.) Give the meaning of परमसमुदयेन ।

(c.) Account for the third case-ending (तृतीया-विभक्ति) in अश्वमेधेन ।

(*d.*) Why is शताब्द used in the neuter gender notwithstanding the following *vártika*:—"अकारान्तोत्तरपदो द्विगुः स्त्रियामिष्टः ?"

(*e.*) Was शूद्रक a *sudra* as the name implies ? Give reasons for whatever you say in reply.

3. शुअणे ऊ भिच्चाणुकम्पके शामिए णिद्दुणके वि शोअदि ।
पिशुणे उण दव्वगव्विदे दुक्कले क्खु पलिणामदारुणे ॥

(*a.*) In what dialect, do you think, is the foregoing *s'loka* written ? and what leads you to think so ?

(*b.*) In what metre is the *s'loka* composed ?

(*c.*) Who utters the speech and with what object ?

4. पर्य्यायक्षणदृष्टनष्टककुभः संवर्त्तविस्तारयो
र्नीहारीकृतमेघमोचितधुत्तव्यक्तस्फुरद्विद्युतः ।
आरात् कीर्णखणत्खणीकृतगुरुग्रावोच्चयश्रेणयः
श्वैनेयस्य वृहत्पतत्रधुतयः प्रख्यापयन्त्यागमम् ॥

(*a.*) Explain the *samasa* in the above *s'loka*. Is the use of such an unusually long compound word exceptionable here ?

(*b.*) Is there any rhetorical गुण in the above *s'loka*? What are the characteristics of such rhetorical गुण ?

(*c.*) In what रीति (style) is the *s'loka* written ?

(*d.*) Is the meaning of the *s'loka* स्वतःसम्भवि or प्रौढोक्तिसिद्धं ?

5. Which of the two रस and भाव is the principal, and which subsidiary, in the following *s'loka ?* Is the use of वीर in the *s'loka* objectionable ?

स एव रामश्चरिताभिरामो
धर्म्मैकवीरः पुरुषप्रकाण्डः ।
स्वान्येव पूर्व्वाणि परैश्चरित्रै
र्योऽत्यद्भुतैरप्रतिमोऽतिशेते ॥

6. Point out and explain the rhetorical defects in the following *s'lokas* :—

(*a.*) बालां स्त्रियञ्च नगरस्य विभूषणञ्च
वेश्यामशेषसदृशप्रणयोपचाराम् ।
एनामनागसमहं यदि घातयामि
केनोडुपेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये ॥

(*b.*) न महीतलस्थितिमहानि भवच्चरितानि चारु
चरिते यदपि ।
उचितं तथापि परलोकसुखं न पतिव्रते तव
विहाय पतिम् ॥

(*c.*) रन्ध्रानुसारी विषमः कृतान्तो
यदस्य दास्यं तव चेश्वरत्वम् ।

श्रियं त्वदीयां यदयं न भुङ्क्ते
यदेतदाज्ञां न भवान् करोति ॥

7. नरपतिपुरुषाणां दर्शनाद्भीतभीतः
सनिगडचरणत्वात् सावशेषापसारः ।
अविदितमधिरूढो यामि साधोस्तु याने
परभृत इव नीडे रक्षितो वायसीभिः ॥

(*a.*) What story is referred to in the above *s'loka ?*

(*b.*) Why is वयस used in the feminine ?

8. Point out and explain the figures of speech in the following extracts :—

(*a.*) न पर्व्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति
न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहन्ति ।
यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयो
न वेशजाता शुचयस्तथाङ्गनाः ॥

(*b.*) अयं स यस्मात् प्रणयावधीरणा-
मशङ्कनीयां करभोरु शङ्कसे ।
उपस्थितस्त्वां प्रणयोत्सुको जनो
न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् ॥

(*c.*) अयं स ते तिष्ठति सङ्गमोत्सुको
विशङ्कसे भीरु यतोऽवधीरणाम् ।
लभेत वा प्रार्थयिता न वा श्रियं
श्रिया दुरापः कथमीप्सितो भवेत् ॥

(*d.*) दृष्ट सर्व्वस्य फलिनः कुलपुत्रमहाद्रुमाः ।
निष्फलत्वमलं यान्ति वेश्याविहगभक्षिताः ॥

(*e.*) साधारण्यान्निरातङ्कः कन्यामन्योऽपि याचते ।
किं पुनर्जगतां जेता प्रपौत्रः परमेष्ठिनः ॥

9. Bhavabhuti's account of the war between Rama and Vali differs materially from that of Valmiki. Is such deviation from Valmiki justifiable?

10. What is the probable date of *Sákuntala?*

SANSKRIT.

The Rig-Veda.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHES'A CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Explain in Sanskrit:—

(*a.*) अनु स्वधामक्षरन्नापो अस्यावर्धत मध्य आ नाव्यानां ।
सध्रीचीनेन मनसा तमिन्द्र ओजिष्ठेन हन्मनाहन्नभि द्यून् ॥

(*b.*) न्याविध्यदिलीबिशस्य दृळ्हा वि शृंगिणमभिनच्छुष्णमिन्द्रः ।
यावत्तरो मघवन्यावदोजो वज्रेण शत्रुमवधीः पृतन्युं ॥

(*c.*) अभि सिध्मो अजिगादस्य शत्रून्वि तिग्मेन वृषभेणा पुरोऽभेत् ।

सं वज्रेणासृजद्वृत्रमिन्द्रः प्र स्वां मतिमति-
रच्छाशदा नः ॥

(*d.*) आ त्वेता नि षीदतेन्द्रमभि प्र गायत ।
सखायः स्तोमवाहसः ॥

(*e.*) पुरूतमं पुरूणामीशानं वार्याणां । इन्द्रं सोमे
सचा सुते ॥

(*f.*) स घा नो योग आ भुवत् स राये स पुरन्ध्यां ।
गमद् वाजेभिरा स नः ॥

(*g.*) जयतामिव तन्यतुर्मरुतामेति धृष्णया ।
यच्छुभं याथ ना नरः ॥

(*h.*) हस्काराद्विद्युतस्पर्यतो जाता अवन्तु नः ।
मरुतो मृळयन्तु नः ॥

(*i.*) आ पूषन् चित्रबर्हिषमाघृणे धरुणं दिवः ।
आजा नष्टं यथा पशुं ॥

2. Why is the *Rig-Veda* so called? What are the arguments for and against the *Vedas* being eternal? What date do European scholars assign to the *Rig-Veda*, and on what grounds?

3. (१) आस्मा रथं दृशयाणेषु तिष्ठसि शार्यातस्य
प्रभृता येषु मन्दसे ।
इन्द्र यथा सुतसोमेषु चाकनोऽनर्वाणं श्लोकमा
रोहसे दिवि ॥

(२) अदद्रा अर्भां महते वचस्यवे कक्षीवते दृच-
यामिन्द्र सुन्वते ।
मेनाभवो वृषणश्वस्य सुक्रतो विश्वेत्ताते
सवनेषु प्रवाच्या ॥

(*a.*) Give a brief sketch of the stories alluded to in the foregoing *richs* in Sanskrit.

(*b.*) Account for the cerebral ष in वृषपाणेषु ।

(*c.*) How would you account for the ऽ or लुप्त अ in चाकनोऽणर्वाणं ? Is there anything peculiar in *vedic* usage with reference to the occurrence of ऽ ? What is its technical name in *vedic* litertature ?

4. (1.) कस्य नूनं कतमस्यामृतानां मनामहे चारु
देवस्य नाम ।
को नो मह्या अदितये पुनर्दात् पितरं च
दृशेयं मातरञ्च ॥

(2.) अग्नेर्वयं प्रथमस्यामृतानां मनामहे चारु
देवस्य नाम ।
स नो मह्या अदितये पुनर्दात् पितरञ्च
दृशेयं मातरञ्च ॥

(3.) अव ते हेलो वरुण नमोभिरव यज्ञेभिरी-
महे हविर्भिः ।
क्षयन्नस्मभ्यमसुर प्रचेतारा जन्नेनांसि शिश्रथः
कृतानि ॥

(4.) उदुत्तमं वरुण पाशमस्मदवाधमं वि मध्यमं श्रथाय ।

अथा वयमादित्य व्रते तवानागसो अदितये स्याम ॥

(*a.*) Turn the above *richs* into prose without altering any expressions.

(*b.*) What is the name of the *súkta* to which the above *richs* belong? On what occasions are the *súktas* chanted?

(*c.*) Give a brief sketch of the story alluded to in the foregoing *richs*.

(*d.*) In what metre are the above *richs* composed? Scan the first *rich*.

(*e.*) On what grounds is a *rich* assigned to its particular *rishi* and *Devatá*? Who are the *rishis* and *Devatas'* of the above *richs*?

(*f.*) What is the meaning of कतम here? and how does it come to bear that meaning?

(*g.*) Is the following a correct translation of the first half of the first *rich*? Give reasons for your answer.

"Of whom or of which divinity of the immortals, shall we invoke the auspicious name?"

(*h.*) Explain the *samasas* and *sandhis*, if any, in the above.

(*i.*) What is the meaning of अदृत in the first *rich*? Is it used in any other sense in the *Vedas*? In what sense do Hindu philosophers use the word?

(*j.*) In what different senses is the word अदिति used in the above *richs,* according to Sáyana? Does the word, in the different places in which it occurs in the above *richs,* admit of one and the same meaning?

(*k.*) Why is अव twice used in the third *rich?*

(*l.*) Give the meaning of असुर according to Sáyana. What light do modern researches throw on the meaning of the word?

(*m.*) Analyse शिश्रथः and अधम.

(*n.*) Sáyana interprets the phrase उच्छयाय thus:—उत्कृष्य शिथिलं कुरु। Which part of the phrase means उत्कृष्य?

5. Translate into English:—

(1.) आ घा गमद्यदि श्रवत्सहस्रिणीभिरूतिभिः।
वाजेभिरुप नो हवं॥

(2.) अनु प्रत्नस्यौकसो हुवे तुविप्रतिं नरं।
यं ते पूर्वं पिता हुवे॥

(3.) तं त्वा वयं विश्ववारा शास्महे पुरुहूत।
सखे वसो जरितृभ्यः॥

(4.) अस्माकं शिप्रिणीनां सोमपाः सोमपाव्नां।
सखे वज्रिन्तत्सखीनां॥

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.

I. प्रकृतिश्च प्रतिज्ञादृष्टान्तानुपरोधात् । २३।

1. Give the meaning of this sutra in your own words in Sanskrit—supplying the ellipsis.

2. Give the technical meanings of प्रकृति प्रतिज्ञा and दृष्टान्त. Is प्रकृति here the subject or the predicate? if the latter, what is the subject? Is the meaning of प्रकृति in this sutra the same as the Sankhya definition of it?

3. What sort of an argument in the language of Western logicians would this sutra be called? A syllogism or what?

4. Translate literally the following extract into English:

ईक्षापूर्वकञ्च कर्तृत्वं निमित्तकारणेष्वेव कुलालादिषु दृष्टं, अनेककारकपूर्विका च क्रियाफलमिह्लोके दृष्टा। स च न्याय आदिकर्तर्यपि युक्तः संक्रामयितुं। ईश्वरत्वप्रसिद्धेश्च, ईश्वराणां हि राजवैवस्वतादीनां निमित्तकारणत्वमेव केवलं प्रतीयते, तद्वत् परमेश्वरस्यापि निमित्तकारणत्वमेव युक्तं प्रतिपत्तुं। कार्यञ्चेदं जगत्सावयवमचेतनमशुद्धञ्च दृश्यते, कारणेनापि तस्य तादृशेनैव भवितव्यं। कार्य-

कारणयोः सारूप्यदर्शनात् ब्रह्म चानेवंलक्षणमवगम्यते। "निष्कलं निष्क्रियं शान्तं निरवद्यं निरञ्जनं" इत्यादिश्रुतिभ्यः। पारिशेष्याद्ब्रह्मणोऽन्यदुपादानकारणमशुद्धादिगुणकं स्मृतिप्रसिद्धमभ्युपगन्तव्यं ब्रह्मकारणत्वश्रुतेर्निमित्तत्वमात्रे पर्यवसानात्।

II. योनिश्च हि गीयते। २७।

1. Is this sentence complete or is anything understood to complete the sentence? Translate it literally into English, supplying only what may be absolutely necessary for the completion of the sentence in the sense intended.

2. What is the meaning of योनि in the sentence योनिष्ट इन्द्र निषदे अकारी? Write separately all the words bereft of Sandhi in this sentence, and translate it literally into English noticing any Vedic peculiarity you may detect in it.

3. Translate the following extract as literally as you can into English:

तच्च प्रकृतिवचनता परिगृह्यते "यथोर्णनाभिः सृजते गृह्णते च" इत्येवंजातीयकात्। तदेवं प्रकृतित्वं ब्रह्मणः प्रसिद्धं। यत्पुनरिदमुक्तं ईक्षापूर्वकं कर्तृत्वं निमित्तकारणेष्वेव कुलालादिषु लोके दृष्टं नोपादानेषुत्यादि, तत्प्रत्युच्यते, न लोकवदिह

भवितव्यं, न ह्ययमनुमानगम्योऽर्थः, शब्दगम्यत्वा-
त्तस्यार्थस्य यथाशब्दमिह भवितव्यं, शब्दश्चेच्चितुरीश्वर-
स्य प्रकृतित्वं प्रतिपादयतीत्यवोचाम

*** *Candidates may optionally answer the following questions on the Vedanta instead of the preceding two sets of questions on the same subject. The questions on the Nyaya and Sankhya are equally binding on all.*

I. रचनानुपपत्तेश्च नानुमान ।

1. Translate this sutra literally into English—only supplying what may be absolutely necessary for the completion of the sentence.

2. Translate the following as literally as may be possible :

तदभिधीयते, न ब्रूमो यस्मिन्नचेतने प्रवृत्तिर्दृश्यते
न तस्य सेति, भवति तु तस्यैव सा, सापि चेतनाद्भ-
वति इति ब्रूमः, तद्भावे भावात् तदभावे चाभा-
वात् । यथा काष्ठादिव्यपाश्रयापि दाहप्रकाशादि-
लक्षणा विक्रियाऽनुपलभ्यमानापि च केवले ज्वलने
ज्वलनादेव भवति तत्संयोगे दर्शनात् तद्वियोगे
चादर्शनात् तद्वत् लोकायतिकानामपि चेतन एव
देहोऽचेतनानां रथादीनां प्रवर्तको दृष्ट इत्यविप्रति-
षिद्धं चेतनस्य प्रवर्तकत्वं । ननु तव देहादिसंयुक्त-
स्याप्यात्मनो विज्ञानस्वरूपमात्रव्यतिरेकेण प्रवृत्तय-

नुपपत्तेरनुपपन्नं प्रवर्तकत्वमिति चेत्, न, अयस्कान्त-वद्रूपादिवच्च प्रवृत्तिरहितस्यापि प्रवर्तकत्वोपपत्तेः। यथाऽयस्कान्तो मणिः स्वयं प्रवृत्तिरहितोऽप्ययसः प्रवर्तको भवति, यथा च रूपादयो विषयाः स्वयं प्रवृत्तिरहिता अपि चक्षुरादीनां प्रवर्तका भवन्ति, एवं प्रवृत्तिरहितोऽपीश्वरः सर्वगतः सर्वात्मा सर्वज्ञः सर्वशक्तिश्च सन् सर्वं प्रवर्तयेदित्युपपन्नं।

3. Against whom is the sutra महद्दीर्घवद्वा ह्रस्वपरिमण्डलाभ्यां levelled? Translate it literally into English, and give a brief abstract of the argument involved in it.

4. What error is argued against in the sutra नाभाव उपलब्धेः? Did a similar error ever prevail in Europe, and is there any analogy between its refutation there and in this sutra?

5. Explain briefly the sutra न भावोऽनुपलब्धेः supplying the ellipsis necessary to the completion of the sentence.

6. Translate literally the following extract into English:

अनभ्युपगमे निमित्ताभावात् नाणुषाद्यं कर्म स्यादभ्युपगमेऽपि यदि प्रयत्नोऽभिघातादिर्वा यथा-दृष्टं किमपि कर्मणो निमित्तमभ्युपगम्येत तस्या-सम्भवात् नैवाणुषाद्य कर्म स्यात्, न हि तस्यामव-

स्यायामात्मगुणः प्रयत्नः सम्भवति शरीराभावात्। शरीरप्रतिष्ठे हि मनस्यात्मनः संयोगे सत्यात्मगुणः प्रयत्नो जायते। एतेनाभिधानाद्यपि दृष्टं निमित्तं प्रत्याख्यातव्यं। सर्गोत्तरकालं हि तत्सर्वं नाद्यस्य कर्मणो निमित्तं सम्भवति, अथादृष्टमाद्यस्य कर्मणो निमित्तमित्युच्येत, तत्पुनरात्मसमवायि वा स्याद-णुसमवायि वा। उभयथापि नादृष्टनिमित्तमणुषु कर्मावकल्पेत, अदृष्टस्याचेतनत्वात्।

*** *The following, in the next page, on the Sankhya and Nyaya are binding on all.*

I. असद्करणादुपादानग्रहणात्सर्वसम्भवाभावात्।
शक्तस्य शक्यकरणात्कारणभावाच्च सत्कार्यं ।९।

1. Distinguish the assertions in this sutra from their reasons.

2. Give the meaning of the following terms in the above sutra:

उपादान सम्भव शक्तस्य कार्य and करण

3. What is the full meaning of the word सत्कार्यं?

4. How does the author illustrate his position implied in those words?

5. Explain the commentator's meaning in the sentence कारणाच्चास्य सतोऽभिव्यक्तिरेवावशिष्यते।

6. What examples does he give in illustration of his doctrine here?

7. Translate literally the following sutra into English :

कारणमस्त्यव्यक्तं प्रवर्त्तते त्रिगुणतः समुदयाच्च ।
परिणामतः सलिलवत् प्रतिप्रतिगुणाश्रयविशेषात् ।१६।

8. Expound the distinctive senses implied by the words त्रिगुणतः and समुदयात् ।

9. What is meant by सलिलवत् ?

10. Translate into English the following sentence :

स च गुणानां न गुणप्रधानभावमन्तरेण सम्भवति, न गुणप्रधानभावो वैषम्यं विना, न च वैषम्यमुपमर्द्दोपमर्द्दकभावादृते ।

11. Which school of the Nyáya does the Bhasha-parichchheda represent ?

12. Distinguish between the terms प्रमाण and प्रमिति,—also between अनुमान and अनुमिति

13. What is indicated by शब्द as a प्रमाण ? What considerations do the followers of the Nyáya suggest in the investigation of this branch of evidence ?

14. What is meant by the terms साध्य, सिद्ध युक्त, युष्मान, व्याप्ति, अव्याप्ति and अतिव्याप्ति ?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—REV. K. M. BANERJEA, D L

I. प्रजागराञ्चकारारेरीहास्त्रनिशमादरात् ।
प्रबिभयाञ्चकारामौ काकुत्स्थादभिशङ्कितः ॥ २ ॥
रामोऽपि हतमारीचो निवर्त्त्यन् खरनादिनः । ५
सीतां सौमित्रिणा त्यक्तां सभ्रीचीं चक्षुमेकिकां ।
विज्ञायामंस्त काकुत्स्थः क्षये क्षेमं सुदुर्लभं ॥९॥
सोऽष्टच्छल्लक्ष्मणं सीतां याचमानः शिवं सुरान् ॥८
इहासिष्टाग्रयिष्टेह सा सखेलमितोऽगमत् ।
अन्वासीत् संस्मरन्नित्यं मैथिल्या भरताग्रजः ॥१२
अकाले दुर्मरमहो यज्जीवामस्तया विना । १४ ।
न्यवर्त्तयत् सुमित्राभूस्तं चिकीर्षुं जगत्क्षयं ॥४०॥

(*a.*) What is the meaning of आदरात् in the first of the above lines? Derive काकुत्स्थ. Why was the name ककुत्स्थ originally given to its first holder? Why is काकुस्थात् in the ablative case here? Does प्रजागराञ्चकार govern any oblique case here? What is it?

(*b.*) What part of the verb is निवर्त्त्यन्. Give its meaning and its root? Is it naturally of the parasmai-pada? If not, explain when and why is it used as such?

(*c.*) Derive सम्प्रीची. Can you refer to any word in the Rig Veda which illustrates the rule here? What is the meaning of क्षये? What is the force of the particle सु in सुदुर्लभं?

(*d.*) Render into English from the 8th to the 40th verse, that is, from सोऽपृच्छल्लक्ष्मणं to जगत्क्षयं.

(*e.*) By what are सीतां and सुरान् governed?

(*f.*) In what case is मैथिल्याः and by what is it governed?

II. भुजौ चक्रततुस्तस्य निस्त्रिंशाभ्यां रघूत्तमौ । ४५ ।
तेन वज्रेन हन्तासि त्वमर्थ्यं पुरुषाशिनां ॥ ५१ ॥
मित्रभूयं गतस्तस्य रिपुहत्यां करिष्यसि । ५४ ।
सिद्धतारामिव ख्यातां शबरीमापतुर्वने । ५९ ।
क्षामामञ्जनपिण्डाभां दण्डिनीमजिनाम्बरां । ६० ।
अगृह्यां वीतकामत्वाद्देवगृह्यामनिन्दितां । ६१ ।
धर्मकृत्यरतां नित्यमदृष्यफलभोजनां । ६२ ।
भृङ्गालीकोकिलक्रुङ्भिर्वाशनैः पश्य लक्ष्मण ।
रोचनैर्भूषितां पम्पामस्माकं हृदयाविधं ॥ ७३ ॥

(*a.*) Translate the above lines into English.

(*b*) Give the meanings and derivations in full of निस्त्रिंशाभ्यां वज्रेन अर्थ्यं मित्रभूयं क्षामां अगृह्यां देवगृह्यां अदृष्यफलभोजनां क्रुङ्भिः वाशनैः हृदयाविधं। Why is the 3rd syllable long in the last word?

(*c.*) What was पम्पा, and where was it situated?

(*d.*) Give the root and 3rd singular present of चक्रततुः।

III. कर्तांसि कार्यमायातैरेभिरित्यवगम्य सः।

काकुत्स्थपादपच्छायां शीतस्वर्शांसुपागमत् ॥४७।३२

नीवारफलमूलाशानृषीनप्यतिशेरते।

यस्या गुणा निरुद्भावास्तां द्रुतं यात पश्यत ॥४९॥

वणिक् प्रग्राहवान् यद्वत् काले चरति सिद्धये।

देशापेक्षास्तथा यूयं यातादायाङ्गुरीयकं ॥४८॥

अभिज्ञानं गृहीत्वा ते ससुत्पेतुर्नभस्तलं।

वाजिनः स्यन्दने भानुर्विमुक्तप्रग्रहा इव ॥५०॥

वीनामुपसरं दृष्ट्वा तेऽन्योन्योपहवागुहां।

प्राविशन्नाहवप्रज्ञा आहावमुपलिप्सवः ॥६०॥

(*a.*) Translate into English the above lines.

(*b.*) What is meant by काकुत्स्थपादपच्छायां? Why does not the sutra छायाबाहुल्य P. 2-4-22 apply here?

(*c.*) Derive नीवार निरुद्भावा प्रगाहवान् विमुक्त-प्रग्रहा उपसरं and give their meanings.

(*d.*) Give the root of अतिशेरते, and its meaning. What vernacular word, very common, comes from it?

(*e.*) What simile is expressed by यद्वत् in verse 49?

(*f.*) Derive वाजिनः ।

(*g.*) Give the etymology and meanings of देशापेक्षा अभिज्ञान अन्योन्योपहवा आहवप्रश्ना and आहाव ।

IV. *Samasa.*

(*a.*) Is there any difference in the meaning of the word सभा in the following expressions राजसभा ईश्वरसभं रक्षःसभं धर्मसभा ?

(*b.*) Show all the component parts in the compound expression इक्षुच्छायानिषादिन्यः ।

(*c.*) Is there any difference between तरुच्छायं and तरुच्छाया, कुड्यछायं and कुड्यच्छाया ?

(*d.*) Is there any difference between the words सुदन and सुदन्तः, श्यावदन् and श्यावदन्तः ?

(*e.*) Correct any mistake you may detect in the following words, which are all intended to be in the nominative *singular* : बहुप्रजाः अप्रजाः सुप्रजः ।

V. *Káraka.*

(*a.*) Give a few examples of the genitive (or sixth) case being used as the object of a transitive verb—mentioning also such parts of the verb as may be excepted from that rule.

(*b.*) Give instances of verbs governing the ablative (or fifth) case.

(*c.*) Give a few instances of a verb governing two accusatives, and of one governing an accusative and a dative.

(*d.*) Can you cite an instance of a verb connected with four cases ?

SANSKRIT.

Essay.

Examiner—Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.

Write an Essay in English on the origin, progress and present state of Buddhism—when, where and how it arose—what circumstances in the Brahminical society of the time favoured its progress and further development—what account is given of it in Brahminical legends—who was its founder—what rank is assigned to him by the Brahmins—from what caste did he spring—what were his tenets—what was his teaching, with reference to the Vedas, to caste, to the Hindoo gods—what were his philosophical ideas of the world and of man's condition in it—what did he teach as the *summum bonum* of human nature. Compare his teaching with the teaching of the Brahminical schools of Philosphy and the *summum bonum* he inculcated with that of Brahminical philosophers—give a short historical survey of the progress and development of his doctrine in India—in what provinces it fared best—how the Brahmins opposed it—how it declined—what traces it left in the country in Brahminical literature after its overthrow in this country—whether the system has any ascendancy in the world still—where—and with what effect on human civilization—has it any position still in India ?

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—MR. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

1. A possession is sometimes wealth to the person holding it, though not wealth to the nation. Explain and illustrate this statement.

2. Show that capital, though saved, and the result ef saving, is nevertheless consumed.

A, B, C, and D have each a lakh of rupees. A hides his money in a hole in the ground; B invests his in the funds; C buys a farm, stocks it, and employs labourers; whilst D spends his on fireworks and a great festival. What is the effect of each process on the capital of the community?

3. What is the effect of an increase of population on the price of agricultural produce? Investigate all the possible cases that occur to you.

4. How far is it desirable to limit the right of inheritance? How far that of bequest?

5. What are the chief systems of land-tenure current in India? Describe the general results of each.

6. What is meant by the natural value of a commodity? Show that on the average commodities exchange at about their natural value.

7. How is the value of money regulated? When a country has both a silver and a gold coinage, one only being the standard, how may the other coinage be kept in circulation?

8. What is meant by the equation of international demand? How do the values of imported commodities depend thereon?

9. What influence is exerted on the value of corn or other food-grain by large speculative purchases?

10. What are the rules which should govern all indirect taxation?

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

Internal Affairs, 1603—88.

1. How was James the First engaged shortly after his assumption of the regal authority in England? Describe fully his conduct to the Puritans. What was the great bane of the government of this king?

2. What very impolitic measure did James the First adopt relative to his native kingdom? For what was the projection of the Spanish match important with respect to the internal history of England?

3. State briefly the causes which produced the civil war between Charles the First and the Parliament. Describe fully the part taken by the Scots in the civil war.

4. Mention the circumstances which led to the passing of the "self-denying ordinance." Give an outline of the speech in which Cromwell urged the Commons to pass it. Give a short account of the religious and political opinions of the Presbyterians, Independents, and Erastians during the reign of Charles I.

5. How was the first Protectorate Parliament constituted? What led to its dissolution? What attitude towards the Government was assumed by each Parliament of the Commonwealth respectively?

6. What circumstance is commonly said to have produced the Habeas Corpus Act? What really gave rise to it? Point out the error in supposing that this Statute enlarged in a great degree our liberties. What do you conceive to have been its real object?

7. What conspiracy against James the Second was formed soon after his accession to the throne? Mention dates and names of persons connected with it, and trace its results.

8. What were the events which immediately led to the Revolution of 1688? What circumstance was favourable to it at the time, and what have been its effects upon the British Constitution?

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

Foreign and Colonial, 1603—88.

1. What continental alliance did James the First, shortly after his accession, decline to join? Describe the treaty of peace which he concluded with Spain in 1604.

2. Give some account of the state of European political affairs in 1610; and characterise James the First's foreign policy.

3. Trace the history of English colonization in North America from 1606 to 1682.

4. Describe the political events which led to the war with France in 1627; and narrate the leading events in this war.

5. What distant countries vied with each other for the favour of the Protector? What victories and acquisitions were gained under his government?

6. Narrate, with dates, the principal naval and military occurrences during the reign of Charles the Second.

7. Criticize the foreign policy of the Cabul ministry: and state the leading provisions of the Treaty of Dover, in 1670.

8. Describe the feelings of the Continental governments towards England at the accession of James the Second.

9. Discuss the foreign policy of James the Second.

HISTORY.

Hallam, Guizot, Taylor.

Examiner—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. What were the causes of the high prerogative of the Tudors? Give instances; and show that in theory at least the constitution remained intact, however it might be sometimes violated in practice.
2. Trace the growth of ministerial responsibility under Charles the Second. How far had it been recognized by the Long Parliament?
3. State the chief provisions of the Bill of Rights, and prove the necessity for each clause by reference to events that occurred during the Stuart Period.
4. Describe in detail the various expedients resorted to by the Stuarts, to avoid the necessity of Meeting Parliament.
5. From what period, and from whose reign, does Guizot date the birth of modern royalty? State its true nature as distinguished from the imperial, the religious, or the feudal royalty which preceded it.
6. What, according to Guizot, are the conditions of the legitimacy of a Government? How far did the Church fulfil these conditions?
7. What, according to Guizot, the place and the share of the reformation in European civilization?
8. State, according to Taylor, the general principles of historic evidence; and apply these criteria to any ancient Hindu works with which you may be acquainted.
9. Mention the most common causes of the various readings which are met with in comparing several copies of the same work.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Literary and Biographical, 1603—1688.

Examiner—Mr. Lethbridge, M.A.

1. Whom does Johnson call the *Metaphysical* Poets? And why does he so name them? What was the general character of their poetry? Give illustrations.
2. What men of letters took sides in the great Civil War? How were their writings, and how were their fortunes, affected by their politics?
3. When and by whom was the sect of Quakers founded? Give some account of the life of the founder, and of his doctrines; and deduce therefrom an estimate of the condition of the lower classes in England at that time.
4. Compare and contrast the Drama of the Restoration with

the Elizabethan Drama. What dramatists form the connecting link between them? Describe and account for the transition.

5. Write a life of Dryden. Classify his works, and point out their chief beauties.

6. Describe Pepys's *Diary;* and compare it with any other *Diaries* with which you may be acquainted.

7 Who were the persons referred to under the names *Absalom, Bayes, Zimri, Og, Astræa, Orinda, Sacharissa?*

8. Give some account of the origin and nature of the works called *Icon Basilike* and *Iconoclastes.*

9. Write a short life of John Bunyan, and describe carefully his chief work.

10. Give some account of the following works, specifying their Authors:—*Smectymnuus, The Holy War, Hudibras, Oceana, Samson Agonistes, The Liberty of Prophesying, Hydriotaphia.*

ESSAY.

Examiner—Mr. Lethbridge, M.A.

The political aspects of English Puritanism in the 17th century.

PHILOSOPHY.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Rev. R. Jardine, B.D., D.Sc.

1. Expound fully and clearly the doctrine of "The Relativity of Knowledge." Does the name of the doctrine accurately describe its nature? Do we hold any intellectual or moral relations to objects which do not stand to our minds in the relation of *knowledge?* By whom would this last question be answered in the negative?

2. Explain the method of studying mental phenomena, illustrating by reference to important controversies regarding the subject. In your answer take accession to explain and comment upon what have been called the Introspective, the Psychological and the Physiological methods.

3. What is meant by the *unity of consciousness?* State different ways in which it has been explained. Critically examine these explanations.

4. Explain the leading features of the *Association Psychology.* Examine the application of the principles of association to the explanation of (1) our idea of space, (2) volition, and (3) the causal judgment.

5. Describe and distinguish the *object of consciousness* and

the *object of perception.* State and examine different doctrines regarding them. Expound critically the nature of our perception of distant objects.

6. What is the nature of representations? What are the laws of their appearance in consciousness? Can you explain the condition of the possibility of representation?

7. What is *truth?* Is there any *absolute* test of truth? What are the tests of truth available to us? Answer these questions fully and critically.

8. There are certain propositions which are *universally* and *necessarily* believed. How are the universality and necessity to be accounted for? State and examine different answers.

ETHICS.

Examiner—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Describe and criticize the various theories of Moral obligation which have been propounded.

2. Sketch the Ethical system of *one* of the following;—Cudworth, Hume, Kant, Butler, Hutcheson.

3. Shew that an Ideal is an essential element of every system of Moral Philosophy. Examine the various forms which this Ideal may legitimately assume.

4. 'The Supremacy of Conscience,' discuss the fact, the nature, and limits of this authority.

'Examine the following definition of conscience—'The imitation within us of the government without us.'

5. Determine the province and scope of Casuistry. Illustrate, by stating and discussing *two* cases, mentioning explicitly the principles adopted.

6. Point out the elements of Utilitarianism which exist in all theories of Morals. Discuss the question whether a Morality which is based upon the conduciveness to happiness of actions *only* must be partial.

7. Give some account of the various attacks upon Hobbes' Ethical views.

8. Give a brief outline of the Niconiachean Ethics.

9. It has been alleged that if the ultimate principles of Utilitarianism are carried out to their logical conclusions, it will follow: (i) that a steam-engine being useful must be virtuous; (ii) that eating and drinking in moderation being pleasurable and attended with no counterbalancing pains, must also be virtuous, and (iii) that toothache or any other kind of bodily pain must be immoral. Discuss these statements.

LOGIC.

Examiner—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D.Sc.

1. What is *Thought?* Describe it carefully and distinguish it from other phenomena. Distinguish it from Psychology and Logic as concerned with Thought. How does the latter depend upon the former?

2. Describe and distinguish the image and the concept, pointing out the relations of the latter to the former. What is the meaning of a name? Answer critically.

3. Thought is concerned about relations: classify and examine these relations, illustrating the combination of simple into complex relations. Describe the logical proposition and examine whether it truly expresses all the relations of thought.

4. What different theories are held regarding the import of propositions? Compare and examine them, and discuss in connection with them the doctrine of the qualification of the predicate.

5. What is the nature of Inference? State and examine different theories of Inference.

6. Describe and compare the Greek and the Hindu syllogisms. Is the syllogism a correct analysis of all forms of demonstrative reasoning?

7. Distinguish carefully between Deduction and Induction. Give and examine different views of this distinction. State and illustrate the inductive Joint method of Agreement and Difference.

8. Characterize the Logic of Hegel and compare its principles with those of the system of Logic usually accepted in Britain.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner—REV. S. DYSON.

1. Develope the argument for a creating Intelligence derived from the notion of cause. Criticize the expression, "The chain of natural causes whose highest link is the Deity."

2. Examine from the premises of Natural Theology the obligation of prayer. Discuss the consistency of belief in the efficacy of prayer with a belief in government by natural laws.

"An adequate and effective motive for prayer is the subjective calming effect it has upon the mind;" examine this.

3. Explain the theory of Metempsychosis. State the problems the theory was propounded to solve. Examine its validity.

4. Give a sketch of the leading features of Positivism, and examine the bearing of that system upon the Evidence and Doctrines of Natural Theology.

5. Specify and estimate the difficulties of the beliefs of Natural Theology. Institute a comparison between these difficulties and those attending all other beliefs. Indicate the practical bearing and evidential value of this comparison.

6. Expound carefully the argument from design, and determine its logical character and value.

7. Comment on the following objections:—

(*a.*) The theory of a fundamental plan in the structure of plants and animals and of the existence of an Intelligent Designer is superfluous, because the facts are accounted for by "natural selection."

(*b.*) If there is any analogy in Paley's watch, it proves too much, for (i) it proves the pre-existence of matter, (ii) it suggests a method of operation which is dishonouring to the Diety.

(*c.*) If the world as it is, is to be considered as corresponding with the conceptions of the Deity, it is imperfect physically and morally, therefore the Maker must be equally so.

8. Summarize and criticize the arguments advanced for the belief of the Immortality of the soul. Discriminate this belief as a doctrine of Natural Theology with the theories propounded by Positivists and with those advanced by the ancient philosophers of Greece and India.

THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—REV. R. JARDINE, B.D., D.Sc.

1. Characterize generally the Pre-Sophistic Philosophy of Greece and name its chief exponents. Give a more detailed account of the philosophical speculations of Thales, Anaximander, Theraclitus and Parmenides.

2. Give some account of the chief philosophical systems of the Hindus, and point out any resemblances between them and early Greek systems.

3. State a few leading events in the life of Socrates. Characterize his philosophical method and describe his most important doctrines. Estimate the importance, and describe the nature, of his influence upon philosophical thought.

4. Give an account of the Dialectic of Plato, referring particularly to his doctrines regarding (1) the objects of knowledge, and (2) the ways of knowing.

5. Enumerate and describe the different influences which were blended together in the formation of the new-Platonic philosophy.

6. Give a brief account of the mediæval realistic controversy.

7. What were the different causes which led to the revival of philosophy in the sixteenth century? Distinguish between this revived philosophy and scholasticism.

8. Compare the philosophical systems of Locke and Leibnitz with reference to their doctrines regarding (1) the source, and (2) the sphere, of knowledge. Describe the most important doctrines of Leibnitz.

9. What is the fundamental question of Kant's critique on Pure Reason? How does he answer it? Trace briefly the influence of his doctrines upon subsequent British philosophical thought.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. Give an account of the discoveries of Weuzel, Richter, Dalton, Berthollet, Berzelius, Mitscherlich and Stas with respect to the constitution of definite chemical compounds.

2 Show that Ampère and Aoogadro's law of the molecular constitution of gases, and Graham's law of diffusion, may be deduced from the postulates of the thermo-dynamic theory of gaseous constitution.

3. Give the reactions which take place, 1st, when a free acid is added to potassium manganate; 2nd, when potassium permanganate is added to an acid solution of ferrous sulphate.

4. To what economic purposes are the following metals and their compounds applied?—aluminium, tin, tungsten, uranium, mercury, antimony, nickel, and cobult.

5. What peculiarities of form characterise crystals that exhibit rotatory polarization in its varieties? Describe this phenomenon and enumerate some of the substances that display it.

6. The analysis of a silver mineral gave the following composition:—

Sulphur	17·71
Antimony	22·51
Silver	59·77

What is its formula?

7. Given a mineral mixture (an ore) containing Copper, Lead, Iron, Arsenic, Sulphur, Alumina and Silica; the two latter present as gangue, insoluble in mineral acids. Show how an analysis should be conducted to detect and separate these constituents.

8. From what sources in nature are the following substances obtained: Bromine, Tin, Arsenic, Bismuth, Antimony, Selenium, Magnesium, Mercury, Chromium, Strontium, Cadmium, Platinum, Sodium, Silver. In those cases in which the same substance is obtained from more than one mineral, you are required to specify all the more important that are thus used.

HEAT.

Examiner—Mr. J. Willson, B.A.

1. Explain the principle of Dulong and Petit's method for determining the co-efficient of absolute expansion of mercury.

Describe (proving all the necessary formulæ) how the weight thermometer may be used to determine the co-efficient of absolute expansion of a liquid.

2. Prove the following expression for the relative density referred to dry air of a mixture of dry air and vapour—

$$S = 1 - 0{\cdot}378 \frac{f}{p}$$

where f is the elastic force of the vapour, and p that of the mixture.

When the barometer stands at 29 52, and the thermometer at 56°F., calculate the weight in grains of a cubic foot of moist air, the elastic force of the vapour being 0 402, given that one cubic inch of dry air at 32°F. and 29·922 inches pressure weighs 0·31 grains.

3. Describe how the specific heat of a substance may be found by the method of mixtures, and state what corrections are necessary in order to insure accurate results.

The thermometer used for finding the temperature of the mixture weighed 3 oz. in air, and 2·454 oz in water at 90°C., that being the highest temperature the thermometer could indicate; find its *water equivalent*, having given:—

Density of glass at 0°C = 3·2. Specific heat of glass = ·198. Co-efficient of expansion of water = ·000466. Specific heat of mercury = ·033.

4. Prove the following relation between corresponding values of the volume and pressure of a unit of mass of air when heat neither enters nor leaves the mass:—

$$\frac{p}{p^1} = \left(\frac{v^1}{v}\right)^{\gamma}$$

where γ is the ratio of the specific heat at a constant pressure to that at a constant volume.

5. A mass of dry air, whose temperature is 68°F. and, pressure 30 02 inches, ascends in the atmosphere without giving out or receiving heat until its pressure is reduced to 23·34 inches, calculate the decrease of temperature given.

log. 30 02 = 1·4774107; log 23·34 = 1·3681009.
log. 528 = 2·7226339; log. 4909 = 3·6909930.

6. Prove the thermodynamic relation:—

$$\frac{dp}{d\theta}\ (v \text{ const.}) = \frac{d\phi}{dv}\ (\theta \text{ const.})$$

Hence show from the definitions of elasticity and specific heat that—

$$k_p - k_v = \frac{pv}{\theta} = R.$$

where p is the pressure, v the volume, and θ the absolute temperature of one pound of air; and k_p and k_v the dynamical specific heats under a constant pressure and constant volume, respectively.

7. Given that one cubic foot of air at 32° F. and 29·922 inches pressure weighs 1 2916 ounces, calculate the value of the constant R in the last question. Hence find to four places of decimals the value of the specific heat of air, under a constant pressure, referred to that of water as unity.

8. Give Professor Rankine's proof of the proposition that the velocity of propagation of a longitudinal wave of permanent

type is equal to the square root of the product of the elasticity and the volume of unit mass.

9. From the last question deduce the following formula for the velocity of sound in air

$$v^2 = \frac{gh\sigma}{\rho}(1 + a\,t)\ \gamma.$$

Where h is the barometric height in inches reduced for temperature, σ and ρ, respectively, the densities of mercury and air at 32° F., and γ the ratio of the two specific heats of air. From the above formula calculate in feet per second the velocity of sound at 32°F.

10. Show as a consequence of the kinetic theory that the densities of gases are proportional to their molecular weights. Give a sketch of the molecular theory of evaporation and condensation.

11. Explain the formation of Dew upon an exposed thermometer, and state how it is affected (1) by the clearness of the sky, (2) by the calmness of the atmosphere, (3) by gilding the outside of the thermometer, (4) by suspending it some distance above the earth.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner—Mr. J. Willson, B.A.

1. Explain the meaning of electrical *potential*, and state how the difference of potentials between two points is to be measured. Assuming that the potential at an infinite distance is zero, show that the resultant potential at a point due to any quantity of electricity distributed in any way is to be found by performing the summation $\Sigma \frac{q}{r}$, where q is an element of electricity at a distance r from the given point. Hence show that the *capacity* of a sphere is numerically equal to its radius.

2. Write down the four fundamental equations which determine the electro-static units of quantity, current, electromotive force and resistance. Define each of these units, and determine their dimensions in terms of the units of length, time and mass.

3. Explain the principle of Sir W. Thomson's "attracted-disc electrometers," and prove that $Al^2 = 8\pi a^2 f$, where l is the difference of potentials and a, the distance between the plates; A the area of the trap-door, and f the force by which it is attracted. The attraction produced by 1,000 Daniell's cells was found to be 57 milligrammes per centimetre between discs at a distance of one millimetre apart, calculate the difference of potentials between the electrodes, given the weight of a gramme in absolute units of force (centimetre, gramme, second,) to be 981·4.

4. Describe Faraday's method of mapping out a magnetic field so as to indicate its properties at any point. Supposing the field

to be produced by a single pole of strength m, show that the number of lines of force is $4\pi\ m$, and that the equipotential surfaces are spheres whose centres are at the pole, and whose radii are m, $\frac{1}{2}m$, $\frac{1}{4}m$. . . . . .

5. Define the unit current in the electro-magnetic system, and prove the following expression for the strength of the current c in a tangent galvanometer, when the angle of deflection is θ:—$C\ L = HK^2 \tan\theta$, where H is the horizontal component of the earth's magnetism, and L the length of the wire forming the coil whose radius is K.

6. Describe accurately experiments by which you would verify the formula

$$\text{Resistance} = k\,\frac{l}{s}\cdot$$

Give Ponillet's experimental proof of Ohni's law.

7. Explain how the sensibility of a galvanometer may be varied by the use of a *shunt*. If d be the deflection without the shunt, and d' the deflection with the shunt, show that $d\ s\ (R + G) = d'\ \{R\ (G + S) + G\ S\}$ where R is the resistance of all parts of the circuit except the galvanometer, G the resistance of the galvanometer, and S that of the shunt.

8. Prove Kirchhoff's laws, *viz.*:—(1) when several currents flow through the same point, then $\Sigma\ C = 0$; (2) when there are several electromotive forces in one circuit joined by different resistances through which different currents pass, $\Sigma\ I = \Sigma\ C\ R$. From these laws (or otherwise) deduce the theory of *Wheatstone's bridge.*

9. Describe Grothus' hypothesis, and give an accurate account of the decompositions and recompositions which take place both in the battery cells (Daniell's) and in the decomposing cells in the electrolysis of the following:—(1) water, (2) potassium sulphate, (3) sulphate of copper.

10. State the laws of parallel, angular, and sinuous currents. A rectangular current is moveable about an axis perpendicular to an indefinite rectilineal current, show that there are two positions of equilibrium, one stable, the other unstable.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE.

Examiner—Mr. H. F. Blanford.

1. Give a short account of the following discoverers and of their principal discoveries: Stevin, Huygheus, D'Alembert, Chladni, Snell, Dollond, Malus, Leslie, Black, and Dalton.

2. Give some account of the different views that have prevailed on the nature of light, and of the experiments and observations that have a crucial value in the controversy. What is the meaning of the term crucial as here employed.

3. What does Dr. Whewell consider to be the essential character of a natural classification of the objects with which Natural

History is conversant. Compare this view with those on the derivation of plants and animals now generally prevalent, and show how far they coincide.

4. Define the doctrine of final causes, and state the arguments for and against it, drawing such conclusions as appear just to your own intelligence.

5. What is the proper meaning of the term Science? Are Engineering and Surgery sciences? Is the term Practical Science logical, and has it any legitimate meaning? The reasons for your answer are required to be stated fully.

6. State the law of the composition of causes and its limitations, and give illustrative examples not quoted from the text-book.

7. What is meant in scientific language by the elimination of chance errors? What is the principle of the method of least squares, and on what fundamental assumption does it rest?

8. What is Dr. Whewell's view of the process of induction, and what is the real nature of the process so designated by him?

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. D. D. Cunningham, M.B.

1. Mention some of the definitions which have been given of Life. Which of those with which you are acquainted appears to you to be the most satisfactory, and on what grounds do you prefer it to the others?

2. What are the distinguishing characters of the Aplacental Mammals? Into what orders are they divided? In what do these orders differ from one another, and in what parts of the world do they occur?

3. What is meant by alternation of generations, and in what animals does such a phenomenon occur? Distinguish Metagenesis from Parthenogenesis.

4. What are the principal points distinguishing organic from inorganic chemical compounds?

5. What do you understand by the term blastoderm? Into how many layers is the structure divided, and to what do these several layers give origin.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. D. D. Cunningham, M.B.

1. What is the Evolution theory? To what doctrine is it specially opposed? What do you understand by the terms "Natural Selection," "Artificial Selection," and "Survival of the

fittest?" To what extent is there Palæontological evidence in favour of the doctrine of Evolution?

2. What is the object of the function of respiration? By what means is the performance of this function provided for in the various sub-kingdoms of the animal kingdom?

3. To what organisms are strata of white chalk with their embedded flints due? On what evidence do you found your opinion in regard to this point?

4. Mention the characters in which the Icthyopsida agree with and differ from the Sauropsida and those in which the Mammalia differ from both of them?

5. Do larval forms ever produce sexual products? If they do, mention any instances with which you are acquainted.

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. D. D. Cunningham, M.B.

1. What are the various forms of coral reefs, and how are the varieties in their forms to be accounted for?

2. By what means is movement effected in the animal kingdom? Is vital movement peculiar to animals?

3. What is the meaning of the term "notochord?" Is the structure indicated by the term ever persistent, and, if it be so, in what animals?

4. What do you regard as distinguishing animals from vegetables?

5. Give a description of the specimen accompanying this paper, referring it to its sub-kingdom and class? Are there any peculiar structures present in it? If so, give an account of their nature and function.

MATHEMATICS.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. N. Boutflower, B.A.

1. Define the terms *continued fraction* and *convergent*.

Show how to express the root of a quadratic equation in the form of a continued fraction, and prove that $\left\{p(p+4)\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} = + \frac{2}{1} + \frac{1}{p} + \&c.$

2. Find the number of homogeneous products of n things taken r together. If ${}_nH_r$ be this number, prove that

$${}_nH_1 + {}_nH_2 + {}_nH_3 + \&c. + {}_nH_r = {}_{n+1}H_r.$$

3. Expand $(\cos\theta)^n$ in a series of cosines of multiples of θ, writing down the last term.

Find the sum of

$$\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta\cos 2\theta}+\frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos\theta\cos 2\theta\cos 3\theta}+\frac{\sin 3\theta}{\cos 2\theta\cos 3\theta\cos 4\theta}+$$

&c., to n terms.

4. Obtain the formula $\cos a = \cos b\cos c + \sin b\sin c\cos A$.

And show that it holds good in the case when b being less than a quadrant c is greater than one.

A spherical triangle has the sum of its sides equal to a semi-circumference, find the length of the arc joining the included angle and the middle point of the base.

5. Show how to express the co-efficients of an equation in terms of the roots. If the roots of $x^3 - px^2 + q^2x - r^3 = 0$ be in Geometrical Progression, shew that p, q, r, are also in Geometrical Progression.

6. Find the condition necessary that an equation should have a pair of equal roots; and solve the equation $x^5 - x^4 - 17x^3 + 53x^2 - 56x + 20 = 0$.

7. If the lines $y = mx + c$ and $y = m'x + c'$ are at right angles, then $mm' + 1 = 0$. Find the equation to a line, which, passing through the origin, is perpendicular to the line joining that and the intersection of the lines $x = a$ and $\frac{x}{2a} - \frac{y}{3a} = 1$.

8. Show that two tangents can be drawn from an external point to the circle whose equation is $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = c^2$; and find the equation to the chord of contact.

If the chord of contact be perpendicular to the diameter passing through the origin, shew that the point lies on the straight line whose equation is $ax - by = a^2 - b^2$

9. Investigate the polar equation to a conic in the form $\frac{l}{r} = 1 + e\cos\theta$, the focus being the pole.

If PP' be any focal chord QQ' the parallel diameter and AA' the transverse axis, shew that QQ' is a mean proportional between PP' and AA'.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. G. Willson, M.A.

1. Determine the co-ordinates of the centre of a conic as given by the general equation

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0.$$

Find the locus of the centre of an ellipse or hyperbola passing through four given points. How many parabolæ can be so drawn?

2. Investigate the condition that $\lambda\alpha + \mu\beta + \nu\gamma = 0$ may touch the conic

$$\sqrt{l\alpha} + \sqrt{m\beta} + \sqrt{n\gamma} = 0.$$

Hence find the equation of a conic touching the five lines:—

$$\alpha = 0, \beta = 0, \gamma = 0$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{A} + \frac{\beta}{B} + \frac{\gamma}{C} = 0 \quad \frac{\alpha}{A^1} + \frac{\beta}{B^1} + \frac{\gamma}{C^1} = 0.$$

3. Show that $l^2\alpha^2 + m^2\beta^2 = \gamma^2 n^2$ represents a conic such that the triangle of reference is self conjugate with respect to it. Prove that the circle circumscribing a triangle self conjugate with regard to an equilateral hyperbola passes through the centre of the curve.

4. Prove that the shortest distance between two lines is perpendicular to each. Find the shortest distance between

$$\frac{x-\alpha}{A} = \frac{y-\beta}{B} = \frac{z-\gamma}{C} \text{ and } \frac{x-\alpha^1}{A^1} = \frac{y-\beta^1}{B^1} = \frac{z-\gamma^1}{C^1}$$

5. Determine the position and magnitude of the axes and the area of the section of the ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ by the plane $lx + my + nz = 0$.

6. Prove that confocal surfaces of the second degree intersect everywhere at right angles. Determine the number and nature of the surfaces confocal with a given ellipsoid which can be drawn through a given point.

7. Find the envelop of the plane $lx + my + nz = a$, l, m, n being connected by the equations $l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$, $\lambda l + \mu m + \gamma n = 0$. Interpret the data and the results geometrically.

8. If u be a function of the independent variables x and y, prove that

$$\frac{d^2u}{dy\,dx} = \frac{d^2u}{dx\,dy}$$

If $u = Ax^\alpha y^{\alpha^1} + Bx^\beta y^{\beta^1} + Cx^\gamma y^{\gamma^1} + \ldots\ldots$ where $\alpha + \alpha^1 = \beta + \beta^1 = \gamma + \gamma^1 = \&c. = n$, then

$$a^2\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + 2xy\frac{d^2u}{dx\,dy} + y^2\frac{a^2u}{dy^2} = n(n-1)\,u.$$

9. Evaluate $\dfrac{e^x + \log\dfrac{1-x}{e}}{\tan x - x}$ when $x = 0$. When $z = x\,\phi(ax+by) + y\,\psi(ax+by)$ show that $l^2\dfrac{a^2z}{dx^2} - 2ab\dfrac{a^2z}{dx\,dy} + a^2\dfrac{a^2z}{dy^2} = 0.$

10. Prove the common expression for the radius of curvature at any point of the plane curve $y = f(x)$. Determine the point of inflexion and the length of the radius of curvature at the origin when $y = x^3 + 5x^2 + 6x$.

11. Integrate $\dfrac{\sin^{-1}x\,dx}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ and $\dfrac{x\,dx}{(x+1)(x+2)(x^2+1)}$

and find the value of $\displaystyle\int^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^4\theta\,d\theta.$

12. Find the area of a loop of the curve $y^2 (a^2 + x^2) = x^2 (a^2 - x^2)$, and the volume generated by the revolution of the curve $y^2 (2a - x) = x^3$ round its asymptote.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Mr. W. G. Willson, B.A.

1. Show how to determine the resultants of any number of forces acting on a rigid body in one plane and the conditions of equilibrium. An inextensible string binds tightly together two smooth cylinders of given radii; find the ratio of the pressure between the cylinders to the tension by which it is produced.

2. Explain what is meant by the resultant reaction of a rough surface, and show that its direction at any point of the surface cannot lie outside the *cone of resistance*. Find the equations of the curve which bounds the positions of equilibrium of a heavy particle resting on the rough ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$, the axis of z being vertical, and the co-efficient of friction given.

3. From the general equations of equilibrium of a flexible string deduce the equation of the common catenary. Show that in general the resultant external force, which acts on an element of a flexible string, must lie in the osculating plane at the point.

4. Assuming the equations of equilibrium of a rigid body establish the principle of *virtual velocities*. A small heavy ring slides on a smooth wire in the form of a curve whose plane is vertical, and is connected by a string passing over a fixed pulley in the plane of the curve with another weight which hangs freely; find the form of the curve that the ring may be in equilibrium in any position.

5. Prove that the resultant attraction of a solid cylinder whose height is h, and radius a, on a particle situated at the extremity of its axis, is

$$2\pi \mu \rho \left\{ h + a - \sqrt{h^2 + a^2} \right\}$$

6. Obtain formulæ for the determination of the centre of pressure of a plane area immersed in a liquid. The latus rectum of a parabola immersed in a liquid is horizontal, and the vertex is on the surface; determine the centre of pressure of the portion cut off by the latus rectum.

7. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. A square board is placed in a liquid of four times its density; show that there are three positions in which it will float with one given corner below the surface.

8. A right circular cylinder floats in a liquid with its axis in the surface, and is displaced through a small angle in the vertical plane passing through the axis, show that if the length of the cylinder be equal to its diameter, the equilibrium will be neutral.

9. Determine when the deviation of a ray of light which passes through a prism in a principal plane is a minimum. If δ be the minimum deviation for a prism whose refracting angle is α, prove that

$$\cot \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cot \frac{\delta}{2} = \mu \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\delta}{2}.$$

10. Rays diverging from a point are refracted at a plane surface into a rarer medium; prove that the caustic surface is formed by the revolution of the evolute of an ellipse. Define *visible image* and *geometrical image*, and point out in what case they coincide Illustrate by a diagram when a rod under water is seen by an eye over the water.

11. Determine the minimum deviation of a ray of light which enters a sphere and emerges after one internal reflexion Hence explain the formation of the primary rainbow. Prove the following formula for the radius, δ of the primary rainbow

$$\sin \frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{1}{\mu^2} \left(\frac{4 - \mu^2}{3}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Mr. W. N. Bourflower, B A.

1. A smooth hemispherical bowl is fixed with its axis vertical, and a particle is dropped into it so as to impinge at a certain point; find the height from which the particle must be dropped, that on rebounding it may just clear the bowl.

2. Show that the accelerations of any point describing a curve along and perpendicular to the radius vector are

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r\left(\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right)^2 \text{ and } \frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dt}\left(r^2\frac{d\theta}{dt}\right) \text{ respectively.}$$

A particle describes a parabola under the action of a force varying both in magnitude and direction in such a manner that the angular velocity about the focus is constant: if θ be the angle which the direction of the force makes with the radius vector, and α the angle between the radius vector and the axis, then

$$2\left\{\tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \tan \alpha \cot \theta\right\} = 3.$$

3. Compare the forces tending to two different centres of force, under the action of which a particle can describe the same orbit in given periodic times. Hence prove that if an orbit have two points similarly situated with regard to it, and can be described under the action of a force tending to one of them, and varying inversely as the square of the distance, then the orbit must be an ellipse or hyperbola.

4. Find the law of force tending to the centre under the action of which an ellipse may be described by a particle moving freely.

Prove that the angular velocity of the particle about a focus is inversely proportional to its distance from that focus.

5 Investigate the equation of continuity of a mass of fluid in motion.

If a mass of fluid be moving in such a manner that the direction of motion of every particle always passes through a fixed straight line, show that the equation of continuity may be written

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt}+\frac{d\,(\rho u)}{dr}+\frac{d\,(\rho v)}{r d\theta}+\frac{2\,\rho u}{r}+\frac{\rho\, v \cot\theta}{r}=0,$$

where u, v are the component velocities of a fluid particle along and perpendicular to a radius vector from a given point in the fixed straight line.

6. By what circles are the various zones of the earth bounded? Show that it is a peculiarity of the torrid zone that a place situated in it has the sun vertical twice in a year, and of the frigid zones that the day is sometimes more than 24 hours long.

7. Show that the error of deviation in a transit instrument may be determined by observing the transits of two known stars. What stars is it advisable to select?

8. At a place, the North Latitude of which is 51°, and at a time of the year when the sun's N. declination is 18°, show that if h is the hour angle (ZPS), which the sun makes with the meridian at the moment of sunrise, then $\cos h=\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$, and the sun rises shortly after 4 o'clock.

9 What is the greatest and what is the least number of eclipses that can occur in a year? Show how to find whether there will be an eclipse of the moon or not at any given opposition.

10. Explain how the precession of the moon's nodes and the mutation of the earth's axis are connected as cause and effect.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—Mr. W. G. Boutflower, B A.

[*N B.*—Full marks will be given if eight problems are solved]

1 If x, y, z, be three positive quantities whose sum is unity, then

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{y}-1\right)\left(\frac{1}{z}-1\right) \text{ is not less than } 8.$$

2. Show that $\frac{1\cdot 2}{2^2}+\frac{2\cdot 3}{2^3}+\frac{3\cdot 4}{2^4}+$ &c. ad infinitum $=4$.

3. If $\tan(\theta+\phi\sqrt{-1})=\cos\alpha+\sqrt{-1}\sin\alpha$; α, θ, ϕ, being real, show that

$$\theta=\frac{n\pi}{2}+\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ and } \phi=\tfrac{1}{2}\log_\epsilon \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{\alpha}{2}\right).$$

4. The roots of the equation $x^3 - px^2 + qx - r = 0$ are the sines of the angles of a certain triangle; show that $p^4 - 4p^2q + 8pr + 4r^2 = 0$.

5. If two tangents to a parabola make with the axis angles such that the product of their tangents is constant, show that the point in which they intersect lies on a straight line perpendicular to the axis.

6. In an ellipse whose axes are in the ratio of $\sqrt{2} + 1 : 1$, a circle whose diameter joins the extremities of any two conjugate diameters will touch the ellipse.

7. A particle is acted on by a central force $\frac{\mu}{r^2}\left(\frac{4}{c} - \frac{3}{r}\right)$ and is projected at a distance c in a direction making an angle $\frac{\pi}{4}$ with the distance, and with a velocity $= \sqrt{\frac{2\mu}{c^2}}$, find the orbit described, and show that the time from projection to reaching an apse $= \frac{4}{3}\frac{c^2}{\sqrt{\mu}}$.

8. Show that a particle may describe an equiangular spiral under the action of a constant force whose direction makes a constant angle β with the radius vector, and that if α be the angle of the spiral $\cot\alpha \cot\beta = 1 + \frac{1}{6}\operatorname{cosec}^2\alpha$.

9. A given quantity of a fluid is poured into two hemispherical bowls, and small equal orifices are made at the lowest points of each; if the sum of the times of emptying the two bowls is a maximum, show that the depths of the fluids in the two bowls at first are the same.

10. If the azimuth of a star at its rising be equal to the N.P.D. of the sun at 6 A.M. to a spectator in 45° N. Lat, prove that the declination of the star will be equal to the altitude of the sun, and the hour-angle of the star to the south azimuth of the sun.

11. In passing from one place to another, the curve traced out on the surface of the earth is always inclined at a constant angle to the meridian; show that the tangents of the constant angles of inclination for the path which goes direct from one place to the other, and for those which go once, twice, or more times round the earth, will be in Arithmetical Progression.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—Mr. W. G. Willson, B.A.

1. $A, B, C, \ldots L$ are $n + 1$ points on a line and triangles are formed by joining these points to a common vertex P. If $r_1, r_2, r_3, \ldots r_n$ be the radii of the circles inscribed in the Δs APB, BPC, $CPD \ldots$, r that of the circle inscribed in APL, and p the common altitude of the triangles, prove that—

$(p - 2r_1)(p - 2r_2)(p - 2r_3) \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (p - 2r_n) = p^{n-1}(p - 2r)$.

2. If the normals at the vertices of the traingle of reference to the conic $l\beta\gamma + m\gamma\alpha + n\alpha\beta = 0$ meet at a point, prove that

$$\frac{l}{a}\left(n^2 - m^2\right) + \frac{m}{b}\left(l^2 - n^2\right) + \frac{n}{c}\left(m^2 - l^2\right) = 0,$$

where a, b, c are the sides of the triangle.

3. Prove that the vertices of two triangles, which are both self-conjugate with respect to the same conic, must lie on another conic.

4. Show that when three tangent planes mutually at right angles can be drawn to an ellipsoid from a given point, then $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 = 3a^2$, where a is the primary axis of the ellipsoid, and a_1, a_2, a_3 the primary axes of the three confocal surfaces through the given point.

5. Prove the following quadratic equation for the principal radii of curvature at any point x, y, z, of the surface $xyz = a^3$:—

$$r^2 + \frac{2}{3}\,\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{a^3}\,r + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z^2}\right) = 0$$

6. Show that the least eccentricity of an elliptic cylinder which will not roll down a rough plane of inclination α is given by

$$\epsilon^2 = \frac{2\sin\alpha}{1 + \sin\alpha}$$

7. A heavy ring slides on a smooth curve whose plane is vertical, and is attached by an elastic string without weight to a vertical line in the plane of the curve; determine the curve from which the ring will be in equilibrium for all horizontal positions of the string.

8. A cylindrical bucket with water in it balances a mass M over a pulley. A piece of cork of mass m and specific gravity σ is then tied to the bottom of the bucket so as to be totally immersed. Prove that the tension of this string will be

$$mg\left(\frac{1}{\sigma} - \frac{2M}{2M + m}\right)$$

and that the pressure on the curved surface of the bucket will be greater or less than before according as the volume of the cork has to the volume of the water a ratio greater or less than

$$\left(\frac{2M + m}{2M}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1.$$

9. The minimum deviations of a ray of light at each of the three angles of a triangular prism whose index of refraction is μ are s_1, s_2, s_3, prove that

$$\mu^3 - \mu^2\left(\cos\frac{s_1}{2} + \cos\frac{s_2}{2} + \cos\frac{s_3}{2}\right) + \mu\left(\cos\frac{s_1 + s_2}{2} + \cos\frac{s_1 + s_3}{2} + \cos\frac{s_2 + s_3}{2}\right) - \cos\frac{s_1 + s_2 + s_3}{2} = 0.$$

Honor Examination in Law,

1876.

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GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE AND THE LAW OF MORTGAGE.

Examiner—Mr. E. J. Trevelyan.

1. Define a "*status*," and discuss your definition.
2. Distinguish between "*intention*" and "*motive*." How do they respectively affect criminal liability?
3. What is the origin of customary law? How does customary law differ from positive law?
4. Examine the proposition "no law can be unjust."
5. What rules are applicable to the determination of the measure of punishment for a criminal offence?
6. State shortly any theory you are acquainted with as to the origin of property and of the right of inheritance.
7. What are the constituent parts of an ordinary mortgage deed?
8. When are mortgagor and mortgagee respectively liable to account the one to the other for the rents and profits of the mortgaged property?
9. What effect has Act XXVIII of 1855 upon the rate of interest payable by mortgagor to mortgagee?
10. Illustrate the application of the doctrine of marshalling to the rights *inter se* of mortgages of the same property.
11. What remedies has a mortgagee against the tenant of his mortgagor—(*a*) where the tenancy was created before the mortgage; (*b*) where it was created after the mortgage?
12. Who are the persons entitled to redeem a mortgage debt?

HINDU LAW.

Examiner—Mr. E. J. Trevelyan.

1. What are the necessary qualifications for a valid adoption in the "*dattaka*" and "*kritima*" form respectively.
2. What are the rights and liabilities of an adopted son, when a legitimate son is subsequently born? Is there any distinction in the case of sudras?
3. What are the duties and liabilities of the "*kurta*" of a joint Hindu family? Is he liable to account, and if so, to what extent, at the suit of a member of his family?

4. A joint family living under the Mitakshara law consist of a father, two sons, and an uncle. One of the sons dies without issue, leaving a widow. Who succeeds to his interest in the estate?

5. A man died intestate, leaving as his nearest relations the great grandson of his great great great grandfather and the son of his father's sister. Which of these two would, under Mitakshara law, be entitled to succeed to the estate of the deceased? Give reasons for your answer.

6. How did the Hindu Wills Act alter the position of a Hindu executor?

7. Upon what principle is succession to the estate of a Hindu governed? If possible, support your answer by authorities.

8. Is there any, and what legal, presumption as to the school of law applicable to a particular family? Can this presumption be rebutted, and if so, by what evidence?

9. A Hindu died, leaving an only son, who had been blind from his birth. A nephew of the deceased succeeded as heir, the blind son being excluded from inheritance. The blind man subsequently married, and a son was born to him. Did that son become entitled to the inheritance from which his father had been excluded?

10. According to what school of law, and under what circumstances, can a Hindu widow adopt a son to her husband without having any authority from him to do so?

11. How far is a son, into whose hands the property of his deceased father comes, liable to pay his father's debts under the Mitakshara law?

12 Did the Hindu Wills Act make any, and, if so, what, alteration in the law with regard to bequests to persons not in existence at the time of the testator's death?

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—MR. CECIL KELLNER.

1. When do the "distant kindred" succeed to the estate of a deceased Mahomedan? What are the four classes into which they are primarily divisible?

2. How far do the rules of inheritance in the Sunni and Shiah Schools respectively coincide?

3. According to the Sunni School what are the four principal impediments of succession? In what cases is homicide not an impediment? In what respect has the law been altered by English legislation?

4. Describe the two kinds of exclusion from inheritance. How is exclusion effected, and who are subject thereto?

5. What are the six causes of prohibition in marriage? Does a change of religion on the part of either party after marriage affect the validity of the marriage, or the wife's right to dower?

6. How do the Sunni and Shiah Schools differ as to the law of divorce?

Describe briefly the three kinds of Sunni divorce.

What are the four pillars of divorce according to the Sharaya-ul-Islam? Enumerate the conditions necessary in the divorcer and divorced respectively.

7. Under what circumstances may a guardian sell his ward's immovable property?

A, B, and C are joint owners of certain property. A and B (man and wife) have the care of the person and property of C (a minor), and sell a portion of C's property to a third party. Is this sale valid? And how does the question of the property being *real* or *personal* affect the case?

8. Define "pre-emption." With regard to what property does the right to pre-emption take effect? Can it exist as against a coparcener? Is it known amongst other than Mahomedans in India?

9. What is the broad distinction between property which is the subject of inheritance and that which is the subject of a legacy? Under what circumstances is the testamentary disposition of more than one-third of a Mahomedan's property valid?

10. Mention the four classes into which bequests are divided in respect of revocation.

11. Define "wakf." What are the essential conditions necessary to constitute a valid wakf according to the Shiah School?

12. Give a brief outline of the origin and sources of Mahomedan Law.

LAND TENURES.

Examiner—Mr. Cecil Kellner.

1. A is a zemindar in possession of an estate settled with his ancestors. Government wrongfully draw a line cutting off portion of the estate, and prohibit the exercise by A of any zemindary rights beyond that line. Has A a cause of action, and, if so, what course should he adopt?

2. What do you understand by a "subsisting lakheraj tenure?"

3. Define a "ghatwali tenure." Are the rents of a ghatwali tenure liable for the debts of a former deceased holder? May a woman hold a ghatwali tenure?

4. In what form should a suit be brought in order to raise the question of the validity of an alleged rent-free grant?

5. What right has a man with regard to formations which accrete to his land? Supposing land to come up originally from a river as a small island, and gradually to attach itself to A's estate after being taken possession of by B;—Who is entitled to the accretion?

6. May an under-tenure be sold in execution of a decree? and if so, what steps must be taken to stay the sale by a party alleging himself to be the proprietor of the under-tenure?

7. Has a zemindar a right to alter the boundaries of his permanently settled estate, or to transfer a village from one zemindary to another?

8. Where ryots combine to withold from a landlord in Bengal information regarding the details of their tenures, and so hinder him in the collection of his due rents,—what steps should the landlord take?

9. Is the proprietor of land liable for the tax assessed on a house built on the land by his tenant?

10. Can a putneedar or a howladar sue for abatement of rent? Can the owner of a talook created before the Permanent Settlement claim abatement on the ground of diluvion?

11. In a suit for arrears of rent may a claim for abatement be made by way of set-off in respect of lands taken by Government for the purposes of a road?

12. Give a short account of the Permanent Settlement.

THE LAW OF LIMITATION AND PRESCRIPTION AND THE LAW OF SUCCESSION AS ADMINISTERED IN INDIA.

Examiner—MR. CECIL KELLNER.

1. State briefly the rules as to exclusion of time in computing the period of limitation under Act IX of 1871.

2. In what important respects does the New Limitation Act differ from the Act of 1859 with regard to the written acknowledgment of a debt?

3. How do you reconcile the provisions of Act IX of 1871 with Section 24 of the Contract Act, which renders valid an agreement to pay a debt barred by limitation?

4. A Bank advances money in June 1868 to A on the joint and several security of himself and B; the money to be repaid by quarterly instalments, and the whole to become due on failure of payment of any instalment.

The bond also provides that in case of A wishing to leave India, he must first obtain the written consent of the Bank and of B.

In 1870 (June) B, hearing that A intends to leave India writes to the Bank stating "that he, *as surety*, objects; and holds himself discharged from further liability."

A, however, leaves India without protest from the Bank, and is not heard of again.

In May 1873 the Bank institutes a suit against B on the bond. B pleads limitation.

Give your opinion on this case, noting particularly the following points:—

(*a.*) Which Limitation Act is applicable to the case?

(*b.*) Did the extract above given from the letter of 1870, give a fresh period of limitation?

(*c.*) Does the laches of the Bank discharge B?

5. State briefly the provisions of Act IX of 1871 with regard to prescriptive easements.

6. Within what period must a suit be brought for a declaration

of right to an easement? What doubt arises on this point under the New Limitation Act?

7. In a contract to cultivate indigo, it was stipulated that a lump sum should be paid as liquidated damages in the first year in which a breach of contract took place. Within what period must a suit for damages for breach of contract in two successive years be brought?

8. Describe briefly the law as to privileged wills and their mode of execution.

9. Explain the doctrine of "dependent relative revocation" of a will.

10. Illustrate the maxim "Falsa demonstratis non nocet cum de corpore constat" by reference to the Indian Succession Act.

11. What restriction does the Act place upon the power of creating successive interests in property by will? What was the law before the passing of the Act?

12. What change has been made by the Indian Succession Act with respect to the devolution of the property of an intestate who leaves a widow and no kindred?

A dies, having executed a will, but without naming an executor or a residuary legatee. B, a creditor, seeks a grant of administration. Is he entitled to it?

THE LAW RELATING TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Examiner—Mr. E. J. Trevelyan.

1. Has a purchaser at a revenue sale any, and what, power to annul under-tenures, and to enhance rents?

2. Upon what grounds, and on what conditions, may a sale for arrears of revenue be set aside?

3. Is a sale under an *ex parte* decree, which is afterwards set aside, valid in either of the following cases: (*a*) where the Court had no jurisdiction to pass the decree; (*b*) where it had jurisdiction?

4. Which of the following has the preferential title, a purchaser at a sale for arrears of rent, or a purchaser at a prior sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court?

5. A sold a mouzah, of which he was owner, to B. At the time of sale the mouzah was under attachment in execution of a decree obtained against A by C. B paid the amount of that decree to prevent the property, which he had purchased, being sold in execution. Is B entitled to recover against A the amount so paid?

6. Where possession of immoveable property has been given under an unregistered lease, can a subsequent grantee of a registered lease maintain a suit to evict the lessee in possession?

7. When does misdescription of a property contracted to be sold vitiate the contract, and when is it a ground for compensation?

8. What is the effect of the death of the vendor and purchaser respectively before the conveyance is completed?

9. How far is a purchase by a person standing in a fiduciary relation to the vendor valid?

10. Is it the duty of an incumbrancer to communicate the fact of his incumbrance to an intending purchaser, and has his neglect to do so any effect upon his incumbrance?

11. What are the rights acquired by a purchaser under a sale for arrears of rent.

12. Where a vendor has executed a conveyance of a property acknowledging the receipt of the purchase-money (although the whole of it has not in fact been paid), and has given the purchaser possession of the property, can he recover the unpaid purchase-money, and, if so, by what means and from whom can he so recover it?

Honor Examination, 1876.

MEDICINE.

Examiner—NORMAN CHEVERS, M.D.

1. Describe the range of temperature which is characteristic of the true Enteric Fever of Jeuner, and the manner in which the thermometer aids diagnosis and prognosis in this disease.
2. Sketch briefly the subject of hypodermic medication, giving the doses of the drugs most in use.
3. What are leading indications of treatment in insolation?

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination, 1876.

ANATOMY.

Examiner—W. J. PALMER, M.D.

1. Describe the Femur, the muscles and ligaments attached to it, and lastly its development and growth.
2. Describe the shoulder-joint, stating the several means by which the bones are maintained in apposition, and the muscles by which its movements are effected.
3. Explain the course and relations of the Duodenum.
4. Enumerate the several structures which pass through the upper and lower boundaries of the thoracic cavity.
5. Describe the Pelvic fascia, stating the chief relations of its several divisions.
6. Describe the dissection of the anterior, or flexor, aspect of the fore-arm, from the skin to the bones, and interosseus membrane.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—J. EWART, M.D.

MORNING PAPER.

1. State the physiological and chemical composition of the blood. Describe the red and white corpuscles. Detail the mode in which they are supposed to be renewed and nourished, and their respective functions in the economy.

2 Describe the coats of the arteries and veins; and explain fully the parts taken by these vessels in aiding the circulation of the blood

3 Describe the minute anatomy of a lobule of the lung, and the changes effected on the blood and the respired air during the process of respiration.

4 Give the minute anatomy and function of the medulla oblongata.

Afternoon Paper.

1 How is the heat of the body maintained at a tolerably uniform temperature in all the inhabited and inhabitable quarters of the globe?

2 What are the purposes served by the saliva, gastric juice, pancreatic juice, and the bile?

3 Describe, with histological accuracy, a lobule of the liver and pancreas, and a peptic follicle.

4 Describe the minute anatomy of the testicle and ovary, and their functions.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler.

Morning Paper.

1 50 grains of sodium chloride are given; what volume of hydrochloric acid gas can be obtained from it by the action of sulphuric acid; the gas being measured at 10° C and 748 mm. pressure

2 How would you prepare Chloral Hydrate? Explain the cause of its anæsthetic effect.

3. Three white crystalline substances are known to be either oxalic acid, zinc sulphate, or magnesium sulphate, how would you distinguish between them by chemical tests?

4 Describe the construction of two different forms of Galvanic batteries Trace the source of power in each

5 How would you prepare "chloride of lime" or "bleaching powder?" and how would you obtain chlorine gas from it?

6 How is the atomic weight of an elementary substance determined?

Afternoon Paper

1. Describe the preparation and properties of Ozone. How is its composition proved?

2 Show the relation which exists between the following substances —Methyl Alcohol, Chloroform, Marsh Gas, Methylene Dichloride and Formic Acid

3 How would you detect the presence of lead in a sample of water, or the presence of copper in a sample of pickles?

4 How would you determine the specific gravity of a solid body 1st, in a solid lump, and 2nd in powder?

5. State what substances you would deem injurious, if present, in potable waters, and also how you would detect such impurities?

6. State what will take place if a light be applied to *each* of the following mixures of gases:—

1, Mixture of Hydrogen and Chlorine; 2, Mixture of Chlorine and Oxygen; 3, Mixture of Marsh Gas and Chlorine; 4, Mixture of Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen; and 5, Mixture of Ethylene and Oxygen.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Mr. G. King, M.B.

1. Give a botanical description of plant A; fill up a schedule for its flower in the form subjoined, and refer it to its natural order.

Organ.	No.	Cohesion.	Adhesion.
Sepals.			
Petals.			
Stamens.			
Pistils.			

2. Give the diagnosis of the natural orders to which the Mango and Ipecacuanha belong.

3. State the channels and explain the causes of the ascent of the crude sap in flowering plants.

4. Name and define briefly the great groups into which dicotyledonous plants are subdivided.

5. What is Starch; when, where and how is it formed in vegetable tissues?

6. Describe the development of stomata.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examinor—Mr. G. King, M.B.

1. What is meant by the preparation known as *Succus?* Enumerate all such that are now officinal, and give the doses of each for an adult.

2. What do you mean by a vascular sedative? Mention the chief officinal medicines of this class, mentioning what part of the vascular system each especially acts on.

3. Give a general account of the therapeutic action of the officinal iron salts.

4. Opium enters into the composition of a number of officinal preparations. Give the proportion of each in which one grain of dry opium is contained.

5. With what objects is Sulphate of quinia used in medicine?

6. Describe briefly how tinctures, decoctions and infusions are made.

7. Compare briefly the action as purgatives of the following medicines:—Castor oil, Senna, Scammony, Gamboge, Aloes.

8. Give the officinal names of the following preparations:—Dover's powder, Donovan's solution, Lunar caustic, Blue pill. Tartar Emetic.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner—J. EWART, M.D.

MORNING PAPER.

1. Describe the different modes of *Reproduction* in the animal kingdom

2. Describe the general character of Cœlenterata. Name the classes into which the sub-kingdom is divided, and mention a typical example of each class.

3. Describe the respiratory apparatus in an *aquatic amphibian*, and *terrestrial* vertebrate animal.

4. Give the dental formula of the rabbit (*Lagomorpha*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), horse (*Equus caballus*), and ox (*Bos*).

AFTERNOON PAPER.

1. Give a general description of the *lymphatic system* in the vertebrata.

2. Describe the modification of the *Heart* and *Blood* corpuscles in vertebrate animals.

3. Describe the *digestive*, *circulatory*, *respiratory* and *reproductive* systems of the *medicinal Leech* (*Sanguisuga officinalis*).

4. State concisely the arguments *for* and *against* the "Theory of Spontaneous Generation."

L.M.S. and M.B. Second Examination, 1876.

PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Examiner—Mr. J. F. P. McConnell, M.B.

1. Under what circumstances are *ante-mortem* fibrinous coagula, "polypi," concretions or "vegetations" found in the cavities of the heart?

Describe their principal varieties, and the mode of their formation.

2. Write short descriptions of the general and microscopic anatomy of—

(i) Vesicular Emphysema.
(ii) Hepatic cirrhosis.
(iii) Amyloid degeneration of the kidney.

3. *Scirrhus* of *the Female Breast.*

Describe (*a*) general or physical characters, (*b*) microscopic structure, (*c*) mode of growth and of infection of the system, (*d*) clinical history.

4. What are the impurities with which water is usually contaminated, and what are their effects upon public health?

5. Explain fully Pettenkofer's plan for the estimation of carbonic acid in breathing air.

MEDICINE.

Examiner—Norman Chevers, M.D

Morning Paper.

1. To what dangers is the subject of Bright's Disease liable, and how are they best avoided?

2. What do we learn in heart disease when we notice that the pulse is (i) dicrotic; (ii) irregular and intermittent?

Afternoon Paper.

1. The cases and treatment of syncope.

2. The leading indications of treatment in Asiatic Cholera.

SURGERY.

Examiner—E. Lawrie, M.D.

1. Describe briefly the two diseases, Onychia and Whitlow, and their treatment.

2. What is meant by the term "Fistula in ano." State the causes of the complaint, its usual extent, its varieties, and the treatment necessary for its cure.

3. Describe the operation of lateral lithotomy. Enumerate the instruments required, and the parts that require to be cut as well as those which ought specially to be avoided. How would you manage the patient before, during, and after the operation? What bad consequences may result from it? and what is the best age for its performance.

4. A healthy young man presents himself at hospital with symptoms of great loss of blood. The history of the case is, that five days previously he fell and cut his hand with a piece of broken glass. There was considerable hæmorrhage at the time, which has recurred at intervals. His clothes are saturated with blood, and on exposing the hand, a sloughy looking wound is found in the palm, from which arterial blood wells out. Discuss the case minutely as regards treatment and probable consequences.

5. To what syphilitic affections is the eye liable. Give the symptoms, course, and treatment of a case of syphilitic iritis.

6. What is Eutropion? Its causes, effects, and treatment?

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—NORMAN CHEVERS, M.D.

MORNING PAPER.

1. To what diseases is the placenta liable, and to what difficulties and dangers may they give rise?

2. A head presentation, the cord surrounds the child's neck. Prognosis? Management?

AFTERNOON PAPER.

1. The arm has presented, and has been torn away by the dhye. What is this case, and what has to be done?

2. The causes and treatment of Leucorrhœa.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—J. WOODFORD, M.D.

1. In what manner do Poisons affect or act on the system, and give examples of each?

2. How would you distinguish Coma, the result of an injury, from that of poisoning?

3. What are the circumstances which modify the action of Poisons?

4. Describe the symptoms, treatment, and morbid appearances produced by oxalic acid

5. Give the tests for hydrocyanic acid and bichloride of mercury.

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